SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 60.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
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FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

The Directorate General of Archives has since undertaken the reprinting of rare official books on Baluchistan. It has already published and distributed a set of twelve volumes of the District Gazetteers of Baluchistan. We are now presenting a set of ten volumes of Annual Administration Reports of Baluchistan Agency (1886–1900).

Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province.

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
of Archives
Government of Baluchistan.

No. 4436.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 25th August 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1892-93.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., held charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan throughout the year, except for a period of two months (from 8th October to 8th December), when he was absent on privilege leave, and during which Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, held charge of the appointment.

2. The appointments of First Assistant and Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent were held during the year by Captain W. C. R. Stratton and Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, respectively. The former proceeded on privilege leave for three months (from 19th May to 18th August), during which time the duties of First Assistant were carried on by Lieutenant Spence, whose appointment was temporarily filled by Lieutenant A. F. Bruce.

3. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, proceeded on three months' privilege leave from the 9th December 1892, and during his absence his duties were carried on by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

4. At the close of the year 1891-92, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner proceeded to Karachi, and on the 1st April 1892 he arrived at Lahore, where a few days later he met His Excellency Lord Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir James Browne returned to Quetta on the 14th April.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his First Assistant, visited the Upper Sind Horse Show at Jacobabad, and arrived at Sibi for the Annual Horse Show on the 15th January 1893. At Sibi the usual Darbar was held, after which Sir James Browne returned to Quetta, where he arrived on the 16th March.

III.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

6. Under the head "Zhob Political Agency" in this report, particulars are given of occurrences which took place at Wano and Gastoi. On the Chaman border, the Afghan picquet at Reg was strengthened and a new post established by the Amir at Lashkar Dand, near Mian Baldak.

7. Several cases of desertion, from the newly-formed 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry stationed at Chaman, took place during the year. The deserters, in each case, were received with honour at Kandahar.

8. Chageh affairs were also prominent during the year under review, and they are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

IV.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

9. There was no change in the extent of the Baluchistan Agency during the year under review.

10. The administration of the Mekran districts in South-Eastern Baluchistan, which had been temporarily assumed by the Agent to the Governor-General for the past two years, was brought to a close, the country being evacuated by the Political Agent, and the troops on duty with him, at the close of the year under review. Further particulars of the administration will be found elsewhere in this report.

V.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

11. During the year 1892-93, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, administered the same four provincial contracts as were under his control in the previous year. The following table shows the total receipts and expenditure under each contract for the year under review :—

Contracts.	Receipts, including opening balance.	Expenditure.	Surplus or closing balance.
	R	R	R
(1) Special allotment for Police and Levies	6,84,676	6,65,582	+ 19,094
(2) Zhob District Revenues	3,75,226	3,06,920	+ 68,306
(3) Quetta District Revenues	2,54,631	1,83,386	+ 71,245
(4) Zhob Levy Corps	2,14,149	2,28,928	− 14,779

12. The four existing contracts have, during the year, been amalgamated with some modifications, into one contract, to be treated under the head "Special Revenue and Expenditure." In addition to the Quetta and Zhob revenues, and the receipts under "XVII—Police," the Government of India have granted a further assignment of R8,65,000. Further particulars of the scheme will be found in the Revenue Commissioner's report, which is printed as Appendix I to this Report.

13. The Revenue Commissioner's report also gives full particulars of the work done during the year in the following Departments of the Agency, *viz.*, Settlement, Registration, Police and Levies, and Excise.

VI.—QUETTA-PISHIN AGENCY.

14. The *personnel* of the Agency remained unchanged, except that Captain C. A. Kemball relieved Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt of the duties of Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner on the latter officer's transfer to Leh on the 15th May 1892.

15. The following table shows the land revenue collected in the Quetta District, as also the total receipts and expenditure falling under the head "Quetta Revenues" during the year 1892-93 :—

Quetta Revenues.	For 1890-91.	For 1891-92.	For 1892-93.
	R	R	R
Land Revenue	52,876	55,985	79,050
Total Receipts	1,95,343	1,92,869	2,54,621
Total Expenditure	1,55,307	1,78,174	1,83,264

16. The total receipts in the Pishin District during the year amounted to R65,274, and the total Imperial revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1892-93 were R1,09,915 as against R1,08,406 in the previous year.

17. The Political Agent's report is printed as Appendix II.

VII.—THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

18. Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, proceeded on leave on the 20th April 1892, and the appointment was filled by Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, who held charge of it during the remaining portion of the year. The appointment of Assistant Commissioner changed hands several times, as shown below :—

(i) Lieutenant F. G. Beville held charge from 1st April to 1st May.

(ii) Lieutenant A. McConaghey, from 25th May to 17th October.

(iii) Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, from 18th October to the close of the year.

Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner at Sibi, vacated the office on 2nd June 1892, on appointment to the post of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, and his place was taken by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallaluddin Khan, on transfer to the Zhob Agency, was relieved of his appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki by Diwan Utam Chand on 16th March 1893.

19. The following summary shows the receipts and expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the past three years :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R	R
Receipts	2,28,593	2,90,314	2,67,748
Expenditure	4,64,484	4,19,786	4,16,879

20. The land revenue collections amounted to R2,51,390, as against R2,34,851 in 1891-92.

21. The following are among the more important tribal feuds during the year :—

(*a*) Marris *versus* Zarguns.—This case was first settled by jirga in 1891, but on the 25th June 1892, two Zarguns murdered a Marri near Kohlu. This so enraged and excited the Marris that matters looked serious for a time, but the quarrel was composed by the local officials, and the case was finally decided by jirga in September 1892.

(*b*) Kotpars *versus* Brahuis.—In this case a dispute occurred over harvest grain between the Kotpars and some Brahui Sowars in the service of the Khan of Kalat. One Kotpar was killed and several

others, on both sides, were wounded. The case was satisfactorily disposed of by the Sibi jirga.

(*c*) Khilwanis *versus* Kalandrani Marris.—This was an ordinary blood feud which occurred in 1891, when a Kalandrani killed a Khilwani. Since then four others on either side were killed. The case was first taken up by the Sibi jirga in March 1892, but as it was not settled, it was finally taken up by the Punjab-Baluch jirga and disposed of in September of the same year.

(*d*) The old standing feud between the Sherani and Mohamadani Marris, in which several lives were lost, was finally satisfactorily settled during the year by the Punjab-Baluch jirga at Fort Munro. The Political Agent's report is attached and marked Appendix III.

VIII.—ZHOB POLITICAL AGENCY.

22. Major Ivar MacIvor, I.S.C., held charge of the office of Political Agent in Zhob during the year up to the 14th March 1893, when he proceeded to England on one year's furlough, being relieved by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.

23. Captain S. H. Godfrey held the appointment of Assistant Political Agent up to the 24th October 1892, on which date he was transferred to the Persian Gulf, being relieved by Lieutenant A. McConaghey.

24. The following changes also took place in the subordinate appointments in the Zhob Agency:—

(*a*) Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, First Extra Assistant Commissioner, proceeded on privilege leave on 16th March 1893, his place being temporarily filled by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallaluddin Khan.

(*b*) Maulvi Abdul Rahim Khan, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, obtained six months' Extraordinary leave, and on his departure, on 1st April 1892, his appointment was filled by Diwan Utam Chand. Maulvi Abdul Rahim resumed charge of his duties on 3rd October 1892.

25. From the 1st April 1892, the charge of the Barkhan tahsil was transferred, for administrative purposes, to the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, the revenues being still, however, credited to the Zhob Agency. This measure was rendered necessary, as it was considered desirable to place both the Khetrans, who occupy the valley, and the Marris, under the same political authority. The question of the boundary between the Punjab and the Zhob Agency was still under consideration when the year closed.

26. On the 10th April 1892, a good water-supply was introduced, for the first time, into Fort Sandeman, by pipes laid down from the Sihaza springs, and the health of the station has considerably improved in consequence.

27. The following summary shows the receipts and expenditure of the Zhob provincial revenues during the past three years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R	R
Receipts (including opening balance)	2,35,520	3,36,729	3,75,226
Expenditure	1,40,296	2,16,134	2,23,646

The land revenue during these years was—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
R	R	R
2,09,531	3,03,406	2,92,172

28. The conduct of the Zhob Kakars, during the year under review, was excellent, but the Waziris, on the Sherani border, have proved exceedingly troublesome, and are responsible for much crime.

29. The year 1892-93 was attended with much political excitement in Zhob, due chiefly to the arrival at Wano and Zarmelan of certain Afghan troops. They arrived at these places in the early part of the year, and remained there until September 1892. Their presence naturally gave rise to exaggerated rumours relative to the Amir's attitude towards the British Government. In the month of July another party of the Amir's men, under Sardar Gul Muhammad, arrived at Gastoi, from which place the Sardar addressed Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, stating that the people of Gastoi were Afghan subjects. On the 13th July Major MacIvor proceeded to Gastoi with a small escort of troops and levies, and on his approach the Amir's men withdrew. The movements of His Highness the Amir's troops led to the commission of serious offences by the Waziris. Amongst the depredations thus committed, the following may be enumerated here :—

(i) On 24th June 1892 two sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were shot near Moghalkot.

(ii) On 15th July a party of sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked near Mir Ali Khel and two of their horses were killed.

(iii) About the same time three Girani Baluch sowars and one Sherani levy sowar were killed near Khajuri Kach.

(iv) On the 1st August five sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked between Moghalkot and Gul Kach, three of whom, with one horse, were killed.

(v) A party consisting of a daffadar and seven sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps, who had been sent with a letter to Sardar Gul Muhammad, were attacked at the junction of the Toi and Gumal rivers, and two of the number, also one horse, were killed.

30. As Dost Muhammad and his son Bangal Khan, the notorious outlaws, continued to harass the villages in the neighbourhood of the Trans-Kundar, Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, taking with him an escort of regular troops and levies, visited the Trans-Kundar country in September 1892, but failed to capture Bangal, who fled into the Amir's territory. Dost Muhammad Khan, however, with his younger sons, came in and surrendered himself to the Political Agent on the 20th September. Later on, in March 1893, Gola and four other miscreants, belonging to Bangal's party, were captured. Dost Muhammad Khan's surrender enabled the Political Agent to settle by jirga, in November 1892, the case of the murder of Sardar Shahmar Khan by Bangal in 1885.

31. The aged freebooter, Sardar Shah Jehan Khan, who, in the early days of the Baluchistan Agency, gave the late Sir Robert Sandeman so much trouble and anxiety, died during the summer of 1892, and shortly after, his son, Sardar Shingul Khan, succumbed to injuries received in a murderous assault committed on him.

32. The constitution of the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned as follows:—

	CAVALRY. Squadron.	INFANTRY. Company.
Kakars	1	1
Ghilzais	1	1
Brahuis and Baluch	1	1
Mixed Pathans	1	1

The appointment of an Adjutant and Second-in-Command to the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned, and was filled by Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe on 23rd December 1892.

33. The report of the Political Agent, Zhob, for the year 1892-93, is printed as Appendix IV to this report.

IX.—KALAT POLITICAL AGENCY.

34. The receipts of the Kalat Political Agency are derived mainly from two sources—(*a*) Revenue taken on the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals, and (*b*) Receipts from the administration of the Bolan Pass.

35. The following figures show the revenue derived from the—

	R
Kalat lands.	
In 1890-91	54,444
„ 1891-92	21,949
„ 1892-93	56,694
Bolan Pass.	
In 1890-91	14,841
„ 1891-92	4,943
„ 1892-93	26,019

36. The large increase under the head "Kalat lands" is due to conditions this year being more normal, the crops in the previous year having suffered from locusts, which necessitated the grant of large remissions of revenue. The increase in the receipts of the Bolan Pass is due to the construction of the Mushkaff State Railway, which was commenced during the year.

37. The financial condition of the Bolan Bazar Fund for the year can be judged from the following figures:—

	R
Receipts	26,585*
Expenditure	13,285

38. The most important political event of the year in the Kalat Agency, and indeed connected with the whole province, was the murder of Fakir Muhammad, Mustaufi, by His Highness Mir Khudadad Khan, Khan of Kalat. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—On the 28th March 1893, two telegrams were received by the Political Agent, stating that the Khan had arrested the Mustaufi, his father (aged 90), and his son, whose lives were in danger. The Political Agent at once telegraphed to the Khan to hand over the parties in question to the British Government for custody, pending enquiry into any charges His Highness might have against them. The Political Agent also informed the Agent to the Governor-General of the occurrence, and the latter also telegraphed to the Khan. But this interference was too late, as the Khan had already caused the three persons, together with a servant of the Mustaufi, to be put to death, His Highness alleging that the Mustaufi had attempted to shoot him with a pistol. As the Khan had, meanwhile, declined to surrender the property of the Mustaufi, and to give up the persons implicated in the murder, a column of troops, composed of regiments on relief, was, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, halted at Bellpat, a station on the North-Western Railway, a few miles from Bagh, where the Khan then resided, to compel obedience to the demands of the Political Agent. The further details of the case more properly belong to the next year's report, and, meanwhile, the Agent to the Governor-General's proceedings in the case have been submitted to the Government of India, by whom they are under consideration at the time the present report is being written.

* Includes a balance from the previous year of R7,869.

39. The political control of the Las Beyla State was temporarily transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, during the year, owing to the absence of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan, in Mekran.

40. Khan Bahadur Mir Sobhat Khan, Bangalzai, a most useful official, who was for years employed as Ressaldar in the Levies, died of cholera at Rindli in May 1892. Ressaldar Sobhat Khan was in charge of the affairs of the Bangalzai tribe during the minority of the young Sardar.

41. The Political Agent's report is attached and marked Appendix V.

X.—SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

42. It has elsewhere been stated in this report that the political charge of the Las Beyla State was transferred during the year to the Political Agent, Kalat. The necessity for this re-arrangement of political jurisdiction was due largely to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the Sind and Southern Baluchistan border, the Political Agent of South-Eastern Baluchistan being in Mekran and too remote from the border to maintain peace, or even to practically deal with the tribes who were giving trouble.

43. The chief event of the year, however, was the withdrawal of the British occupation from Mekran. It will be remembered that in the winter of 1890-91, the late Sir Robert Sandeman visited Southern Baluchistan, including Mekran, and the Kej and Panjgur districts, and found the country in a state of almost complete anarchy. The Khan's power was nominal in most parts of the country, while His Highness' Naib at Kej, Mir Shahdad Khan, had committed the greatest oppressions on the people. It was while Major Muir, the Political Agent, was enquiring into these complaints that the Naib murderously attacked him and escaped into the hills and across into Persia. It was subsequently decided that the Government of India could not undertake to leave regular troops in Mekran, and the evacuation of the country was ordered. The late Sir Robert Sandeman was, however, anxious not to allow matters to fall back into their original state of anarchy, and it was while contemplating the occupation of the country by a body of Levies to keep order and ensure the proper payment of the Khan of Kalat's revenue that he died at Las Beyla on the 29th January 1892. Since then the Government of India again decided to move the troops from Mekran and this arrangement was actually carried out during the year under report. The Political Agent arrived at Sibi from Mekran on the 14th March 1893, and the detachment of troops from Panjgur, accompanied by the Civil establishments, reached Beyla on the 17th April, where it awaited the arrival of the Kej detachment. Leaving Beyla on the 22nd April, the whole force arrived at Karachi on the 1st May. Further proposals for the future administration of the Mekran country are now, at the time of the preparation of this report, under the consideration of the Government of India. The following figures are extracted from the Mekran budget estimates for the year under report :—

	Receipts. R	Expenditure. R
Actuals of 1891-92	42,878	25,459
Estimates of 1892-93	39,343	14,578

44. At the close of the year 1892-93, the ex-Naib of Kej, Mir Shahdad Khan, was still at large. During the greater part of this time he lived in the Zamiran country. In September 1892 Shahdad raided a village in Kej and carried off 500 sheep, but a blockade being at once enforced against him, he was driven into Persian territory.

45. In September 1892, an epidemic of cholera occurred in the Kej District, having been introduced there by a small band of Baluchis, who, fearing the cholera outbreak in Karachi, took boat to Pasni, from which port they marched

into the interior towards Kej. The first case occurred at Pidarak, and almost immediately afterward at Gwarkop, Jamuk, and Kalatuk. Thence it went up the Kej river, through all the villages in Kej, as far as Sami, Hirok, and Rhagiwara, on the confines of Kolwa. The Political Agent at once placed pickets of Levy sowars and armed followers of the Boleda Motibars on all the roads leading from Kej to Boleda and Panjgur. These precautions were successful and the disease was stamped out. Most of the people in the Kej District fled to the hills, only the very poor remaining behind. It is estimated that from 2,000 to 2,500 persons died during the epidemic.

The Political Agent's report is printed as Appendix VI.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

46. A report on the operations of the Public Works Department for 1892-93 will be found at Appendix VII.

47. The principal works undertaken during the year were :—

(i) The new block of public offices for the accommodation of the offices and courts of the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and the Treasury Officer, Quetta.

(ii) A new building adjacent to the Darbar Hall to accommodate the Revenue Commissioner's office establishment, as also a portion of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

(iii) The Residency was entirely dismantled with the object of a double-storied building being constructed in its place.

(iv) A new Post Office building was erected on the site of the old building which fell in during the winter rains of 1890-91.

48. The town of Sibi received a new water-supply, which is now brought in by a pipe service from the Nari river. The trial boring for petroleum at the Chappar Rift proved a failure after it had attained a depth of 845 feet. The Hanna coal-mines were worked during the year, the output being approximately 4,500 tons. Steps are being taken with the object of placing the coal-mining operations in the Agency under proper supervision, and of charging a royalty on all coal brought to the pit's mouth.

XII.—FORESTS.

49. A copy of the report of the Forest Administration in Baluchistan, for the year 1891-92, will be found at Appendix VIII, together with a copy of the Resolution thereon by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, and a copy of the remarks by the Government of India. The chief features of the report are noted below :—

(1) Area of forest reservation		78 miles.
(2) Breaches of forest law		160 cases.
(3) Forest fires		*Nil.*
(4) Trees planted or sold		85,092 Nos.
(5) Outturn	Timber	139,385 cubic feet.
	Firewood	10,749 maunds.
	Grass, lucerne	1,740 rupees.
(6) Receipts		20,609 „
(7) Expenditure		30,497 „
(8) Deficit		9,888 „

50. A copy of a Note on a tour made by the Deputy Conservator of Forests through the forests in the Zhob District will be found at Appendix IX.

51. The following officers of the Baluchistan Agency were deputed to attend a course of technical instruction at the Babugarh Instruction Farm during the Christmas vacation of 1892-93:—

Major G. Gaisford, Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin District,
Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests,
and one native Forester of the Baluchistan Forest Department.

52. The charge of the fuel and fodder reserves in Baluchistan, which up to that time had been under the Military Department, who provided for and paid the expenditure connected with them, was in October 1892 transferred to the Baluchistan Forest Department.

53. In August 1892 the Government of India authorised the restoration of a strip of 505 acres of the Shebo Reserve to the Batezai villagers.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

54. The office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton, M.B. The medical duties attaching to the civil dispensary and station of Quetta were formed into a separate Civil Surgeoncy, and the new appointment was held, from the 16th April 1892, by Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D.

55. The Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned the opening of civil dispensaries at the places noted in the margin, from the 1st April 1892; but as no Hospital Assistants, to take charge of these dispensaries, could be obtained, the institutions were not established at the close of the year. For the same reason, the appointment of a travelling Hospital Assistant on the North-Western Railway, for the section of the line between Bostan and Chaman, which was sanctioned from 1st January 1892, remained unfilled.

(1) Hindubagh. | (2) Killa Saifulla.
(3) Musa Khel. | (4) Barkhan.

56. The total number of patients at the several dispensaries in Baluchistan was 1,22,758, as compared with 1,12,809 in the previous year.

57. There were two outbreaks of cholera in Baluchistan during the year 1892. The first of these occurred in March, in some native villages at the lower entrance of the Bolan Pass, and rapidly spread to all the villages which were dependent on the Bolan river for their water-supply. The inhabitants of these villages were Brahuis, who migrate to the higher altitudes in the spring and who would, therefore, have carried the disease with them, but they were not allowed to proceed along the regular roads, and so had to travel through the hills to get to their homes in Mastung, Quetta, Pishin, etc. Before they reached these places they had got rid of the cholera. The disease, however, a little later spread to the Nari river system and thence to Sibi, and on the 6th April it appeared at Mudgorge on the railway line.

58. The second outbreak occurred in the Bori Valley in October 1892, attacking, in course of time, the villages at Duki, Sinjawi, and Spintangi. Some interesting features of this outbreak are recorded in the Agency Surgeon's report, which forms Appendix X to this report.

XIV.—SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES.

59. On the 6-inch scale, the survey of the Baleli-Regi-Samungli defence works, comprising about 27 square miles, was completed.

60. On the ½-inch scale, areas of 3,789 square miles, in the Las Beyla country, and 820 square miles, in the Gomal and Zhob Valleys, were also completed, the latter being a revision of previous incomplete work.

61. On the ¼-inch scale, a total of 60,120 square miles was completed, of which 30,590 square miles covered ground that had previously been reconnoitred on a smaller scale.

62. The survey party also originated, and is continuing the traverses in connection with the settlement survey on the scale of 16 inches=1 mile.

63. Proposals were made by the Sind authorities, through the Government of India, for the projection of a new canal in Upper Sind, and also for the survey and demarcation of lands in Kalat territory watered by Sind canals. In the former case, the Government of India suggested that His Highness the Khan of Kalat should promote the extension of irrigation in his territory by funds obtained on loan from the British Government, and in the latter, it was hoped that the Khan would consent to bear one-half the cost of the survey. The Khan, however, declined to participate in either of the schemes put forward for the benefit of Kalat subjects, and the matter was therefore dropped.

XV.—RAILWAYS.

(a) Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

64. The complete project for the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was submitted to Government in September 1891. This project was for a single line of track throughout, but the Government has since ordered that all tunnels and bridges are to be completed for the double track.

65. The line commences near Sibi and extends to beyond the Kolpur station, at the top of the Bolan Pass. The actual length of construction works is about 59 miles.

66. The up-keep of the existing temporary Bolan Railway, from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* the Kundilani gorge, a length of about 100 miles, is included among the works of this railway, and is being kept in working order. But little damage was done to the upper part, although the past winter was an exceptionally severe one, with heavy falls of snow and frequent floods.

67. Between Rindli and New Bank, however, the floods in January and February did considerable damage to the materials, and, practically speaking, closed the line for about two months.

68. There is a break in through communication from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* this temporary line, of about 3 miles, between Hirok and Dozan, which is the narrowest and most difficult part of the Bolan Pass.

69. Sanction to proceed with the works of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway was given in November 1891, and an immediate start was made.

70. In the Sibi neighbourhood only brick manufacture has been in hand.

71. Owing to the short provision of funds for 1892-93, the works on the second division were closed in April 1892, and reopened in November 1892.

72. Considerable progress has been made in the earthwork along this length, and it might have been practically completed during this past season had sufficient funds been made available.

73. There are four tunnels on this division, *viz.*, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, which are in good progress, the longest being No. 9 (about 3,000 feet in length), at which air-compressing machinery has been erected for working the machine drills. The compressed air is led over the hill, which is 1,000 feet above the tunnel, in pipes to the south end, so that the machine drills are at work from both ends.

74. Two lifts of metre gauge inclined planes have been laid down, and are at work for the conveyance of materials to the north face of this tunnel. These

inclines are on the three rail system, that is, the central rail is common to both trucks. The lower lift is nearly 2,000 feet long with grades running from 1 in 25 to 1 in 10. The upper lift is 275 feet long on a slope of 1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ throughout.

75. These works are connected with the temporary Bolan line by a branch about 6 miles long, which takes off about midway between Kirta and Lalaj.

76. A commencement has been made at some of the large and minor bridges.

77. The station buildings, platforms, and staff quarters at Panir, Pishi, and Chidderzi stations are well in hand.

78. The water-supply for tunnel works has had to be brought from near Bibinani, by a line of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought iron pipes some 6 miles long.

79. At Pishi and Chidderzi a supply of good water is procurable, and is brought to the works in wrought iron pipes, but it is found these supplies are not so copious as they were expected to be.

80. On the fourth division, extending from Mach to Hirok, the earthwork is practically finished.

81. There is one tunnel on this division, No. 13, near Siri Bolan, and this is completed with the exception of the portals which are in hand.

82. The large bridge over the Hannar Nulla is well in hand. Stone for masonry is being brought from a quarry about 4 miles from bridge site, to which a branch line has been laid. The other bridges are almost completed.

83. At Mach, which is an engine-changing station, the quarters and other works are in hand.

84. On the fifth division, which extends from Hirok to Kolpur, the bulk of the earthwork is finished.

85. The top headings of tunnels Nos. 14, 15, and 16 have been completed, and enlarging at all of them is in hand. Tunnel No. 15 is through a spur of shattered limestone requiring the headings and side grips to be timbered up, and much care has to be taken to prevent accidents. The side walls are now being built. This is a most dangerous tunnel to make.

86. The masonry works are all well in hand, as are also the improvements at the Kolpur station.

87. From all accounts the fall of snow during the past winter is the heaviest that can be remembered for the last twenty years.

88. The snow-fall extended to about a mile below Mach (3,100 feet above mean sea-level), the depth at Mach being about 12 inches. It rapidly thawed between Mach and Siri Bolan (4,400 feet above mean sea-level), but between Siri Bolan and Kolpur (5,890 feet above mean sea-level) and Quetta (5,500 feet above mean sea-level) the snow lay on the ground until about the middle of March. About 6 feet of snow fell at Kolpur. Snow ploughs, hastily improvised, were used on the engines working trains from Quetta to Kolpur, and but little difficulty was experienced in forcing the train through the snow drifts.

89. The deepest drifts were from 8 to 10 feet. A few extra men would be required to assist in cutting into drifts in cuttings square to the general direction of the wind, say, between Hirok and Kolpur, but, with the most ordinary care, no interruption to traffic need be anticipated.

90. There have been abnormal rainfalls and floods in the Bolan Valley during the past winter.

(*b*) NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(*Sind-Pishin Section.*)

91. A report on the Sind-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway will be found at Appendices XI and XII.

92. Reports on the working of the Khost colliery are attached and marked Appendices XIII and XIV.

XVI.—POSTAL.

93. A report on the working of the Postal Department in Baluchistan in 1892-93, submitted by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, will be found printed as Appendix XV to this report.

XVII.—TELEGRAPHS.

94. The offices worked satisfactorily. The following offices were open at the end of the year under review:—

Names.	Remarks.
Quetta	Departmental.
Sibi	Combined.
Kalat	
Pishin	
Shahrig	
Loralai	
Chaman	
Mekhtar	
Kingri	
Murgha	
Fort Sandeman	
Mir Ali Khel	

95. In addition to this, Ziarat was kept open from 1st June to 30th September 1892.

96. Arrangements have been made to open a postal combined office at Harnai next official year.

97. *Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.*

LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
892	...	4	888	2,907	...	42	2,865

OFFICES.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices	Decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices	13	...	1	12	37,188	9,[illegible]35	46,450 13 7
Railway and Canal Offices	44	1	...	45			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	6	1	...	7			
TOTAL	63	2	1	64			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
Government.	*Government.*
None.	Shelabagh.
Railway.	*Railway.*
Panir, Sind-Pishin section of North-Western Railway.	None.

XVIII.—GEOLOGICAL.

98. Mr. L. Griesbach, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was deputed to Baluchistan for duty during the year 1892-93.

XIX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

99. Saint Mary's (of Bethany) Church was consecrated by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore on the 9th April 1892, from which date it was opened for Divine service. At the same time, the Reverend E. J. Warlow, M.A., relieved the Reverend R. A. Storrs, B.A., as Chaplain of the Church of England at Quetta.

100. The Right Reverend Bishop Mathew, D.D., again visited Quetta at the end of March 1893, when he held a Confirmation service, and consecrated an additional plot of land as a cemetery, adjacent to the present new cemetery.

101. A new church was also built for the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the vicinity of the Railway bungalows at Quetta, which was opened for Divine service in April 1892.

102. Besides the regular Church of England Chaplains, the following ministers of religion have been authorised to solemnize marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, as amended by Act II of 1891:—

(i) Reverend James Shaw, Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, Quetta.

(ii) Reverend G. I. Stone, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta.

XX.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

HORSE SHOWS.

Quetta.

103. The Annual Horse Show and District Fair was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1892, and proved a great success. The number of horses exhibited at the Show, during the past three years, was:—

	Animals.
In 1890-91	235
„ 1891-92	438
„ 1892-93	626

104. The chief feature of the Show was the large number of Northern horses brought in by the Syad dealers of Pishin, of which 176 were purchased by the Native Cavalry. Besides horses, the following cattle were exhibited:—

Bulls	23
Cows	15
Sheep	17
Goats	16

105. The total number of Remounts purchased at the Show was:—

For Remount Depôt	16
„ Native Cavalry	176
„ Police service	91
TOTAL	283

106. The total expenditure on the Show amounted to R1,411-5-5.

107. In acknowledging a copy of the District Officer's report regarding the Show, the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, wrote as follows:—

"I heartily endorse the statement that, by Major Gaisford's exertions, mainly, has the Quetta Horse Show been raised in four years to the position of one of the most useful gatherings in India."

Sibi.

108. The Sibi Horse Show was held on the 13th February 1893 and the three following days. The number of animals exhibited is tabulated below:—

In 1890-91	1,400
„ 1891-92	1,284
„ 1892-93	1,332

109. The total number of animals purchased was 134, and the aggregate sum paid by purchasers amounted to R25,359. It is a matter for regret that the purchasing officers who attended the Fair this year were so few.

110. A horse plough exhibited by a zemindar of Sibi attracted much attention. The sum of R2,515 was spent in prizes given at the Show. On the whole, the Horse Show this year was considered a success; but it may be remarked that a large number of horses were prevented from attending the Show on account of the heavy rain which fell shortly before it came off, having rendered the country impassable.

111. The Government stallions allotted to this Agency were distributed as follows:—

	Horses.
In Quetta District	17
„ Thal Chotiali District	11
„ the Zhob District	1
„ the Kalat Agency	4

112. In Quetta, 619 mares were served during the year, and in Thal Chotiali, 451 mares. In the Zhob and Kalat Agencies, the numbers were considerably less. One hundred and thirteen horses, ponies, etc., were castrated in the Thal Chotiali Agency, and 60 in Kalat territory.

113. The following statement shows the number of horses imported from Kandahar during the past five years:—

In 1887-88	226
„ 1888-89	46
„ 1889-90	176
„ 1890-91	577
„ 1891-92	494

XXI.—POLICE.

114. The following statistics show the strength of the regular police force in Baluchistan:—

District or Agency.	Strength of Force.			
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File		Total.
		Mounted.	Foot.	
Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan Pass)	2	62	470	534
Thal Chotiali	...	35	242	277
Zhob	...	35	170	205
South-Eastern Baluchistan	...	...	10	10
Total	2	132	882	1,026

115. The conduct of the men has been excellent, and their work has been characterised by much zeal and energy.

116. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police in the Quetta District, was granted the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

XXII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

117. The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93:—

Designation of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.		
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General	...	..	...	58	...	60
Thal Chotiali.						
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.	1	...	7	14	...	12
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.	1	...	2	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	34	33	195	21	...	11
Ditto, Duki	86	21	36	2	...	...
Tahsildar, Sibi	82	32	141	...	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	71	22	64	...	...	...
Ditto, Duki	14	8	14	...	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	28	6	20	...	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	690	325	59	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	92	21	17	...	...	...
Ditto, Duki	8	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	68	12	35	...	...	..
Ditto, Barkhan	8	2	2	...	...	...
Ditto, Sinjawi	109	23	26	...	...	..
Quetta-Pishin.						
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	4	5	41	96	...	66
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	31	30	175	4	...	1
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	308	192	977	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	38	36	1,727	48	...	3
Ditto, Pishin	236	71	278	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	357	227	107	...	...	...

Name of Officer.	Original. Civil cases.	Original. Execution of decree.	Original. Criminal cases.	Appeal. Civil cases.	Appeal. Execution of decree.	Appeal. Criminal cases.
Quetta-Pishin—concld.						
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	188	104	10	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	34	8	32	...	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	225	66	77	...	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,147	2,184	52	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	68	1	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Quetta	23	4	14	...	...	...
Kalat.						
Political Agent, Kalat	...	...	4	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	698	154	207	...	...	...
Zhob.						
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	3	...	...	3
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob				1	...	1
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	...	1	4	1	...	1
Second ditto ditto	40	12	109	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	29	10	60	...	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	115	53	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	21	7	19	...	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	7	2	11	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	4	...	11	...	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	100	28	1	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	24	10	8	...	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	1	...	2	...	...	...

118. The Regulations, noted in the margin, received the approval and assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and were published as Regulations Nos. II and III of 1893.

I. A Regulation to amend the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890.

II. A Regulation to amend the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

119. At the same time, the Governor-General in Council was pleased, by Notifications in the Foreign Department (Nos. 390-E. and 391-E., dated the 10th February 1893), to make Laws to amend respectively the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law and the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

120. The Reason and Object of the above Regulations and Laws were to authorise the Chief Commissioner and the Agent to the Governor-General respectively to transfer to the Revenue Commissioner certain business devolving on him exclusively to the detriment of the other duties of his office.

121. For the first time in the history of the province, an appeal was made to Her Majesty's Privy Council against the decision of the judicial authorities in Baluchistan.

122. In the year 1890, a civil suit was instituted in the Court of the District Judge, Quetta and Pishin, the plaintiffs, Messrs. P. Hitchens and Jadu Nath Chaudhri, suing Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for a breach of contract in connection with the construction of a *band* at Kushdil Khan. The damages were fixed at R83,810. Under the provisions of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner transferred the hearing of the case to the Court of the Political Agent and District Judge, Kalat. Judgment was pronounced by the District Judge on the 12th August 1890, a decree of R6,287-7-6 being passed in favour of the

plaintiffs, each party being ordered to pay its own costs. The plaintiffs, being dissatisfied with the decree, appealed to the High Court in British Baluchistan, which delivered judgment on the 7th September 1891, awarding the appellants a further sum of R8,000. Appellants received one-tenth of their costs.

123. The plaintiffs, being still dissatisfied, appealed to Her Majesty in Council, the amount of the claim being fixed at R68,845-10-4, with interest and costs in all the courts which heard the case. Permission to appeal was granted at the close of 1891-92, and during the year under review Mr. Hitchens has been in England prosecuting the case. At the close of the year 1892-93 the case was still before the Privy Council, whose judgment is expected shortly.

XXIII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

124. There was a slight increase in cases of heinous crime during the year under review.

125. *In the Quetta-Pishin District* there were two cases of *ghaza* as against three cases in 1891-92, and in addition there were eight cases of murder, five of attempt to murder, and three of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Of these, the police successfully traced out fifteen cases.

126. *In the Zhob District* there were ten cases of murder, four of attempt to murder, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Eight of the above cases were successfully traced out by the police. In addition, there were two cases of infanticide.

127. On the 18th November 1892, one Dinak Khan, son of the late Shahmar Khan, Jogezai, murderously attacked Sardar Shingul Khan, Tumandar of Zhob, who was so seriously wounded that one arm had to be amputated. The Sardar succumbed, and Dinak Khan was tried on a charge of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

128. On the 28th January 1893, three days after killing a *bunniah* employed by the Public Works Department, one Anwar, Sherani, fired several shots at Lieutenant Farquharson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, while employed in the Chuharkhel Dhana, fortunately without effect. Anwar was arrested shortly afterwards, but hanged himself with his turban while awaiting trial.

129. Mr. Humfress, Executive Engineer, Zhob, was attacked by a *Ghazi* at Hindubagh on the 19th October 1892, and seriously wounded. The Ghazi was hanged.

130. *In the Thal Choliali District* there were three cases of murder, the accused, in each case, suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

131. The Political Agent, Kalat, reports that two cases of heinous crime occurred in the Bolan Pass during the year.

XXIV.—EDUCATION.

132. Education is making rapid strides in Baluchistan, and more especially is this the case in the Quetta-Pishin District, where there are at present five schools with an aggregate attendance of 364 pupils. Of these, the most important are—

(*i*) the European Civil and Railway School at Quetta;

(*ii*) the Sandeman Boys' School at Quetta; and

(*iii*) the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, also at Quetta.

133. The European school has an attendance of 30 pupils, and the expenditure on it during the year was R2,575. The attendance at the Sandeman Boys' School aggregated 207, and in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, 47. The expenditure on these schools during 1892-93 was respectively R7,110 and R1,993.

134. By an arrangement made with the Punjab Government, Mr. T. C. Lewis, Inspector of Schools in that province, will inspect the above schools annually, his travelling expenses being paid by the Baluchistan Agency.

XXV.—LOCAL FUNDS.

135. The following statement shows the Local Funds maintained in the Baluchistan Agency, and their total receipts (with opening balances) and expenditure for the year 1892-93:—

Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R	R
Quetta Municipal	3,015	1,91,012	1,78,484
Sibi Municipal	23,177	26,055	43,933
Loralai Town	7,908	12,722	12,925
Pishin Bazar	7,699	47,499	40,563
Quetta Police	10,339	19,602	20,425
Thal Chotiali Police	8,481	7,330	7,117
Zhob Police	3,844	7,201	5,656
Zhob Levy Corps	36,164	58,386	62,572
Local Levy Fine	367	581	475
Shahrig Bazar	...	9,174	3,445
Fort Sandeman Bazar	...	20,747	12,111
Bolan Bazar	7,869	26,585	13,285

XXVI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

136. A statement showing the outward and inward traffic of Baluchistan carried by rail, during the year 1892-93, will be found printed as Appendix XVI to this report.

137. It shows that the total number of maunds thus carried was—

Import	1,896,009
Export	919,962

138. The value of the trade with Afghanistan, passing through Chaman during the year under report was—

	R
Imports	3,30,996
Exports	4,92,918

139. This shows a considerable falling off when compared with the previous year's figures, which were—

	R
Imports	20,89,948
Exports	24,71,745

But these figures have been found since to have been erroneous, a large portion of rail-borne trade having been included, which thus was twice registered.

140. The value of the trade passing through Samungli and Mian Gandi during the year 1892-93 was as follows:—

		R
Samungli	Imports	2,27,335
	Exports	38,954
Mian Gandi	Imports	1,61,103
	Exports	96,222

141. The following are the trade statistics of the Bolan Pass:—

Camels . . .	9,091	carrying 54,661 maunds of merchandise.
Donkeys . . .	26	

XXVII.—VOLUNTEERS

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

142. Major Sutton was in command of the Corps at the commencement of the year under review. He proceeded on leave to England on the 10th October, when the command devolved upon Captain Anscomb, who remained in charge until the close of the year.

143. Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., was appointed Honorary Colonel on the 29th April 1892, *vice* Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, deceased.

144. The following gentlemen were granted commissions during the year:—

Mr. C. G. Russell, 2nd Lieutenant.

Dr. W R. Edwards, Honorary Surgeon.

Mr. B. D Patel, Honorary Lieutenant.

145. A Drill Hall and Institute, which was built during the year from funds raised by subscription, was opened on the 5th October by Major-General Sir George White, then commanding the Quetta District.

146. Three non-commissioned officers passed the prescribed examination and obtained proficiency certificates at the annual inspection.

147. The strength of the Corps at the close of the year was 80, the percentage of efficients 77·50, and the figure of merit 63·47.

148. The capitation grant earned by the Corps was R2,035.

XXVIII.—MILITARY.

(a) Movements of Troops.

149. On the 19th March 1893, the head-quarters wing, 27th Bombay Native Infantry, arrived at Loralai from Karachi, the remaining wing following on the 28th. The 30th Bombay Native Infantry from Loralai had meanwhile proceeded to Karachi.

150. In March 1893 the 1st Royal Fusiliers were railed from Quetta to Karachi, being relieved by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

(b) Personnel.

151. Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., V.C., handed over the command of the Quetta District, on the 14th November 1892, to Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B., and left Quetta for Europe the following morning. Major-General Galbraith left Quetta on the 25th March 1893, from which date the command of the District temporarily devolved on Colonel W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry. Major-General George Luck, C.B., appointed to the command of the District, arrived at Quetta on the evening of the 31st March 1893.

(c) Bazars in Cantonments.

152. At the instance of the military authorities, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, it was decided, during the previous year, to permit bazars to be established in military cantonments in Baluchistan.

153. Copies of certain rules in force for the regulation of the regimental bazars at New Chaman and Fort Sandeman, which have been approved by both the local civil and military authorities, are printed as Appendices XVII and XVIII to this report.

XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

154. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Public Works Member of the Governor-General's Council, visited Quetta, arriving on the 31st October, and leaving again on the 6th November.

155. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., Military Member of Council, arrived at Quetta on the 2nd November, and left the station on the 9th November.

156. Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, visited Sibi during the Horse Show, staying for three days.

(b) THE "SANDEMAN" MEMORIALS.

157. In the Administration Report for last year it was stated that special reference was made at the Darbar at Sibi to the loss which Baluchistan had suffered by the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, and it was stated that, at the close of the Darbar, a sum of about R22,000 was subscribed by the Sardars and others present towards the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Agent to the Governor-General.

158. Since then, two representative meetings were held at Quetta under the presidency of Major-General Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General. At the first of these, the European friends of the late Sir Robert Sandeman decided to place a stained glass window in the chancel of Saint Mary's Church at Quetta, and in addition to have a picture in oils of the late Agent to the Governor-General placed in the new Memorial Jirga Hall which it was proposed to build, a copy of the picture being placed in the Darbar Hall. A second meeting was held on the 26th August 1892, at which the Sardars and other native gentlemen of Baluchistan voted for the erection of a Jirga Hall to perpetuate the late Sir Robert Sandeman's memory. Subscriptions were accordingly invited for these objects, and up to the 31st March 1893 the following sums were collected :—

	R
For the East window and picture	14,123
For the Jirga Hall	40,813

159. The stained glass window was ordered from Mayner of Munich and London at a cost of £350, and the picture in oils has been completed by Mr. John Collier for £210. As the cost of making a replica, *viz.*, £140, was found to be beyond the means at the disposal of the Memorial Committee, it was subsequently arranged that a copy, by another artist, should be ordered. The window and pictures will, it is expected, be all in their respective places before the next winter sets in at Quetta.

160. The estimated cost of the Jirga Hall, including land, furniture, gardens, etc., was fixed at R57,000, and towards this object the Government of India were asked to sanction a grant; but while expressing its sympathy with the proposals made, Government regretted that, in the present state of its finances, no contribution could be given.

161. It may here be noted that, in January 1893, Lady Sandeman brought out from England a marble tombstone, which has been erected over her late husband's grave at Las Beyla, while an iron railing has been put round the grave at the cost of Government, which also pays for the maintenance of a small garden round the tomb.

(c) THE COUNTESS O DUFFERIN FUND FOR MEDICAL RELIEF, BALUCHISTAN BRANCH.

162. In consequence of the death of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, the office of Lady President of the Baluchistan Branch was relinquished by

Lady Sandeman on her leaving the country, and the duties were then taken up by Mrs. Barnes. This arrangement unfortunately did not last long, for in August 1892 Mrs. Barnes succumbed to an attack of enteric fever.

163. There are three dispensaries working in connection with the fund, *viz.*:—

(I) The Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta.
(II) The Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Zenana Dispensary, Quetta.
(III) The Branch Dispensary at Sibi.

164. The attendance of patients during the past two years was—

	1891.	1892.
Lady Sandeman Dispensary . . .	3,254	3,626
Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Dispensary . .	83	95
Sibi Branch Dispensary . .	49	53

165. The accounts of the Branch Fund show the following:—

	R
Receipts	3,543
Expenditure	3,480

166. Subscriptions from the public fell from R1,188 in 1891 to R782 during the past year, while the general fund of the institution contributed R1,285 in 1892 as against R800 in 1891.

167 The local Committee have been anxious to extend the operations and usefulness of the Dufferin Fund by opening new dispensaries at Sibi and Fort Sandeman, but this proposals could not be carried out during the year on account of a dearth of female hospital assistants.

(*d*)—Camel Transport.

168. With the approval of the Government of India, a new camel contract, for the Baluchistan Agency, was entered into with Atta Muhammad and Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, camel contractors, for two years, with effect from the 1st October 1892. A copy of the agreement entered into, and schedules, will be found at Appendices XIX and XX. The rates agreed upon by the contractors have since been found to be so very unremunerative that it is with the greatest difficulty that the terms of the agreement can be acted up to.

(*e*). Darbar at Sibi.

169. The annual Darbar was held at Sibi by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner on the 20th February, and was attended by all the Political officers of the Agency, as well as by the chief Civil and Military officers present at Sibi. In addition to the usual number of Sardars and Chiefs present, the Darbar was attended by Sir Haji Jam Ali, Jam of Las Beyla, who had just been honoured by the grant of the dignity and title of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Native Chiefs and officials present were, for the first time in the history of the Baluchistan Agency, allowed chairs in Darbar.

170. After an interchange of the usual courtesies, Sir James Browne rose and thanked the ladies and European Military and Civil officers present for their attendance and for the support their presence gave the Darbar. He then turned to the Jam of Las Beyla, the Sarawan and Jhallawan Chiefs and the other Native gentlemen present, and addressed them in Hindustani. After briefly referring to the death of the late Sir Robert Sandeman and the benefit their country had derived from his administration, the Agent to the Governor-General thanked them for the valuable assistance rendered by them during the

past year of his administration. While alluding to the peace enjoyed almost throughout Baluchistan, Sir James Browne observed that in some parts of the country the people had not been quite free from oppression at the hands of their rulers, and expressed a hope that such tyranny would cease, as it could not be countenanced much longer.

171. Addressing the Pathans, who had come from Zhob, Sir James Browne expressed regret at the approaching departure of their Political Agent, Major I. MacIvor, who was proceeding to England on furlough. He also expressed his sorrow for the untimely death of Sardar Shingul Khan of Zhob. The Agent to the Governor-General finally addressed a few words to the Mekran Chiefs who attended the Darbar. At the close of the Darbar, the Agent to the Governor-General distributed *khillats* to persons whose services had been commended. The following special rewards were also presented :—

(i) To Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, a silver medal from the Horse-breeding Department for his interest in furthering horse-breeding in his country.

(ii) To Ahmad Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin District, His Excellency the Viceroy's *sanad* for the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him on the 25th May 1892.

(iii) Kazi Jallaluddin also received a *sanad* granting him similarly the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him by His Excellency the Viceroy.

(iv) Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was presented with the Badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and

(v) Sardar Haji Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., Jam of Las Beyla, also received a copy of the notification conferring on him the title of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

172. After the presentations were made, the Agent to the Governor-General dismissed the Darbar.

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*

Agent to the Governor-General and

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

No. 800, dated Quetta, the 15th June 1893.

From—H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit a brief report of the work done in my office during the year 1892-93.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. The appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was held during the greater portion of the year by myself, and for a few months by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. From the 8th October to the 8th December I officiated as Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and on 9th December I proceeded on three months' leave. Major Yate officiated as Revenue Commissioner from 28th October 1892 to the 8th March 1893, the date on which my leave expired.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

3. As in 1891-92, so in the year which has just elapsed, there were four distinct Provincial Contracts in Baluchistan, *viz* :—

A.—The Special Allotment for Police and Levies.

B.—The Zhob Revenues.

C.—The Quetta Revenues.

D.—The grant for the Zhob Levy Corps.

Each contract was independent of the others, and only in Nos. A and B could the Local Government carry on the unexpended balance from one year to another. The figures given in my last year's report of the receipts and expenditure under each contract were approximate only, as the figures for the last two months of the year had not been verified when the report was written, nor had the Comptroller, India Treasuries, made his final adjustments. The actual figures for the year for each contract were as follows :—

A.—Special Allotment.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government grant				6,44,680	0	0
Receipts in aid of Special Allotment under XVII—Police				12,508	1	2
Opening balance of the year				28,654	0	4
Total				6,85,842	1	6
Expenditure of year—						
Police	1,72,743	0	9	6,58,924	3	0
Levies	4,86,181	2	3			
Closing balance				26,917	14	6
Total				6,85,842	1	6

B.—Zhob Revenues.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Opening balance				66,516	8	1
Receipts				3,36,728	15	11
Total				4,03,245	8	0
Expenditure—						
Civil expenditure	2,16,134	5	8	3,51,081	5	
Public Works Department expenditure	1,09,947	0	0			
Repayment of Government Loan	25,000	0	0			
Closing balance				52,164	2	4
Total				4,03,245	8	0

C.—Quetta Revenues.

	R a. p.
Receipts	1,92,968 15 6
Expenditure	1,74,749 3 11
Surplus	18,219 11 7

The surplus or closing balance was not carried on.

D.—Zhob Levy Corps Grant.

Government grant for the Corps	2,47,200 0 0
Expenditure	2,47,199 15 0
Saving	0 1 0

As a matter of fact, the actual expenditure from the Zhob Levy Corps grant during the year was R940-13-0 in excess of the grant; but as this excess was adjusted by a corresponding short drawal of R940-14-0 in August 1892, and deducted in the final accounts for March 1892, the true expenditure of the year was within the grant as shown above. The above figures (R2,47,199-15-0) are those originally given by the Comptroller of India Treasuries. Owing to subsequent orders given by the Government of India, which are fully explained in paragraph 5, the expenditure in 1891-92 was reduced by R33,051-3-6, so that the true expenditure of the year was only R2,14,148-11-6, of which R1,88,667-7 has been shown in the Civil Accounts and R25,481-4-6 in the Public Works Department Accounts.

The figures for the year which has just expired, so far as they can be given with accuracy at the present time, are as follow:—

A.—Special Allotment.

		R a. p.
Government grant		6,44,680 0 0
Receipts in aid of Special Allotment under XVII—Police		13,078 10 7
Opening balance of year		26,917 14 6
Total		6,84,676 9 1
Expenditure during year—	R a. p.	
Police	1,87,450 4 6	
Levies	4,78,131 10 10	6,65,581 15 4
Closing balance		19,094 9 9
Total		6,84,676 9 1

B.—Zhob Revenues.

Opening balance		52,164 2 4
Receipts		3,23,062 3 0
Total		3,75,226 5 4
Expenditure—	R a. p.	
Civil expenditure	2,23,431 15 9	
Public Works Department expenditure	58,487 15 2	
Repayment of Government Loan	25,000 0 0	3,06,919 14 11
Closing balance		68,306 6 5
Total		3,75,226 5 4

C.—Quetta Revenues.

Receipts during the year	2,54,631 4 6
Expenditure during the year	1,83,385 9 10
Surplus	71,245 10 8

D.—Zhob Levy Corps.

Government grant for the year in the Civil Budget	2,14,148 12 6
Expenditure during year in Civil Budget	2,28,928 7 2
Excess Expenditure	14,779 10 8

4. The figures for contracts Nos. A and B do not require much comment. It may, however, be mentioned that at the beginning of 1892-93 the total sanctioned cost of the Police and Levy establishments of the Agency amounted to R6,62,916, and adding in R27,790, the estimated contingent expenditure, the total cost of the Police and Levies was expected to amount to R6,90,706, or R7,109 in excess of the Government grant, plus the opening balance, and the estimated receipt (R12,000) under XVII—Police. Owing, however, to careful supervision

over the receipts under XVII—Police, and to the savings from temporary vacancies and other causes, which inevitably occur in so large an establishment as the Police and Levies of the Agency, savings which are carefully looked after and checked monthly by this office, the year ended with a surplus in hand of R19,094-9-9.

The Zhob receipts and expenditure also call for no special remark. The revenue realised during the year, R3,23,062-3-0, was in excess of the estimate by R7,482-3-0, which is satisfactory, but the receitps did not reach the figures of the previous year, when R3,36,728-15-11 were realised. The year 1891-92 was a year of exceptional rainfall, and consequently of good crops; while in the year 1892-93 the crops were poor, and were in many places injured by locusts.. On the whole, considering all circumstances, the revenue of the year was satisfactory. The Civil expenditure of the year amounted to R2,23,431-15-9, or R6,168 less than the sanctioned estimate. The receipts under Quetta Revenues, R2,54,621-8-6, were unusually large during the year, and were R62,051-8-6 in excess of the estimate and R61,652-9-0 in excess of the collections of the previous year. This was mainly due to increased receipts under Excise and Court-fees owing to the re-commencement of work on the Mushkaf and Bolan Railways. The Bolan excise alone rose owing to this cause from R3,360 in 1891-92 to R12,060 in the year under report. The expenditure of the year was R1,83,264-5-9, or R34-5-9 in excess of the estimate. The surplus of R71,357-2-9 lapsed to the Imperial Government under the terms of the contract, and Provincial Revenues did not gain in any way by the improved receipts.

5. In the figures given for the Zhob Levy Corps contract, the Government grant for the year is stated to be R2,14,148-12-6. This was the grant finally given in the Civil Estimates, and the figures require some explanation. The original grant for the year in the Civil Budget was, as in 1891-92, R2,47,200, but the grant was reduced by the Government of India during the year by R33,051-3-6 under the following circumstances. It was one of the conditions of the Provincial grant for the Zhob Levy Corps that all initial expenditure on hutting, equipment, outposts, etc., should be met by the Agent to the Governor-General out of the savings which were bound to accrue before the Corps was enlisted up to its full strength. In accordance with this understanding a certain sum was allotted annually from the Corps grant for building posts. But as the Commandant was in those days the only officer in the corps, and was always busy with recruitment and other duties, it was very difficult for him to make his own arrangements for building posts, and so the money was paid over to the Public Works Department as a contribution, and that Department was asked to undertake the task of construction, and to complete the posts as soon as possible. Owing to a variety of causes, the principal being the novelty of the country, and the difficulties of transport, and want of roads, the Public Works Department were unable to spend all the money paid to them within the years 1890-91 and 1891-92. Consequently, on 1st April 1892, they had in their hands a sum of R33,051-3-6 on account of the unspent balance of the grants or contributions of previous years. The local Examiner of Public Works Accounts had always treated the payments made to him from the Zhob Levy Corps grant as contributions, and he held that under Public Works Department rules the unspent balance did not lapse at the close of the year. Arrangements were therefore made by the Local Government to spend the whole of this sum during 1892-93 in completing the posts still remaining unbuilt. But on a reference by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, the Government of India in the Financial Department held that the procedure adopted was irregular, that the money paid to the Public Works Department was wrongly treated as a contribution, and that the sum of R33,051-3-6 must be held to have lapsed, and must be deducted from the Corps grant for the year, which was thus reduced to R2,14,148-12-6. At the same time the Government of India, in effect, directed the balance of R33,051-3-6 in the hands of the Public Works Department to be transferred to the Imperial Civil Works Grant for the year, and the expenditure against this sum to be charged against the Imperial Civil Works Grant. Thus the total grant for the current year remained at the sanctioned figure of R2,47,200 only; it was distributed as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Civil Budget	2,14,148	12	6
Public Works Department Budget	33,051	3	6
TOTAL .	2,47,200	0	0

The Government of India also reduced the Civil expenditure of the Zhob Levy Corps in 1891-92 by a sum of R58,532-8-0 from R2,47,199-15-0 to R1,88,667-7-0. The total of R58,532-8-0 was made up of a sum of R25,481-4-6 actually spent within the year on Levy Corps posts, which the Government of India directed to be charged to the Imperial Public

Works Accounts of that year, and R33,051-3-6 unspent, and which, as before stated, was held to have lapsed. The nett result of these orders is to give the following figures for 1891-92 :—

1891-92.

	Corps Grant.	Expenditure.	Saving.
	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
Civil Budget	2,21,718 11 6	1,88,667 7 0	33,051 4 6
Public Works Budget	25,481 4 6	25,481 4 6	...
TOTAL	2,47,200 0 0	2,14,148 11 6	33,051 4 6

Of this saving, R33,051-3-6 represents the amount held to have lapsed, and 1 anna is the saving shown in the original figures of the expenditure of the year. The corresponding figures for 1892-93 are—

	Corps Grant.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Civil Budget	2,14,148 12 6	2,28,928 7 2	......	14,779 10 8
Imperial Public Works Budget	33,051 3 6	11,356 11 2	21,694 8 4	......
TOTAL	2,47,200 0 0	2,40,285 2 4	21,694 8 4	14,779 10 8

As a matter of fact, these figures show that the grant for the current year has not been exceeded, the excess expenditure in the Civil Accounts being more than covered by the saving in the Public Works Department. But the nett result of the orders of Government, if they are enforced, is to deprive the Local Government of a sum of R33,051-3-6, to which it would have been entitled if the money had been spent by the Public Works Department within the year 1891-92, when the sum was drawn from the Treasury. The Local Government, I may mention, acted on the advice of its advisers in the Public Works Department, including the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in treating the money paid to the Public Works Department as a contribution which did not lapse at the close of the year, and it is very inconvenient for the Local Government after the lapse of a year to have to refund the money. Had the Local Government been aware before that the money could not be treated as a contribution, it would no doubt have made arrangements for spending the money within the year through the Commandant. It was certainly a mistake making the money over to the Public Works Department, which not only failed to spend the money given for Levy Corps public works both in 1890-91 and 1891-92 (hence the large balance of R33,051-3-6 on 1st April 1892), but they have also, in spite of most urgent reminders, failed to spend more than R11,356-11-2 in 1892-93 out of the grant of R33,051-3-6. The orders of Government directing the Civil expenditure of the Corps to be reduced to R2,14,148-12-6 were received too late for it to be possible to keep the Corps expenditure of the year within that figure. The expenditure up to the 31st March has been R2,28,928-7-2, or R14,779-10-8 in excess of the grant. As already explained, this can be met out of the savings in the Public Works grant for Corps buildings for the year, and this will be explained to the Government of India, who will be asked in consequence to sanction the excess in the Civil Budget. It may be pointed out that besides the loss to the Local Government of the sum of R33,051-3-6, which the Government of India hold to have lapsed, the orders issued for transferring a portion of this year's grant to the Public Works Department (which, it may be noticed, were passed without reference to the Agent to the Governor-General) has led to a further sum of R6,914-13-8 lapsing in the current year. But for the above orders, the Agent to the Governor-General could have transferred this sum to the Commandant before the close of the year, and so have enabled him to complete some of his posts.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

6. The four provincial contracts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report expired on 31st March 1893. The conditions under which they have been administered have been highly complex. The surplus on one contract was not available to meet a deficit on another, and there was no uniformity in regard to the classes of expenditure chargeable to the different

grants. In addition to other difficulties, it may be mentioned that no less than four separate *pro-formâ* accounts have been maintained, both in my office and also in the offices of the Treasury Officer, Quetta, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, all of which had to be compared and reconciled every month. The complexity of the old system was owing to the various contracts having been sanctioned at different times, and as tentative measures only. It was recognised four years ago, when the first of these contracts (the Special Allotment) was first introduced, that the Agency was hardly ready for a very extensive scheme of decentralisation, and so a beginning was made gradually and with such branches of the revenue and expenditure as the Local Government felt competent to deal with. So far the experiment has undoubtedly been successful; but as all the contracts expired at the close of the year, advantage was taken of the opportunity to introduce a simpler system. In August last a complete scheme for a provincial contract for the whole Agency was sent up to Government. It is not necessary to describe the scheme in detail. It will be sufficient to say that it was proposed to provincialise the heads of Revenue and Expenditure marginally noted, the revenue realised being supplemented by a grant from Government, which the Revenue Commissioner fixed at 11½ and the Agent to the Governor-General at 12¼ lakhs of rupees. The Government of India were of opinion that the time had not come for so large an extension of the *quasi*-provincial arrangements in Baluchistan. But it was decided to amalgamate, with certain modifications, into one contract the four existing provincial contracts which were about to expire. The Revenue and Expenditure under the new arrangement were to be treated in the accounts under one head under the title of "Special Revenue and Expenditure," and in addition to the Quetta and Zhob revenues, and the receipts under XVII—Police, which was the only head of receipt provincialised throughout the Agency, the Government agreed to make a nett assignment or provincial grant to the Agency of R8,65,000 per annum. It was also arranged that any balance of receipts and expenditure at the close of the year should be carried on for expenditure in the next year, and that the new contract would begin with any balance to the credit of the Agency on 31st March 1893 from the Zhob Revenues and the Special Allotment.

Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue, all.
IV.—Stamps, all.
V.—Excise, all.
X.—Registration, all.
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law, all.
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails, all.
XVII.—Police, all.
XX.—Medical, all.
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments, all.
XXV.—Miscellaneous, all.

Expenditure.

1. Refunds and drawbacks, all.
3. Land Revenue, all.
6. Stamps, all.
12. Registration, all.
15. Post Office, all.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law, all.
19B. Law and Justice—Jails, all.
20. Police, all.
22. Education, all.
24. Medical, all.
25. Political—

Sub-heads.

1. Political Agents.
2. Charges on North-Western Frontier.
3. Entertainment of envoys and chiefs.
4. Darbar presents.
5. Miscellaneous.

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments, all.
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, all.
32. Miscellaneous, all.
45. Civil Works, all.

This new arrangement or contract is a great improvement on the old one of four separate and independent contracts, and will, I hope, prove capable of being worked successfully. In communication with the Comptroller, India Treasuries, detailed instructions have been sent to all the Political Agents concerned, and to the Treasury Officer, regarding the working of the new contract and the accounts to be maintained. The monthly accounts received from the various District Officers will be verified in the Treasury and then formed in my office into one consolidated account of the Special Revenue and Expenditure for the month, which will be sent by my office to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for final verification.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

7. The increase in the Provincial Revenues for the year under review has been satisfactory. The following are the figures:—

	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Actuals, (approximate), 1892-93.
	R	R	R
Zhob	2,35,520	3,36,728	3,23,062
Quetta	1,94,843	1,92,969	2,54,631
XVII.—Police in aid of Special Allotment	1,268	12,508	13,078
TOTAL	4,31,631	5,42,205	5,90,771

The receipts for the past year are R1,59,140 better than the figures for 1890-91, and R48,566 better than those of 1891-92.

The figures for the four principal heads of receipt, which are Imperial, are as follow:—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1892-93.
	R	R
Land Revenue	3,00,665	2,66,542
Stamps	26,804	20,787
Excise	49,592	53,389
Law and Justice	13,619	11,657
TOTAL	3,90,680	3,52,375

There has been a falling off in the year under review of R38,305, of which no less than R34,122 is under Land Revenue. As already explained, the year 1891-92 was a year of exceptionally good rainfall and large crops.

LOCAL FUNDS.

8. In last year's report it was stated that there were eight excluded local funds in the Agency. This was exclusive of the Local Levy Fine Fund, which still exists, though it will probably be very shortly closed, as under the provincial contract system fines imposed on Levies are recovered by short drawals in the pay bills, and the separate fund is no longer required.

During the year under review two new funds were created, *viz.*, the Sharigh and the Fort Sandeman Bazar Funds. Besides the eleven excluded local funds banking with the Treasury, there is also the Bolan Bazar Fund, which has hitherto banked with the local branch of the Punjab Bank. The question is under consideration whether this fund also should not be made an excluded local fund banking with the Treasury.

The following statement gives the opening balance, the receipts and expenditure of the year, and the closing balance of each of the twelve local funds. It will be seen that the Baluchistan Local Fund receipts for the year reach the respectable figure of R4,26,899-12-6.

1892-93.

Nature of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts during the year.			Total receipts.			Expenditure during the year.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	23,177	5	0	26,055	6	8	49,232	11	8	43,933	14	10	5,298	12	10
Quetta Municipal Fund	3,015	4	9	1,91,012	7	6	1,94,027	12	3	1,78,484	8	4	15,543	3	11
Loralai Town Fund	7,909	8	6	12,722	8	5	20,632	0	11	12,925	15	4	7,706	1	7
Pishin Bazar Fund	7,699	4	8	47,499	1	4	55,198	6	0	40,563	2	11	14,635	3	1
Quetta Police Fund	-10,339	10	3	19,602	14	6	29,942	8	9	20,425	0	7	9,517	8	2
Thal Chotiali Police Fund	8,481	2	8	7,330	6	2	15,811	8	10	7,117	1	11	8,694	6	11
Zhob Police Fund	3,844	15	3	7,201	6	2	11,046	5	5	5,656	10	4	5,389	11	1
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	36,164	0	11	58,386	3	2	94,550	4	1	62,572	14	6	31,977	5	7
Local Levy Fine Fund	367	8	8	581	9	9	949	2	5	475	6	11	473	11	6
Sharigh Bazar Fund	...			9,174	6	2	9,174	6	2	3,445	14	11	5,728	7	3
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	...			20,747	7	11	20,747	7	11	12,111	9	3	8,635	14	8
Bolan Bazar Fund	7,869	2	3	26,585	14	9	34,455	1	0	13,285	1	5	21,169	15	7
TOTAL	1,08,867	14	11	4,26,899	12	6	5,35,767	11	5	4,00,997	5	3	1,34,770	6	2

The budgets of all the funds are examined and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner, and copies of the annual accounts are sent by this office to the Comptroller, India Treasuries. All the funds are solvent and well administered, and are applied to the purposes for which they are intended.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

9. Proposals for the commencement of settlement operations in Quetta and Pishin were submitted to the Government of India in January 1892. Further correspondence ensued, and in July I had the advantage of discussing with Colonel Holdich the question of linking on to the professional surveys of the Imperial Survey Department the village maps about to be

prepared by the settlement staff. The introduction of a summary settlement was finally sanctioned in the Government of India's letter No. 1459-E. of 4th August 1892, and on 29th September following the Government of India approved the system of survey suggested in consultation with Colonel Holdich. I give in the margin the lists of establishments sanctioned by the Government of India for the settlement. It will be seen that the cost is very moderate, and is shared between Imperial and Provincial revenues. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., was appointed to be the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the settlement, and Munshi Syed Rasul, one of the Agency Tahsildars, was appointed Superintendent. The settlement may be said to have fairly commenced from 1st September 1892. The next two months were occupied in grouping the various karezes and other mahals into mouzahs of a size suitable to serve as survey units, and in erecting trijunction pillars and settling boundary disputes. In accordance with the arrangements previously made, the Imperial Survey Department was then asked to send an officer to fix and record the position of these pillars, and Mr. Graham of the Survey Department was deputed on this duty in November. From October to December I was acting as Agent to the Governor-General, and in December I proceeded on three months' leave. On my return I found that owing to the sudden death of Mr. Graham of the Survey Department, who was engaged in the settlement survey, and to the severe weather experienced in the winter, very little progress had been made in the work of fixing the position of trijunction pillars. The patwaris had received the sheets of only six mouzahs, and in one mouzah only had the internal survey been completed. I also found that during the winter Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram had been almost continuously absent from Quetta under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, first on duty with the Sibi Jirgas and subsequently in connection with Kelat affairs. Consequently, though most of the village papers had been prepared in rough by the patwaris under the Superintendent's supervision, practically no progress had been made in the matter of the verification of papers, or the decision of disputes and other important matters. In short, the settlement was in a very backward and unsatisfactory condition. I am glad to say that owing to Colonel Holdich's kindness two parties have, since my return, been deputed by the Survey Department under Mr. Tate and Rai Bahadur Heera Singh on the traverse survey, and all my patwaris are now fully employed. I hope that by the beginning of August the Survey Department will have completed their work in Quetta, and I then propose to suggest that they should make a commencement in Pishin before their own working season begins, so that the traverse survey may be well ahead of the village survey, and that there may be no delay in transferring patwaris to Pishin as soon as men are available from the Quetta village survey. Owing to Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram's deputation on duty to Kelat, Kazi Jelaludin Khan has been given to me for the settlement work. He is a capable man, and will be able to

List A.

Establishment payable from the Quetta provincial revenues.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
(a)		
Allowance to Extra Assistant Commissioner	100 0 0	
Travelling allowance for ditto	90 0 0	
		190 0 0
(b)		
Extra Assistant Commissioner's Establishment.		
Serishtadar	60 0 0	
Head Clerk	70 0 0	
Mohurir	40 0 0	
Nazir	30 0 0	
4 Chaprasis @ R12 each	48 0 0	
3 Khalasis do.	36 0 0	
		284 0 0
(c)		
Measuring Establishment.		
1 Munserim	60 0 0	
Horse allowance for Munserim	15 0 0	
4 Patwaris @ R30 each	120 0 0	
4 Do. @ R25 "	100 0 0	
16 Jarrib kash @ R10 "	160 0 0	
Contingencies	50 0 0	
		505 0 0
		979 0 0 per mensem.
	or	11,748 0 0 per annum.

List B.

Establishment to be paid from Imperial Revenues.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
(i)		
Superintendent	150 0 0	
Horse allowance	15 0 0	
		165 0 0
(ii)		
Superintendent's Establishment.		
Mohurir	40 0 0	
Nazir	30 0 0	
2 Chaprasis @ R12 each	24 0 0	
1 Khalasi	12 0 0	106 0 0
(iii)		
Pishin Measuring Establishment.		
4 Patwaris @ R30 each	120 0 0	
4 Do. " " 25 "	100 0 0	
16 Chainmen " " 10 "	160 0 0	
Contingencies	50 0 0	
		430 0 0
		701 0 0 per mensem.
	or	8,412 0 0 per annum.

give all his time to his settlement duties, so I hope the work of completing the village maps and papers will now proceed very rapidly.

As regards the character of the settlement, it may be mentioned here, very briefly, that it will be a summary one, and will be in force for ten years; that each karez or other independent and separate source of irrigation will, as a rule, form a separate mahal, and that the assessments fixed on the mahal will be in the form of a lump assessment on the water-supply, that is, on each flowing karez, spring, or other source of irrigation, and will be paid by the owners of the water in proportion to their respective shares. Khushkaba, or rain cultivated lands, will, as a rule, be excluded from the assessment, and the Government will continue to take a share of the produce of such lands by batai. In fact, it has been found possible in many places to form khushkaba lands into separate mouzahs and mahals on which no assessment will be fixed, as the outturn is too precarious to admit of even a fluctuating assessment. The assessment of irrigated mahals being on the water, a field-to-field survey is not, as a rule, required, and the village maps will in most cases show only the boundaries of the mouzah, and of the mahals included in it, and the boundaries and areas of irrigated, unirrigated and waste lands, and of orchards, village sites, and the chamans or low-lying grass lands used for grazing. But in the neighbourhood of Quetta and in some outlying mouzahs where the circumstances require it, a field survey is being made, and the scale of the survey being 16 inches to the mile, a field-to-field survey can at any time be carried out throughout the district on the village maps now being prepared.

EXCISE.

10. The rules drawn up last year for the guidance of Political Agents in regard to the sale of contracts for the manufacture and vend of country spirits and for regulating the form of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of imported liquors and spirits have been found to work well, and have given satisfaction. During the course of the year, in accordance with the orders of Government, directions were issued to all Political Agents to the effect that licenses for the retail vend of opium and its preparations should contain a clause prohibiting consumption on the premises of the shop where the opium is sold. A set of simple rules will shortly be drawn up embodying existing orders regarding the grant of licenses for the sale of opium and ganja, and arrangements are being made for the collection of statistics as to the consumption of these drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

REGISTRATION (ACT III OF 1877).

11. Early in April a series of notifications were issued by the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General appointing the Revenue Commissioner to be Inspector-General of Registration in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents to be Registrars in their respective districts. Sub-districts were also specified, and Sub-Registrars appointed, and a scale of fees prescribed. Notifications were also issued by the Inspector-General, bringing into force in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories the rules published under the Act in the Punjab. During the year instructions were issued by my office to all Registrars by means of circulars, of which copies are attached to this report,* and all the Registrars and Sub-Registrars have been supplied with the necessary registers, safes and boxes. Arrangements are now being made for the submission of periodical returns of a simple character. The receipts under X—Registration during the year have been as follows:—

* Appendices A, B and C.

	R	a.	p.
Provincial	926	8	0
Imperial	385	0	0
TOTAL .	1,311	8	0

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT VI OF 1886.

12. By a series of notifications issued in January 1892, the Revenue Commissioner was appointed to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and all Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents were appointed to be Marriage Registrars and Registrars of Births and Deaths in their respective districts, and Ministers of Religion authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act were also appointed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of those

classes of the community for which they are in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials. Act II of 1891 was also extended and applied to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

In August 1892 Notifications were issued under sections 82, 83 and 62 of Act XV of 1872, prescribing a scale of fees and making rules regarding the disposal of fees and the keeping of registers, etc. There is a Roman Catholic and a Church of England Chaplain stationed in Quetta, and besides these clergymen, two ministers of religion, *viz*, the Reverend James Shaw, Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, and the Revd. G. I. Stone, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been licensed to solemnise marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories under Section 6 of Act XV of 1872, as amended by Act II of 1891.

Since the quarter beginning with 1st October 1891 (in the case of the Roman Catholic Chaplain from 1st January 1893), the Registrar-General has received quarterly returns of marriages, baptisms, and burials from these ministers of religion, and under the executive orders of the Government of India the baptism and burial returns and certified copies of the marriage returns, referring to European British subjects, are sent quarterly by this office to the Government of India in the Home Department. During the year three circulars have been issued by this office, containing instructions to all Marriage Registrars and Registrars of Births and Deaths. Copies of these circulars* are attached to this report. Registrars have also been supplied with all the necessary registers and forms.

* Appendices D, E, F.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

13. At the beginning of the year the taccavi advances outstanding in the Agency amounted to R62,650. During the year advances were granted to the amount of R44,992-8-0, and recoveries were effected to the amount of R16,466. At the close of the year, the total amount of advances outstanding aggregated R91,176-8-0.

The following statement gives the details of this amount by districts:—

District.	Amount outstanding on 1st April 1892.	Advances made during year.	Total.	Recoveries during year.	Balance outstanding at close of year.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob	10,300 0 0	8,100 0 0	18,400 0 0	4,266 0 0	14,134 0 0
Quetta Pishin	38,475 0 0	31,180 0 0	69,655 0 0	10,125 0 0	59,530 0 0
Thal-Chotiali	13,875 0 0	5,712 8 0	19,587 8 0	2,075 0 0	17,512 8 0
Total	62,650 0 0	44,992 8 0	1,07,642 8 0	16,466 0 0	91,176 8 0

The rules published last year have been of much use in regularising the procedure of Political Agents, and recoveries of instalments due are now made promptly and up to date.

GRAZING TAX.

14. The orders regarding the collection of this tax, which were originally passed by the late Sir Robert Sandeman, were avowedly tentative only. The rates prescribed by Sir Robert Sandeman were as follow:—

	R a. p.		R a. p.
Camels, males	1 0 0	Cattle	0 8 0
" females	1 8 0	Donkeys	0 4 0
Buffaloes	0 12 0	Sheep and Goats	0 1 0

But Sir Robert Sandeman foresaw that the rates might prove to be too high, and he directed Political Agents to report at length on the working of the rules after a year or two's trial. The matter came under consideration at the last Sibi Fair, and was discussed by a committee of Political Agents, with Major Yate, Revenue Commissioner, as President. The committee drew up a set of rules, which have since been sanctioned by the Local Government and issued from my office. A copy of these rules is attached to this report.† The rates now prescribed are as follow:—

† Appendix G.

	R a. p.		R a. p.
Male Camels	0 8 0	Cattle	0 6 0
Female "	1 0 0	Donkeys	0 4 0
Buffaloes	0 8 0	Sheep and goats	0 1 0

In my opinion one of the most important of the new rules is the one suggesting that, wherever possible, enumeration should be avoided, and the grazing tax should take the form of a lump cash assessment fixed on tribes or villages, and made either yearly or for a term of years. The adoption of the course suggested may not be possible everywhere and at once; but, wherever it is found practicable, much trouble and annoyance will be saved to the owners of cattle, and the evils attending a system of enumeration by numerous petty officials, whose action cannot always be effectually supervised, will be avoided. The particular attention of all Political Agents has been called to this rule.

POLICE AND LEVIES.

15. Advantage was taken of the presence of all the Political Agents at the Sibi Fair to discuss also the question of Police re-organisation, with the view of, as far as possible, making the rates of pay of each rank and grade alike in all the districts. The committee assembled to discuss the matter and made certain proposals, which are still under consideration in my office.

No additions of importance have been made to the Levy establishments during the year; but some sanctions have been revised, and the details of posts altered, and further progress has been made towards the introduction of uniform rates of pay throughout the Agency.

INSPECTION.

16. During the year every tahsil, sub-treasury, jail and lock-up in the Agency has been inspected by the Revenue Commissioner, excepting only the tahsil and sub-treasury of Hindu Bagh and the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan, but including the office and lock-up of the Native Assistant at Chaman. Most of this work was done by Major Yate during his winter tour, which extended to Fort Sandeman, Barkhan, Loralai, Kohlu, Duki, and Sibi. The working of the tahsils and sub-treasuries inspected was carefully overhauled, and defects and mistakes pointed out to Political Agents, and detailed instructions for the future issued.

TRADE RETURNS.

17. The value of the exports from Chaman during the year under review amounted to R4,92,918, that of the imports to R3,30,996. The figures given by the Political Agent to the Collector of Customs, Karachi, for the year 1891-92, were—

	R
Exports	24,71,745
Imports	20,89,948

It was found, however, on examination that in 1891-92 the district figures erroneously included a large portion of the rail-borne trade. Owing to the Amir's orders against the booking of goods at Chaman, nearly all the Kandahar kafilas proceeded over the Khojak to Killa Abdulla, and booked their goods at the latter place. As the District Munshi showed in his returns everything which came over the Khojak by road, a large portion of the trade was registered twice over, *viz.*, both by the District officials and by the Railway. The figures above given for 1891-92 are thus quite valueless for purposes of comparison. There is reason, however, to believe that the trade between our territory and Kandahar was a good deal less than usual in the past year owing to the Amir's prohibition of the export of food-grains in consequence of the military operations in the Hazara country, and owing also to his seizure of all camel and donkey transport for the same expedition.

In the Agency Administration Report for 1891-92, it was mentioned that it was contemplated abolishing the post maintained at Panjpai, in Shorarud, for the registration of foreign trade, as all caravans for Quetta from Seistan and Garmsel do not pass through that place. It was suggested that instead two posts might be established, *viz.*, one at Samungli and the other at Mian Gundi on the Quetta-Mustung road. The Panjpai post was abolished, and the above two new posts established on the 1st May 1892. The result has been satisfactory. The value of the imports and exports registered at the Panjpai post during 1891-92 amounted, respectively, to R1,98,302 and R45,418. The imports and exports registered during 1892-93 at Samungli and Mian Gundi are noted below:—

	Imports.	Exports.
		R
Samungli	2,27,335	38,954
Mian Gundi	1,61,103	96,222
TOTAL .	3,88,438	1,35,176

The figures entered against Samungli include the registration at Panjpai during April 1892. It must, however, be borne in mind that these figures include not only trade carried by road between Quetta and Seistan and the Helmand districts (Garmsel) of Afghanistan, but also nearly all the trade between Quetta and Kalat territory. The figures, therefore, do not represent "External" trade only. The figures given in this paragraph are repeated in Appendix H attached to this report.

Apart from the figures given above, it may be mentioned that during the year 9,091 laden camels and 26 laden donkeys passed through the Bolan Pass, carrying 54,661 maunds of merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. Among other matters dealt with by this office during the year, the following may be mentioned :—

I.—Orders regarding passes granted to Police travelling by rail.

II.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police.

III.—Orders regarding the temporary assessment of the land revenue in Quetta-Pishin pending completion of the land revenue settlement.

IV.—Orders regarding the fuel and fodder reserves at Shebo and under the Khushdil Bund.

V.—Orders regarding the closing of artesian wells in the Quetta District, so as to prevent waste.

VI.—The revision of the office establishments of the Political Agents, Quetta and Thal Chotiali.

VII.—The issue of rules regulating the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in the Agency.

The numbers of the official correspondence of this office during the year were as follow :—

Letters received	2,686
Letters issued	2,314

As explained, however, in my last year's report, the Revenue Commissioner's office as a rule corresponds, unofficially only, with the office of the Agent to the Governor-General. There are also many unofficial references between this office and the offices of the Political Agent, Quetta, and the Treasury Officer. The preceding figures, therefore, only represent a portion of the work done in the English office.

19. I trust this report will be considered satisfactory.

Appendix A.

Circular No. 1, dated Quetta, the 7th July 1892.

From—H. S. Barnes, Esq., Revenue Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration in Baluchistan,

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

I have the honour to forward, for your information, copies of the Notifications, cited in the margin, published by the Local Government and the Inspector-General of Registration under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877.

Nos. 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, dated the 4th April 1892.
Nos. 726 and 727, dated the 20th April 1892.

2. You will notice that Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners are appointed *ex-officio* Registrars under the Act, and that each district has been divided into sub-districts, to which certain officers have been appointed Sub-Registrars *ex-officio*.

3. The Notifications also prescribe the fees to be levied under the Act and the remuneration to be enjoyed by the Sub-Registrars. I am, however, to point out that under the orders of the Government of India no fees should be paid to Treasury officers or to officers in receipt of salaries exceeding R400 per mensem.

4. By Notifications Nos. 726, 727 of 20th April 1892 issued by the Inspector-General, the Punjab rules made under section 69 of the Act are to be deemed applicable to Baluchistan. These rules are printed on pages 48—73 of the Punjab Registration Manual, copies of which, both in English and Vernacular, have been indented for and will be supplied to you as soon as they are received. The standing orders of the Inspector-General of Registration in the Punjab, which are printed in the same Manual, should also be taken as a general guide in this Agency.

5. The necessary registers and forms required under the Act for the offices of Registrars and Sub-Registrars have been applied for, and will be supplied to you as soon as they are received.

6. No special establishments will be required at present for the offices of Sub-Registrars. The necessary copying work should be carried on for the present by one of the existing Tahsil or other establishments, and such copyists should be given as remuneration 50 per cent. of the copying fees until further orders, as directed in the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Circular Orders Nos. 2641 and 2642 of 7th May 1892, of which a copy is attached.

7. With the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, the following contingent grants are sanctioned for the offices of the Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars, for the current year 1892-93 :—

	R
Imperial Budget—	
Inspector-General	350
Registrar, Pishin 150 } Registrar, Thal Chotiali 200 }	350
Six Sub-Registrars of— Pishin, Chaman, Sibi, Sharigh, Duki, and Loralai, @ R60 each	360
TOTAL	1,060
Zhob Provincial Revenues—	
Inspector-General	100
One Registrar	200
Four Sub-Registrars of Hindu Bagh, Fort Sandeman, Bori and Bar Khan, @ R60 each	240
TOTAL	540
Quetta Provincial Revenues—	
Inspector-General	25
One Registrar, Bolan	125
Three Sub-Registrars of Quetta, Bolan and Cantonment, @ R60 each	180
TOTAL	330

The grants given to the various Registrars are intended for the purchase of—

(*a*) One iron-safe for the office of the Registrar himself for the deposit of sealed wills.

(*b*) One iron-clamped wooden box for the office of each of his Sub-Registrars for custody of registers and records.

8. It is estimated that a strong wooden box with iron clamps and a good lock large enough to contain the Sub-Registrar's register will cost R25. Registrars should at once arrange to provide each Sub-Registrar with such a box and charge the cost in his own Registration contingent bill. Each Registrar should also provide himself with a small safe at a cost not exceeding R100 for the deposit of sealed wills, and should charge the cost in the same way. No allowance has been made for the provision of a safe for the Quetta Registrar, or for boxes for the Quetta Cantonment and Quetta District Sub-Registrars, as these have been already provided. The Inspector-General will provide the registers out of his contingent allotment. The contingent grants given to the Sub-Registrars are for office contingencies. The detailed bills of both Registrars and Sub-Registrars should be sent in quarterly for countersignature to the Inspector-General.

Appendix B.

Circular No. 2, dated Quetta, the 7th July 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., Revenue Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, Baluchistan.

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

In continuation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Circular No. 1 of the 7th July 1892, I have the honour to inform you that the copies of the Punjab Registration Manual shown in the margin have been to-day forwarded to you. The English copy is for your own office, the Vernacular copies are for the offices of the Sub-Registrars in your district, and should be distributed to them.

To Political Agent, Quetta.
Three English copies (one for Political Agent, one for Treasury Officer, one for Cantonment Magistrate), two Vernacular copies.

To Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.
One English copy, four Vernacular copies.

To Political Agent, Zhob.
One English copy, four Vernacular copies.

To Political Agent, Kalat.
One English copy, one Vernacular copy.

2. I have also sent to you the registers, of which a list is given in the accompanying Schedule A. One copy of each of the six registers should be kept in your office as you are the Registrar of the District, and may receive and register any document which may be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to you. Register No. 5 is kept, you will notice, in the Registrar's office only. Copies of each of the Registers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 should be sent to each of your Sub-Registrars, and they should be directed to proceed at once and carry out the provisions of the Registration Act and to master the rules prescribed in the Manual.

3. Printed index sheets, as required by section 55 of the Act (Rules 18—26), will be supplied to you hereafter, meanwhile Sub-Registrars should keep the current indexes in manuscript till the printed forms are received.

4. You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of the registers now sent.

Schedule A—Distribution of Registers.

No. of Register.	Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Political Agent, Zhob.	Political Agent, Bolan.
Register No. 1	4 copies	7 copies	5 copies	2 copies
" " 2	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
" " 3	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
" " 4	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
" " 5	2 "	2 "	1 "	1 "
" " 6	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
TOTAL . .	22 copies	37 copies	26 copies	11 copies

Quetta and Pishin.—One set for each of the Sub-Registrars of Chaman and Pishin, one for Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, and one for Political Agent, Quetta. Sub-Registrars of Quetta and Cantonment already possess registers.

Thal Chotiali.—One set for each of the five Sub-Registrars, one for Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and one for Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

Zhob.—One set for Political Agent, and one for each of the four Sub-Registrars.

Bolan.—One set for Political Agent, and one for the Sub-Registrar, Mach.

Appendix C.

Circular No. 3, dated Quetta, the 3rd October 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Revenue Commissioner, and Inspector-General of Registration, Baluchistan,

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

With reference to paragraph 3 of my Circular No. 2, dated 7th July 1892, I have the honour to forward to you the printed index sheets shown against your name in the attached schedule. You should distribute 50 sheets of each index to each of your Sub-Registrars and retain the remainder in your own office.

2. Instructions regarding the use of these index sheets will be found in Rules 18—26 of the rules published under the Registration Act, *vide* pages 53—56 of the Punjab Registration Manual. The attention of all Sub-Registrars should be drawn to these rules.

Schedule.

	Political Agent Quetta-Pishin.	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Political Agent, Zhob.	Political Agent, Kalat.
Index, No. 1	300	400	200	100
" " 2	300	400	200	100
" " 3	300	400	200	100
" " 4	300	400	200	100

Quetta and Pishin.—Political Agent, Quetta, Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, and 4 Sub-Registrars, at 50 sheets each.

Thal Chotiali.—Political Agent, Loralai, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and 6 Sub-Registrars, at 50 sheets each.

Zhob.—Political Agent and 3 Sub-Registrars, at 50 sheets each.

Kalat.—Political Agent and 1 Sub-Registrar, at 50 sheets each.

Appendix D.

Circular No. 1, dated Quetta, the 7th July 1892.

From—H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Baluchistan,

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Nos. 86, 87, 88, and 89, dated 6th January 1892.

Notifications by Government of India, Nos. 152E., 153E., 154E., and 155E., dated 26th January 1892.

I have the honour to invite your attention to the Notifications cited in the margin, copies whereof are annexed for convenience of reference, relative to the introduction into this province of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886).

2. You will perceive—

(1) That the Act is now in force in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

(2) That the Revenue Commissioner has *ex-officio* been appointed Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

(3) That all Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents have *ex-officio* been appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths for their respective districts, and have also been appointed Marriage Registrars.

(4) That all ministers of religion authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), and every person appointed a Marriage Registrar, or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in British Baluchistan or the Agency territories, are appointed also to be Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

(5) That Act II of 1891, an Act to amend the Indian Marriage Act, 1872, has been extended and applied to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

(6) That the Revd. J. Shaw of the American Presbyterian Church has been licensed to solemnize marriages under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

(7) That no person in the Agency has yet been licensed under section 9 of Act XV of 1872 to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

3. The necessary books and forms required both by Act XV of 1872 and by Act VI of 1886 are being arranged for, and copies will be sent to you with instructions when they are received. Meanwhile, attached to this circular, I forward for your information a copy of the rules published by the Governor-General in Council under Sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act. You will perceive that under Rule 20 of the Rules all fees realised by Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 must be credited into the nearest Treasury at the end of each month.

4. Rules will shortly be issued under Sections 82 and 62 of Act XV of 1872, and copies will be sent to you when they are published.

Appendix E.

Circular No. 2, dated Quetta, the 29th August 1892.

From—H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Baluchistan,

To—All Registrars of Births and Deaths.

In continuation of Circular No. 1 of this office, dated 7th July last, I have the honour to inform you that I have this day forwarded to you the registers and forms required under Act VI of 1886, and the rules published thereunder, which are mentioned in the Schedule A attached to this Circular.

2. The procedure to be followed in the registration of births and deaths is clearly set forth in the rules published under the Act, a copy of which accompanied Circular No. 1. Registration under the Act is, it should be remembered, voluntary. On receipt of a notice of a birth or death, which must be written on the prescribed form (Form 1 or 2), the Registrar will, if the notice is in order in accordance with the provisions of the Act, register the birth or

death in the proper register (Forms 3 and 4), and will, if he applies for it, give a certificate of registration (Forms 5 and 6) to the person giving the notice. All such certificates of registration, as well as any certified copies of entries in the registers (Forms 7 and 8), which may be granted under Section 25, must be entered in the register (Form 9). It must also be recollected that each Registrar must, under Rule 14, send to the Registrar-General every three months, as soon as possible after 1st January, April, July, and October in each year, a certified copy of all entries made in the registers of births and deaths since the last return was sent in. These returns will be made in the printed Form, Nos. 10 and 11. If no entries have been made in the preceding three months, it will be sufficient to send to the Registrar-General a certificate to that effect in the form attached to this Circular, Schedule B. The only exception to this rule is contained in the proviso to Section 24 (i) of the Act, according to which clergymen of the churches of England, Rome, and Scotland, who are Registrars of Births and Deaths, may, if so directed by their ecclesiastical superior, send the certified copies in the first instance to such superior, who will forward them on to the Registrar-General.

3. Lastly, each Registrar should enter daily in the register of fees all fees received by him under the Act, and all such fees under Rule 20 should be credited to Government every month in the nearest Treasury, and the Treasury official's signature taken on the register in acknowledgment of their receipt. The table of fees leviable under the Act is contained in Schedule K of the rules forwarded with Circular No 1.

These instructions should be carefully observed.

Appendix F.

Circular No. 3, dated Quetta, the 14th October 1892.

rom—H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Baluchistan,

To—All Marriage Registrars.

In continuation of Circular No. 2 of this office, I have the honour to inform you that I have this day forwarded to you the various registers and forms required by Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), which are mentioned in the schedule attached to this Circular.

2. I also attach to this Circular, for your information, copies of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Notifications cited in the margin, prescribing the fees to be levied under sections 82 and 83, and the form of marriage register book to be used under Section 62. The corresponding Notification by the Government of India under Section 84 is also attached, *viz.*, No. 1586-E., dated 29th August 1892.

No. 4132 of 29th August 1892.
" 4135 " " " "

3. Marriages solemnised by, or in the presence of, Marriage Registrars are solemnised under Part V of the Act, with which all Marriage Registrars should make themselves familiar. On receipt of a notice of marriage (Form 1), the Marriage Registrar will affix a copy in a conspicuous part of his office (Section 39), and will enter a copy of the notice in his marriage notice book (Form 3). Not less than four days after the receipt of the notice of marriage the Marriage Registrar may, if the provisions of the Act are complied with, issue the certificate of receipt of notice prescribed by Section 41 (Form 2). The marriage may be solemnised at any time after the issue of this certificate, and within two months from the date on which the copy of the notice was entered in the marriage notice book, but not thereafter (Section 52). When the marriage is solemnised, it shall be registered in duplicate in the marriage register book (Form 4), and the counterfoil must be sent at the end of the month to the Registrar-General. A certified copy of the entry in the marriage register book (Form 5) may be given on payment of the proper fee to the contracting parties, or other persons applying for it (Section 79).

4. In the case of the marriage of Native Christians under Part V of the Act the same procedure should be followed, with the exception that, under Section 59, read with section 37, a separate marriage register book should be kept for the registration of the marriages of Native

Christians. A reference to Section 64 will show that the marriage register book for marriages of Native Christians is the same whether the marriage is registered under Sections 37, 59, or 62. The form of register book is the same as that prescribed by schedule IV of the Act (*vide* Rule IV of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Notifications hereto attached), but the Marriage Registrar, acting under section 59, instead of separating the certificate in counterfoil and sending it to the Registrar-General, will give the certificate to the contracting parties, if they apply for it, and will send true extracts from the marriage register book half-yearly to the Registrar-General in Form 6 of the schedule to this Circular, as provided by Rule V of the above-quoted Notifications.

5. Clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome, and Scotland, solemnising marriages under Part III of the Act, will, under Part IV, send their returns of entries of marriages registered by them to their own ecclesiastical superiors, who will forward them to the Registrar-General. In the case, however, of the Revd. James Shaw, who is the only minister of religion at present licensed under Section 6 of the Act to solemnise marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, the procedure is different. The Revd. James Shaw, in the case of marriages solemnised by him (other than marriages between Native Christians), will register them under Section 32 of the Act, and will send the certificate attached in counterfoil to the marriage register book to the Marriage Registrar of the district in which the marriage takes place (*i.e.*, to the Political Agent or Deputy Commissioner), who, after copying the certificate in a book kept for the purpose (Sections 34 and 35), will send the certificate in original to the Registrar-General. In the case of marriages between Native Christians, the Revd. James Shaw will proceed under Section 37 and register such marriages in a separate register book, and will send the book itself, when filled, to the Marriage Registrar of the district, who will forward it to the Registrar-General. Mr. Shaw will also send half-yearly to the Registrar-General the extracts from the marriage register book of Native Christians in Form 6, following in this respect exactly the procedure prescribed for Marriage Registrars in paragraph 4 of this Circular.

6. Form No. 5 is the form in which certified copies of entries in marriage register books should be granted under Section 79 of the Act. Similar certified copies may be given of the entries in the register books of marriages between Native Christians kept under Sections 37 and 59, *vide* Sections 63 and 64 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Register or Form.	Number supplied to each Registrar.
1	Notice of Marriage	100
2	Certificate of Receipt of Notice	100
3	Marriage Notice Book	1
4	Marriage Register Book (in counterfoil)	1
5	Certified copy of entry in Marriage Register Book	100
6	Extract from Register Book of Marriages solemnized between Native Christians (to be sent half-yearly to Registrar-General).	14

Appendix G.

The Agent to the Governor-General directs that the following rules shall be observed in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories regarding the assessment and collection of the grazing tax :—

1. The assessment and collection of the tax shall remain as at present under the control of the district officers, who will issue their own instructions as to the manner and time for assessment and collection of the tax, according as the circumstances of each Tahsil require.

2. Tahsildars and their naibs alone are to be entrusted with the work of enumeration of flocks and the assessment of the tax. Patwaris and other subordinates are on no account to be entrusted with this duty. If at any time circumstances require the special deputation of a subordinate on the work, the previous sanction of the Sub-divisional Officer must be obtained to the arrangement.

3. Enumeration must be resorted to at first as a basis of assessment, but the ultimate aim should be to fix the assessment in lump sum on each village or tribe. Each Tahsildar should

be able to obtain a fairly accurate estimate of the number of animals in his district, and having once checked them, he should be able to arrange with the owners concerned for the payment of the tax in a lump sum if possible. Settlement by oath should not be resorted to, if it can be avoided, as it has proved to be very untrustworthy.

4. The rates of assessment shall be as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Male Camels	0	8	0
Female "	1	0	0
Buffaloes	0	8	0
Cattle	0	6	0
Donkeys	0	4	0
Sheep and Goats	0	1	0

The rate of 8 annas per male camel is fixed, as an experimental measure, to see whether it will have the effect of inducing more owners to remain with working camels in the district. This rate is liable to alteration hereafter as experience may require. *Boná-fide* plough bullocks and milch cows kept for private use by villagers shall be exempt from the tax.

Young of all classes to be taxed as soon as they are weaned.

5. The assessment shall be for one year as at present. The year for purposes of the tax shall be the financial year, beginning with the 1st April and ending with 31st March.

6. In cases of fraud, deceit, or obstruction on the part of headmen, the usual 5 per cent. maliki payable to them shall be withheld either in whole or in part at the discretion of the District Officer, who will also have the power to give out of the sum so withheld a reward to any man who assists in giving information that may lead to the fraud being discovered, or whose services in the cause may have been of exceptional merit.

The lumbardari or maliki allowance is, as a rule, to be paid at the time of collection of the tax.

(Sd.) C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the Value of the Total Imports and Exports by road from and to foreign territories registered at Chaman, Mian Gundi, and Samungli posts, during the year 1892-93.

Name of Post.	Imports. R	a.	p.	Exports. R	a.	p.	Total. R	a.	p.	REMARKS.
Chaman	3,30,996	5	5	4,92,918	2	1	8,23,914	7	6	
Mian Gundi	1,61,103	0	0	96,222	12	0	2,57,325	12	0	
Samungli	2,27,335	8	0	38,954	0	0	2,66,289	8	0	
GRAND TOTAL	7,19,434	13	5	6,28,094	14	1	13,47,529	11	6	

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX II.

No. 3356, dated Quetta, the 29th May 1893.

From—MAJOR G. GAISFORD, I.S.C., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Pishin,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. The charge of the district was held throughout the year by Major G. Gaisford, I.S.C.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt was transferred to Leh on the 15th May 1892, and the duties of the Assistant Political Agent were also performed by the Deputy Commissioner till the 26th May, when Captain Kemball joined the district.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant in charge of the Khojak Pass, went on three months' privilege leave on the 1st September 1892, and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, officiated for him.

Mr. W. A. Ingle and Kazi Imam-ud-din remained respectively in charge of the Quetta civil town and the Pishin Sub-division. The Quetta Sub-division was taken from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and placed under the Assistant Political Agent on the 1st April 1892.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. The Revenue Commissioner issued orders in April 1892, that the fixed assessment sanctioned for Karezat-i-Kakri, Lora Kakri, Barshore, Parezun and Alezai Tarins, and Piralzais in Pishin, during the year 1891-92, should be continued until further orders, and that batai should be taken from the Surkhal and Sarvesh villages watered from the Surkhal or Barshore streams at one-fourth of the produce, with the exception of Khanzai and new bazar villages, which should pay one-fifth. No change was made in the rate fixed last year, *i.e.*, one-sixth of the produce, for khushkaba or rain cultivation. The assessment of Kakozai Achakzais of Pishin was fixed at 14 naukars of R60 each, or R840 per annum.

No change was made either in the rates or system of land revenue in the Quetta District.

QUETTA REVENUES.

3. Statement A attached to the report shows the land revenue collected in kind and cash in the Quetta District during 1892-93. The total collections amounted to R79,050-6-10, against R64,000, the estimate of the year, and R55,985 collected in 1891-92, showing an increase of R15,050-6-10 over the estimates. This sum includes R5,300-15 on account of arrears of the previous year collected during 1892-93. The receipts from grazing tax amounted to R5,389-3-0, against R4,571-6-0 collected in 1891-92. The Bolan Pass for the first time contributed to the land revenue R1,781-15-11 during 1892-93.

The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, Captain Kemball, who was in charge of the revenue administration, himself went through the district and supervised the collection, and the satisfactory results obtained are due, to a great extent, to his personal supervision.

A sum of R2,194-7-9 was paid as lumberdari allowance to the headmen of villages who assisted in the collection of revenue. This sum was paid out of the contingent allotment.

4. Statement B shows the Quetta revenue receipts and expenditure under all heads. When the estimates for the year 1892-93 were submitted, it was calculated that the total receipts would amount to R1,92,570. The actual collections of the year, however, amounted

to R2,54,621-8-6, or an increase of R62,051-8-6 over the estimates. This increase falls under the following heads :—

		R	a.	p.
Land Revenue		15,050	6	10
Stamps		14,582	0	0
Excise		28,235	0	9
Registration		66	8	0
Law and Justice		4,607	10	2
Police		281	14	9
		62,823	8	6
DEDUCT				
Decrease under—	R a. p.			
Jails	372 14 5			
Salt	200 0 0			
Miscellaneous	199 1 7			
		772	0	0
Net increase		62,051	8	6

The increase under land revenue has already been explained.

Owing to the Railway works in the Bolan Pass and institution of some heavy cases in the civil courts at Quetta, the receipts under the head "Stamps" have increased.

The Excise contracts of the District are sold by public auction, and when the competition is keen and the bidders do not combine, the bids run high. This was the case in February 1892, when the contracts for 1892-93 were put up to auction, and the receipts under the head "Excise" consequently brought R28,235-0-9 in excess of the estimates.

The provisions of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 were enforced in the Bolan, and the Native Assistant was made a Sub-Registrar. The receipts under Registration, therefore, show a slight increase. The courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and the Native Assistant, Bolan, have largely contributed to the increase of R4,607-10-2 shown under the head Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

5. The expenditure of the Quetta provincial revenues amounted to R1,83,264-5-9 against the estimate of R1,85,185. There are no items of expenditure that call for any special remarks. A sum of R21,553-15-3 was spent on public works, *i.e.*, on district roads, etc. There was a balance of R71,357-2-9 to the credit of the Quetta revenues, which, under the terms of the provincial contract, lapsed to Government.

PISHIN REVENUES.

6. Statement C shows the land revenue collected in kind and cash during 1892-93 in the Pishin District. The total receipts amounted to R65,274-11-10, which include a sum of R3,113-14-9 on account of arrears of 1891-92. The receipts for 1892-93 under Land Revenue were estimated at R63,900. There was no Khushkaba cultivation in the district, as very little rain fell at the sowing season. The Shorarud Mahal, which largely depends on rain for its crops, brought only R868-14-5 on account of land revenue in kind; whereas in 1891-92 the grain and forage collected as Government share was sold for R4,857-1-8.

Considering that almost all the revenue collected in kind is from irrigated crops, the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the results of the year 1892-93 are satisfactory.

A sum of R3,103-3-1 was paid from the contingent allotment as lumberdari allowance.

7. Statement D shows the Imperial Revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1892-93 under *all* heads. The total receipts amounted to R1,09,915-10-9 against the estimate of R94,975, or an increase of R14,940-10-9. The Excise receipts exceeded the estimate by R11,514, and the remarks offered in the 4th paragraph above with regard to Quetta equally apply to Pishin.

A sum of R1,787-8-5 was realized during 1892-93 on account of interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations and credited to Government. For this no provision was made in the budget. The interest on loans granted to landholders and to cultivators amounted to R850-1-3.

Other items of receipts do not call for any remarks.

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

8. The batai was taken from all the lands irrigated by the Khushdil Khan Bund and Shebo Canal, at the rate of one-fourth of the produce, except Shadezais, which paid one-sixth.

The total revenue collected was R31,427-10-5, as detailed below, of which R1,769-13-10 were paid for care of crops and lumbardari allowance, and R29,657-12-7 were credited to the Public Works Department:—

	Gross collection.			Cost of caretakers and lumbardari allowance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Shebo Canal	11,876	3	8	593	11	9
Bund	19,048	12	0	1,150	16	11
Zar Karez	502	10	9	25	2	2
TOTAL . . .	31,427	10	5	1,769	13	10

9. Statement E, which accompanies the report, shows that a sum of R31,180 was given as takavi advances to zemindars and cultivators in the district during the year ending 31st March 1893. The Deputy Commissioner himself visited several villages, the zemindars of which applied for advances, and after personally satisfying himself about the utility of the schemes proposed, the advances were given, and substantial security taken in every case.

Statement F shows the recoveries made during 1892-93 on account of takavi advances. In all a sum of R10,475-1-3 was recovered and credited to Government. There was not a single instalment overdue.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

10. The health of the people of the district has been good, and there have been no epidemics.

At Chaman drains were made in the bazar and two iron tanks erected to store water for drinking purposes.

At Pishin the old ruined shops and houses, which were a source of nuisance, were cleared. Water-pipes have been laid and tanks are in course of construction.

The Ingle market at Quetta, which was commenced last year, was completed during 1892-93 at a total cost of R36,857-11-7.

All the minor streets in the town were gravelled. Measures were also taken to close all surface wells in the Quetta town. Two artesian wells were also provided for drinking purposes in case the pipe water should ever fail.

JUDICIAL.

11. Statement G attached to the report gives the details of the judicial work—civil and criminal—done by each court in the District during 1892-93. The total number of civil suits disposed of during the year under review amounted to 7,735, of which the Munsiff of Quetta decided 5,331. Pandit Nand Lall has had, as usual, very heavy judicial work, but he has performed it satisfactorily. The number of criminal cases decided during 1892-93 was 3,570. Of these, 1,730 were disposed of in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

Eighty-four cases were tried by Jirgas as detailed in Statement H.

The judicial work in the court of the Deputy Commissioner has considerably increased. In 1892-93 the Deputy Commissioner decided 339 cases against 200 in 1891-92.

POLICE.

CRIMINAL.

12. Statement I gives the details of cognizable offences and the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property.

The total number of cognizable cases admitted to have occurred during 1892-93 is 1,781 against 1,361 in 1891-92—an increase of 420. The increase chiefly occurs under the heads "Dishonestly receiving stolen property" and "Public and local nuisances." The former is mainly due to the Railway works in the Bolan. The latter reflects credit on the Police, inasmuch as it shows that they have worked with zeal and energy.

There have been 2 cases of ghaza, 8 cases of murder, 5 of attempt at murder and 3 of culpable homicide, of which 15 were traced.

The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1891-92.	1892-93.
68	72

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested is—

1891-92.	1892-93.
79	80

Percentage of property recovered to stolen—

1891-92.	1892-93.
55	53

13. Statement J shows the distribution of the Quetta-Pishin Police on the 31st March 1893. Out of a total of 534 men, 192 were employed in office, District thanas, and outposts. One hundred and fifteen men were present on the Railway line. Thirty men were on leave, 68 men were in the lines at Quetta There were only four vacancies, and the remaining 125 men were employed on miscellaneous guards and duties.

14. Return K shows the distribution of the Police force according to castes. It will be observed from this return that the total number of local Pathans and Baluchis is 72, of which 9 are sergeants. Out of the 12 Police subordinate officers, 1 is a Christian, 2 Sikhs, 2 Hindus, 4 Indian Muhammadans, and 3 Punjab frontier men. It is hoped that at least 1 of the 9 local Pathans and Baluch Sergeants will, during the coming year, rise to the grade of Deputy Inspector.

The District Superintendent of Police will endeavour to enlist still more local men next year.

15. The office of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, was held by Lieutenant Cubitt up to 15th May 1892, and by Major Gaisford up to the 26th May, when Captain Kemball joined the District. The appointment of Inspector of Police was abolished from 1st September 1892, and that of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police on R250 per mensem created instead. Ahmad Yar Khan, who was granted the title of Khan Bahadur on the 24th May 1892, was gazetted as Assistant District Superintendent of Police from the 1st September 1892. He, however, went to Khojak to officiate as Native Assistant for three months, and Muhammad Khan, Deputy Inspector, acted as Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan assumed charge of the duties of Assistant District Superintendent of Police on 1st December 1892.

The District Superintendent of Police reports that Mr. F. M. A. Beaty, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has given him the greatest assistance in all work connected with the Police. He adds that the services of Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan have been invaluable, and the present contented condition of the force is a good deal due to the tact and discretion with which he manages the men.

16. The total cost of the Police of the district, including the men employed on the Railway, amounted to R1,18,720-11-11 during 1892-93. Of this, R1,776 were paid from the Quetta revenues and R1,16,944-11-11 from the "Special allotment for Police and Levies."

17. The details of receipts and expenditure of the Police local fund for 1892 93 are given in Statement L. There was a balance of R1,0339-10-3 to the credit of the fund on the 1st April 1892. The receipts during 1892-93 amounted to R19,602-14-6, and the expenditure to R20,425. Winter uniform was issued to the whole of the Police force, and hence the expenditure under clothing exceeded the receipts. The fund had a balance of R9,517-8.2 on the 31st March 1893, which was made up of the following items:—

	R	a.	p.
Chanda	4,349	15	6
Clothing	4,919	9	7
Equipment	200	15	4
Deceased officer's estate	46	15	9

TRIBAL LEVIES.

18. On the 1st July 1892 a levy post was established at Jilga. In August 1892 the Deputy Commissioner visited the Achakzai Toba.

The men stationed at Jilga were recalled to Chaman in October.

In October 1892 the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sanctioned the establishment for a Levy post at Dobandi in Toba.

On the 11th January 1893, a post consisting of 10 footmen was sent to Bianzai in Toba. The Levies have been extensively used in Quetta and Pishin in the collection of revenue and detection of crime. They assisted in tracing 24 criminal cases in Pishin.

The total cost of the Levies during 1892-93 amounted to R1,08,192-2-10, of which R30,784 were paid from the Quetta revenues and R77,408-2-10 charged to the special allotment for Police and Levies.

19. Statement M shows the receipts and expenditure of the special allotment for Police and Levies for 1892-93 as far as the Quetta-Pishin District is concerned.

The Quetta Municipality contributed R11,404 to the special allotment on account of the City Police. The total expenditure charged to the allotment for Police and Levies amounted to R1,94,352-14-9.

QUETTA JAIL.

20. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1892, as shown in Statement N, was 49. Five hundred and forty-three convicts were admitted and 485 released or transferred to other jails during 1892-93. On the 31st March 1893 there were 57 male and one female convicts in the jail. Twenty civil prisoners were admitted in the jail during 1892-93, and were released. Out of 485 shown as "released or transferred," 110 convicts of longer terms of imprisonment were sent to the Shikarpur Jail.

The average daily number of prisoners in the jail, as shown in Statement O, was 73·21 against 48·77 in 1891-92. The average annual cost of maintenance per head was R57-9-0. Prisoners were employed on roads, etc., under the Public Works Department. The proceeds of the labour and the bricks made by the prisoners for sale amounted to R1,127-9-7.

REGISTRATION.

21. In April 1892, the Governor-General's Agent issued rules under the Indian Registration Act. Preliminary arrangements were made, registers and books obtained, and the work was commenced at Pishin and Chaman in August 1892. Instead of the Tahsildar, the Treasury Officer of Quetta was appointed Sub-Registrar for the civil town of Quetta, and he assumed the duties on the 1st August 1892. During 1892-93, 376 documents were registered.

QUETTA MUNICIPAL FUND.

22. The Quetta Municipal Fund was administered during 1892-93 by Mr. W. A. Ingle, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The octroi schedule was revised, special establishment was engaged, and the octroi duty collected during 1892-93 departmentally. This change of system has proved beneficial to the Municipality.

Statement P shows the receipts and expenditure of the Quetta Municipal Fund for 1892-93. On the 1st April 1892 there was a balance of R3,015-4-9 to the credit of the Fund. The receipts from octroi during 1892-93 amounted to R1,05,301-11-1, and from other sources to R85,710-12-5, making a grand total of R1,94,027-12-3. The expenditure amounted to R1,78,484-8-4, of which R41-912-9-1 were paid to the Quetta Cantonment authorities as moiety of the *nett* octroi receipts, and R45,579-7-11 were spent on buildings and roads. The Municipal funds contributed R9,943-9-10 towards the cost of education during the year 1892-93.

23. The balance to the credit of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund on the 1st April 1892 was R7,699-4-8. The receipts during the year ending the 31st March 1893 amounted to R47,499-1-4, which sum includes R16,613-5-10 on account of repayment of advances made.

Octroi duty was levied at Chaman from the 1st April 1892, the Quetta octroi schedule having been adopted with certain modifications.

The total expenditure during 1892-93 amounted to R40,563-2-11, and the balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1893 was R14,635-3-1. A sum of R8,666-6-10 was spent on public works there. A Kafila sarai, and huts for conservancy and chowkidari establishments were built, tanks for water were erected, and a fire-engine was also purchased.

Details of the receipts and expenditure are given in Statement Q.

24. A consolidated Statement marked R shows the total income and expenditure and balances of all the excluded local funds in the District for 1892-93. The balance to the credit of the funds on 1st April 1892 was R21,054-3-8. The receipts during 1892-93 amounted to R2,58,114-7-4, and the expenditure to R2,39,472-11-10, leaving a balance of R39,695-15-2 at the close of the year.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

25. A new set of rules was issued by the Revenue Commissioner regulating the sale of European liquors and rum. The Excise revenue in Quetta amounted to R1,03,485-0-9 against R78,803-13-0 during 1891-92, and in Pishin to R24,514 against R23,922 in the previous year.

The receipts from country liquor, rum, drugs, and opium in the Quetta District, the population of which is 28,647, amounted to R80,980. This gives an incidence of R2-13-2 per head. The incidence per head in the Pishin Sub-division, the population of which was computed at R46,905 in 1891, and the Excise revenue of which reached the sum of R23,100 is annas 0-7-10.

STAMPS.

26. The receipts from the court-fees and general stamps were as under:—

	1891-92. R	a.	p.	1892-93. R	a.	p.
Quetta and Bolan	48,812	4	0	58,202	0	0
Pishin	12,301	4	0	9,151	10	0

The Quetta receipts show an increase of about R10,000 and the Pishin receipts a falling off of over three thousand rupees. In the Quetta District some heavy civil suits were filed during the year under report.

FORESTS.

27. With the sanction of the Government of India, 500 acres of the area included in the Shebo Canal Reserve were handed back to the Batezais.

Five thousand three hundred and ten trees were sent from the Quetta nurseries and planted in the Shebo Reserve.

The Forest Department realized R9,204-4-8 during 1892-93 as royalty on wood in the Quetta-Pishin District.

EDUCATION.

28. The Punjab Government agreed to depute Mr. T. C. Lewis, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, to Quetta to inspect the schools. He arrived at Quetta in October, and visited the Sandeman High School, Lady Sandeman Girls' School, and the European School, and expressed his satisfaction at the results.

Statement S gives the names of the schools in the District, the number of boys on the rolls, the total income and the expenditure.

On the 31st March 1893 thre were 207 boys in the Sandeman High School. Ten boys appeared in the middle school examination of the Punjab University held in January 1893, of whom eight passed. In the examination held in January 1892, six out of eight boys had passed from the Quetta School.

The school was raised, as a temporary measure, to the status of "High Department," and to meet the cost of two additional teachers, R552 were collected by private subscriptions. A scheme for additional establishment was submitted to the Local Government for sanction.

General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., distributed the annual prizes to the boys on the 16th December 1892.

The number of girls in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on the 31st March 1893 was 47 against 34 on the same date in the preceding year.

The European school is at present located in a building in the Club compound, and is under the supervision of the Chaplain, Church of England. It is under contemplation to build a school-house on a suitable site. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1893 was 30. The total income of the school during 1892-93 was R2,795-5-9, of which R600 were contributed by the Quetta Municipality, R1,200 by the Railway, and the balance was realized from tuition fees.

The village primary schools at Pishin and Khushdil Khan have been maintained from the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund. The number of boys in these schools on 31st March 1893 was 80, of whom 65 were local Pathans.

The total number of pupils in all the five schools in the District was 364 and the total expenditure amounted to R12,522-13-7, of which R6,285-1-9 were paid by the local funds.

SURVEYS.

29. No survey work was carried on in Quetta-Pishin District during 1892-93, with the exception of that connected with the Baleli-Regi-Samungli defence works, comprising an area of about 25 square miles, on the scale of 6 inches = 1 mile.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

30. During 1892-93, 17 Government stallions were employed in the District. They covered 619 mares, or an average of 36$\frac{7}{17}$ per stallion. Of the 17 stallions, two remained only a few days in the District and served 11 mares. The remaining 15 covered 608 mares, which gives an average of 40$\frac{8}{15}$ per horse.

QUETTA HORSE SHOW.

31. The annual Horse Show was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1892, and was attended by Veterinary Colonel Hallen and Captain Morgan. Six hundred and twenty-six horses and 66 cattle were exhibited.

The total expenditure amounted to R1,411-5-5, of which R500 were paid by the Horse-Breeding Department, and the District local funds contributed the balance.

Two hundred and eighty-three remounts were purchased by the Remount Department, Cavalry Regiments, and the Police.

Major Gaisford attended the course of technical instruction held at the Civil Veterinary Department Depôt Farm at Babugarh during the Christmas week.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

32. The Panjpai post was abolished, and two posts were established instead, one at Mian Ghundi and the other at Samungli, on the 1st May 1892.

The following imports and exports were registered at the several posts during the year 1892-93 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Mian Ghundi	1,61,103	0	0	96,222	12	0
Samungli	2,27,335	8	0	38,954	0	0
Chaman	3,30,996	5	5	4,92,918	2	1
TOTAL	7,19,434	13	5	6,28,094	14	1

The rail-borne trade has been entirely excluded from these figures.

GENERAL REMARKS.

33. Captain Kemball was in charge of the Quetta Sub-division during the year. He is a most active and energetic officer, and has kept his charge in excellent order. The land revenue has shown an increase of R17,000.

He has also held charge of the Police and Levies, and the smartness of both forces has considerably improved during his tenure.

Mr. Ingle, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, has been in charge of the Quetta Town and Municipality. Formerly the octroi was farmed out, but this year it has been managed directly. Mr. Ingle has performed this arduous work very creditably, and the Municipality has gained over R10,000 by the change of system.

Mr. Ingle has also done a great deal of criminal and judicial work.

Kazi Imam-ud-din was in charge of the Pishin Sub-division throughout the year. Although the khushkaba crops were very light, the results of the revenue collection are satisfactory. His judicial work has been good.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman held charge of the Khojak Sub-division throughout the year. He has managed the difficult and delicate work connected with Toba exceedingly well.

Mr. King was Treasury Officer and senior Munsiff during the year. He has performed his work most satisfactorily, and his cases have been carefully prepared.

Pandit Nand Lall, as usual, had very heavy work as junior Munsiff. Out of 7,735 civil suits disposed of in 1892-93 in this district, he settled 5,331.

Lala Jamiat Rai, my head clerk, has given me the same able and energetic assistance as heretofore.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

34. Some of the leading Achakzais of Toba have been in service since 1889, but no direct control has hitherto been exercised over the Achakzai tribes living in the hills to the north of Pishin. Since the establishment of the court of the Native Assistant at New Chaman, the Achakzais commenced to bring their plaints to that officer, and often desired that their country should be regularly administered. As a first step, in July 1892, a small Levy post was established at Jilga in Tabina, and Ghulam Haider Khan, Hamidezai Achakzai, Jemadar in the Chaman Levies, was placed in charge. The Deputy Commissioner visited Toba in August 1892, and was accompanied throughout the country by the influential Achakzai maliks. During this visit it was ascertained that, for the proper administration of Toba, it would be advisable to establish posts at important places and give service to influential men. Proposals were accordingly submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, and in December 1892 he sanctioned a post at Dobandi.

About the end of December some Afghan sowars came to Bianzai Karez with a view to select a site for a post. The Achakzais objected to this interference on the part of the Afghans. The matter was placed before the Agent to the Governor-General, and with his sanction a Levy post was established at Sarakaruna on the 11th January 1893. The roads to the Dobandi and Sarakaruna posts were blocked, owing to heavy snow, during the winter, and Dad Mohamad Khan, Alikozai, came to Dobandi, collected some tribesmen, and demanded that Ghulam Haidar Khan should vacate the place. Letters from the Agent to the Gove rnor-General were at once sent to the Hakims of Kaduai and Kandahar, and Dad Mohamad Khan later on withdrew.

The Afghans established a new post at Lashkar Dhand near Mian Buldak, and increased the strength of the pickuet at Reg, near Chaman.

During the year several sepoys from the Pathan regiment, stationed at Chaman, deserted, and the men at these posts helped them on their onward journeys to Kandahar.

The question of the permanent water-supply of the New Chaman Station was under consideration for a long time, and several schemes were proposed. It was considered that the best source of supply was the Bogra and Sirki-Tilerai Karez which belonged to the Miralzais, and which unite on the Daman above Chaman. In December 1892 it was reported that Mohamad Rafiq Khan, Chief of the Miralzais, living at Spirwan, in the Kandahar territory, had sold the Bogra and Sirki-Tilerai Karezes to the Kandahar authorities for R10,000. The Native Assistant, Chaman, received information on the 25th February 1893 that several Miralzais had come to the village of Malik Lalbeg, a British subject and a jemadar in our Levies, to formally hand over the Karez to Mohamad Akram Khan, Hakim of Kadnai. Lalbeg said that he was the owner of one-fourth of the Karez, and that he objected to the sale made by Mohamad Rafiq Khan. He was, however, afraid that Mohamad Akram Khan would use force. Under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, Mohamad Akram Khan was informed that he should not interfere with the British subjects. On this he withdrew to Sherobu and summoned Malik Lalbeg to negotiate with him, but the Malik refused to go.

A.

Return of Revenue Collection in kind and in cash in the Quetta District for the year 1892-93.

1 Description.	2 Maunds collected.	3 Rate at which sold.	4 Cash realized.	5 Total.	6 Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collection in kind—					
Wheat	9,752 23 11	3 8 0	34,134 1 0	...	
Barley	1,044 38 12	2 8 0	2,612 6 9	...	
Bhoosa	7,652 37 0	0 10 0	4,783 1 3	...	
				41,529 9 0	
II.—Collection in cash—					
Ijara for Wheat	...	...	111 14 9	...	
" Barley	...	...	125 13 7	...	
" Bhoosa	...	...	996 0 7	...	
" Lucerne	...	...	8,130 11 1	...	
" Palezes	...	...	3,387 8 4	...	
" Vegetables	...	...	1,051 0 4	...	
" Water mills	...	...	1,756 0 0	...	
" Jawari	...	...	2,777 13 6	...	
" Moong and mutter . . .	...	...	58 9 10	...	
" Gardens	...	...	5,164 1 11	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,489 2 0	...	
Bolan revenue	...	...	1,781 15 11	...	
				26,830 11 10	
III.—Grazing Tax	...	...	5,389 3 0	...	
				5,389 3 0	
IV.—Arrears of previous year recovered during 1892-93.	...	...	5,300 15 0	...	
				5,300 15 0	
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	79,050 6 10	

Detail by Tahsil.

	Quetta.	Bolan.	Total.	Total collections in cash, column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in Treasury.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
1. Collection in kind	41,529 9 0	...	41,529 9 0	79,050 6 10	2,194 7 9*	79,050 6 10
2. Collection in cash	25,048 11 11	1,781 15 11	26,830 11 10			
3. Grazing Tax	5,389 3 0	...	5,389 3 0			
4. Arrears	5,300 15 0	...	5,300 15 0			
Total .	77,268 6 11	1,781 15 11	79,050 6 10			

* This amount was paid from contingent allotment and not deducted from the revenue receipts.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

B.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.
Arrears . . .	...	...	5,300 15 0	5,300 15 0	...
I.—Land Revenue . . .	55,985 0 0	64,000 0 0	73,749 7 10	9,749 7 10	...
Total .	55,985 0 0	64,000 0 0	79,050 6 10	15,050 6 10	...
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt . .	155 1 9	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0
VI.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps.					
One-anna Stamps for Receipts and Cheques .	3,409 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,426 0 0	126 0 0	...
Bills of Exchange or Hundies . . .	1,234 12 0	900 0 0	1,985 6 0	1,085 6 0	...
Other General Stamps .	8,782 6 0	7,350 0 0	8,976 8 0	1,626 8 0	...
Sale of Court-fee Stamps .	35,294 2 0	32,000 0 0	43,466 10 0	11,466 10 0	...
Fines and Penalties . .	92 0 0	70 0 0	347 8 0	277 8 0	...
Total .	48,812 4 0	43,620 0 0	58,202 0 0	14,582 0 0	..

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds.					
(1) Stamps . . .	747 3 0	200 0 0	1,063 8 0	863 8 0	...
(2) Excise . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	747 3 0	200 0 0	1,063 8 0	863 8 0	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Charges of District Administration . .	...	2,580 0 0	...	...	2,580 0 0
2. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks, and others . . .	7,914 10 10	7,980 0 0	7,963 14 5	...	16 1 7
3. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work, including travelling allowance . .	3,886 0 3	12,000 0 0	8,355 0 0	...	3,645 0 0
4. Lumbardari allowance .	...	2,000 0 0	2,283 9 4	283 9 4	...
5. Other Miscellaneous charges . . .	961 1 2	1,000 0 0	1,846 9 4	846 9 4	...
6. Karawas and Mushriffs .	...	4,000 0 0	2,820 2 0	...	1,179 14 0
7. Pay of Revenue Commissioner's establishment . . .	...	...	3,572 7 5	3,572 7 5	...
8. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments . . .	244 9 0	300 0 0	538 8 6	238 8 6	...
Total .	13,006 5 3	29,860 0 0	27,880 3 0	4,941 2 7	7,420 15 7

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1893—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Excise—					
License Fees . . .	2,176 0 0	2,600 0 0	3,031 0 0	431 0 0	...
Abkari	54,925 0 0	51,000 0 0	86,595 0 0	28,205 0 0	...
Farm of Drugs . .	21,225 0 0	21,000 0 0	13,610 0 0		
Fines, Fees, and Confiscations	25 0 0	50 0 0	24 6 9	...	25 9 3
Excise Duty on Malt Liquor	452 13 0	600 0 0	224 10 0	...	375 6 0
Total .	78,803 13 0	75,250 0 0	1,03,485 0 9	28,636 0 0	400 15 3
X.—Registration—					
Fees for Registering Documents . . .	896 10 0	700 0 0	663 8 0	...	36 8 0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents . .	164 6 0	100 0 0	174 0 0	74 0 0	...
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	...
Total .	1,061 0 0	800 0 0	866 8 0	103 0 0	36 8 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount) . . .	819 7 6	360 0 •0	422 11 0	62 11 0	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount)		470 0 0	537 8 9	67 8 9	...
Total .	819 7 6	830 0 0	960 3 9	130 3 9	...
XII.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars . . .	400 0 0	400 0 0	109 4 0	...	203 8 0
Remuneration to Copyists .			87 4 0	...	...
Contingencies . . .	80 15 0	330 0 0	169 2 0	...	160 14 0
Total .	480 15 0	730 0 0	365 10 0	...	364 6 0
XIX.—Law and Justice—					
Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Court.					
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff) .	2,864 10 0	2,400 0 0	2,501 9 10	101 9 10	...
(2) Salaries of Establishment . . .	2,185 12 9	2,150 0 0	2,616 5 2	466 5 2	...
(3) Salaries of Process-serving Establishment	970 9 9	1,040 0 0	1,057 4 6	17 4 6	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies . . .	652 8 2	700 • 0	1,172 7 9	472 7 9	...
Criminal Courts.					
(1) Salaries of gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and Native Assistant, Bolan) .	14,500 0 0	14,400 0 0	14,031 8 7	...	368 7 5
(2) Salaries of Establishment . . .	6,511 11 0	6,500 0 0	6,142 8 9	...	357 7 5

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property .	600 1 6	...	910 12 5	910 12 5	...
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures . . .	3,640 14 5	6,000 0 0	9,673 13 9	3,673 13 9	...
Miscellaneous . . .	69 8 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...
Total .	4,310 7 11	6,000 0 0	10,607 10 2	4,607 10 2	...
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Hire of convicts . .	2,126 5 0	1,500 0 0	1,127 1 7	...	372 14 5

(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate .	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
(4) Travelling allowance to officers . .	2,160 0 0	2,160 0 0	2,130 0 0	...	30 0 0
(5) Travelling allowance to Establishment . .	341 15 9	500 0 0	464 15 6	...	35 0 6
(6) Contingencies . .	2,385 15 11	2,100 0 0	3,512 13 9	1,412 13 9	...
Refunds of Judicial Fines .	228 12 6	100 0 0	28 8 0	...	71 8 0
Total .	34,001 15 10	33,250 0 0	34,858 1 10	2,470 9 0	862 7 2
XIXB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
(1) District Jail Establishment . .	1,460 15 8	2,380 0 0	1,652 12 1	...	727 3 11
(2) Supplies and services .	} 2,350 6 5 (for items 2–4)	2,775 0 0	2,867 7 0	92 7 0	...
(3) Hospital charges .		150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies . . .		280 0 0	328 9 4	48 9 4	...
(5) Lock-ups contingencies	386 14 6	650 0 0	497 4 1	...	152 11 11
Total .	4,198 4 7	6,235 0 0	5,346 0 6	141 0 4	1,029 15 10
XX.—Police—					
(1) Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables . . .	1,656 0 0	1,660 0 0	1,656 0 0	...	4 0 0
(2) Travelling allowance and expenses . .	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Supplies and services .	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	120 0 0
(4) Contingencies . .	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Cattle Pound contingencies . . .	24 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	4 0 0	...
Total .	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,680 0 0	4 0 0	124 0 0
XXII.—Education—					
Grant-in-aid to Vernacular School . . .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1893—concluded.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XVII.—Police—					
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund . .					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts)	240 5 9	200 0 0	481 14 9	281 14 9	...
Total .	240 5 9	200 0 0	481 14 9	281 14 9	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Sale-proceeds of old Stores and Materials . .	173 3 3	1,000 0 0 (for all four items)	145 8 0		
Other Items . . .	630 13 11		...		
Receipts from Staging Bungalows . .	551 12 11		655 6 5		
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures . .	19 0 0		...		

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXVI.—Scientific Veterinary Charges—					
Improvement in the breed of sheep	...	1,000 0 0	31 0 0	...	969 0 0
XXV.—Political—					
(1) Salaries or allowances of Political Agent .	9,238 11 4	10,200 0 0	9,666 11 10	...	533 4 2
(2) Salaries or allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner (Zhob) .	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Salaries of Establishment . .	7,753 9 8	8,710 0 0	10,808 7 5	2,098 7 5	...
(4) Travelling allowance of Establishment .	541 4 5	720 0 0	740 4 1	20 4 1	...
(5) Travelling allowance of officers . .	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,088 1 0	8 1 0	...
(6) Supplies and services .	35 0 10	340 0 0	485 4 1	145 4 1	...
(7) Contingencies . .	2,096 13 6	2,770 0 0	2,637 14 5	...	132 1 7
(8) North-Western Frontier (Levies) .	28,850 4 0	29,710 0 0	30,784 0 0	1,074 0 0	...
(9) Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs .	201 9 0	200 0 0	50 2 6	...	149 13 6
Total .	49,797 4 9	53,730 0 0	56,260 13 4	3,346 0 7	815 3 3
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—					
(1) Donation for charitable purposes . .	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...
(2) Miscellaneous an unforeseen charges .	811 10 5	1,870 0 0	742 0 7	...	1,127 15 5
Total .	991 10 5	2,050 0 0	922 0 7	...	1,127 15 5

TOTAL .	1,374 14 1	1,000 0 0	800 14 5	...	199 1 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,92,869 3 6	1,92,570 0 0	2,54,621 8 6	63,260 15 9	1,209 7 3
Opening Balance .	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...

XLV.—CIVIL WORKS— *In charge of Civil Officers.*					
1. Arboriculture . .	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Establishment .	1,389 0 0	1,390 0 0	1,391 0 6	1 0 6	...
(b) Contingencies .	2,448 2 7	2,610 0 0	1,904 5 9	...	705 10 3
2. Public Works—					
(a) Establishment .	1,337 1 6	2,100 0 0	2,147 7 3	47 7 3	...
(b) New Works and Repairs . . .	39,757 5 11	22,000 0 0	21,553 15 3	...	446 0 9
TOTAL .	44,931 10 0	28,100 0 0	26,996 12 9	48 7 9	1,151 11 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,78,174 12 4	1,85,185 0 0	1,83,264 5 9	8,357 15 6	10,278 9 9
Closing Balance .	...	...	71,357 2 9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	2,54,621 8 6	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta.

C.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the District of Pishin for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DESCRIPTION.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mds. s. ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—COLLECTION IN KIND.					
Wheat	6,072 28 6	3 4 0	19,736 4 9	19,736 4 9	
Barley	1,263 7 8	2 3 0	2,764 2 7	2,764 2 7	1 maund 16 seers sold at 14 seers per rupee, remaining sold at R2-3 per maund.
Bhoosa	7,675 9 4	0 6 0	2,902 14 5	2,902 14 5*	* 5 maunds at 10 annas, 187 maunds 20 seers at 8 annas, balance at 6 annas a maund.
Maize	610 11 0	2 4 0	1,373 1 11	1,373 1 11	
Straw of maize	...	...	...	...	
Millet	130 36 0	1 8 0	196 11 1	196 11 1	
Kangni	4 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Sevi	107 28 0	...	67 5 0	67 5 0	
Lucerne	10,925 11 4	0 3 0	2,046 9 10	2,046 9 10	
TOTAL	...	...	29,093 1 7	29,093 1 7	
II.—COLLECTION IN CASH.					
Melons and cucumbers (Palezat)	...	...	1,937 11 6	1,937 11 6	
Gardens and orchards	...	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	
Water mills	...	...	457 8 0	457 8 0	
Supplies	...	...	193 12 0	193 12 0	
Artesians	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	
Fixed assessment	...	...	24,640 4 0	24,640 4 0	
Fines	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
TOTAL	...	...	27,330 3 6	27,330 3 6	
III.—GRAZING TAX	...	...	5,737 8 0	5,737 8 0	
IV.—ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS RECOVERED DURING 1892-93.	...	...	3,113 14 9	3,113 14 9	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	65,274 11 10	65,274 11 10	

Detailed by Tahsil.

	Pishin.	Shorarud.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I. Collection in kind	28,224 3 2	868 14 5	29,093 1 7
II. Collection in cash	27,242 8 6	87 11 0	27,330 3 6
III. Grazing Tax	5,306 2 0	431 6 0	5,737 8 0
IV. Arrears	3,113 14 9	...	3,113 14 9
TOTAL	63,886 12 5	1,387 15 5	65,274 11 10

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collection in cash as in column 4.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in Treasury.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
65,274 11 10	3,103 3 1*	65,274 11 10

* This amount was paid from contingent grant and not deducted from revenue collections. Net amount credited to Treasury is therefore R65,274-11-10.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts for 1892-93.

Heads.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	Actuals for 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary revenue	63,900 0 0	65,244 11 10	1,344 11 10	...	
Miscellaneous	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps	1,200 0 0	736 4 0	...	463 12 0	
Sale of court-fee stamps	9,000 0 0	8,362 11 0	...	637 5 0	
Fines and penalties	50 0 0	52 11 0	2 11 0		
Miscellaneous	...				
V.—Excise—					
License fees	1,000 0 0	1,414 0 0	414 0 0	...	
Farm of drugs	} 4,000 0 0	4,250 0 0	} 5,350 0 0	...	
Sale-proceeds of Excise opium		5,100 0 0		...	
Abkari	8,000 0 0	13,750 0 0	5,750 0 0	...	
Fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	175 0 0	217 3 6	42 3 6	...	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registered documents	} 600 0 0	146 8 0	} ...	} 424 0 0	
Fees for copies of do.		29 8 0			
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations.	...	1,787 8 5	1,787 8 5	...	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	
Interest on advances to cultivators.	...	350 1 3	350 1 3	...	
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	...	255 5 6	255 5 6	...	
Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...	
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	5,000 0 0	5,177 11 11	177 11 11	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	...	...	...	...	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions	...	...	...	...	
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—					
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation—					
Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	...	...	...	...	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale-proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills	...	...	...	...	
Sale of old stores and materials	...	335 9 3	335 9 3	...	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	2,050 0 0	2,175 13 1	125 13 1	...	
Total	94,975 0 0	1,09,915 10 9	16,465 11 9	1,525 1 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

E.

Statement of Takavi Advances made in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3			4			5			6
District.	Name.	Amount.			* Interest, if any, payable.			Total.			Remarks.
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Quetta-Pishin District.	1. Malik Mihrban of Gadazai	1,000	0	0	187	8	0	1,187	8	0	*Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	2. Malik Wazir Muhammad of Katir.	1,000	0	0	184	6	0	1,184	6	0	
	3. Abdul Aziz Batezai of Pishin	600	0	0	68	0	2	668	0	2	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	4. Malik Yusaf of Sarugurak.	1,500	0	0	165	6	7	1,665	6	7	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	5. Arbab Sher Yaman of Ahmad Khanzai.	1,160	0	0	......			1,160	0	0	Without interest.
	6. Malik Amoo of Aghabarg.	1,000	0	0	187	8	0	1,187	8	0	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	7. Muhammad Hassan Khan of Inayat-ulla-Karez.	7,000	0	0	......			7,000	0	0	Without interest.
	8. Bismilla Ghilzai of Abdul Rahmanzai.	2,000	0	0	593	12	0	2,593	12	0	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable
	9. Malik Baha-ud-din of Nau-Hissar	1,500	0	0	269	8	6	1,769	8	6	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	10. Haibat of Hanna	60	0	0	12	10	6	72	10	6	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	11. Mian Khan Shahwani of Sariab.	12,000	0	0	3,906	4	0	15,906	4	0	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	12. Malik Sher Muhammad of Hudda.	1,000	0	0	......			1,000	0	0	Without interest.
	13. Dad Muhammad of Gadazai	960	0	0	......			960	0	0	Without interest.
	14. Malik Amir and others of Burj Aziz Khan.	400	0	0	74	9	4	474	9	4	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Total	31,180	0	0	5,649	9	1	36,829	9	1	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

F.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Takavi Advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.			Repayment during the year under report.						Balance.			Remarks.
					Principal.			Interest.						
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Quetta-Pishin District.	1. Malik Rahim Dil	1,350	0	0	650	0	0	...			700	0	0	
	2. " Kabul Mahomed	2,000	0	0	400	0	0	...			1,600	0	0	
	3. " Nur Mahomed	500	0	0	400	0	0	...			100	0	0	
	4. Mian Khan Shahwani	5,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...			4,000	0	0	
	5. Malik Bostan	2,000	0	0	250	0	0	...			1,750	0	0	
	6. Khalil of Nau Hissar	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	...			800	0	0	
	7. Amir of Burj Aziz Khan	300	0	0	300	0	0	3	7	10	...			
	8. Malik Mahom ed Din	250	0	0	250	0	0	15	14	11	...			
	9. " Yusof Bazai	1,000	0	0	300	0	0	92	14	1	700	0	0	
	10. " Dado	375	0	0	125	0	0	...			250	0	0	
	11. Nur Mahomed, Bazai	600	0	0	200	0	0	...			400	0	0	
	12. Akhundzada Ali Mahomed	800	0	0	200	0	0	...			600	0	0	
	13. Malik Atta Mahomed	1,600	0	0	400	0	0	100	4	5	1,200	0	0	
	14. " Nasir of Kuchlak	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	...			...			
	15. " Nawab	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	...			800	0	0	
	16. " Dil Murad	2,000	0	0	500	0	0	...			1,500	0	0	
	17. " Wazir Mahomed of Katir	600	0	0	200	0	0	37	8	0	400	0	0	
	18. Ghulam Haider Khan, Gilzai	1,500	0	0	500	0	0	93	12	0	1,000	0	0	
	19. Malik Baha-ud-din, Bazai	1,600	0	0	400	0	0	...			1,200	0	0	
	20. " Hakim	2,000	0	0	500	0	0	...			1,500	0	0	
	21. " Guldad	1,000	0	0	250	0	0	...			750	0	0	
	22. " Jano Khan	100	0	0	100	0	0	6	4	0	...			
	23. " Ajabya	600	0	0	400	0	0	...			200	0	0	
	24. " Islam	600	0	0	400	0	0	...			200	0	0	
	25. Mir Alayar Khan	2,500	0	0	500	0	0	...			2,000	0	0	
	Total	31,775	0	0	10,125	0	0	350	1	3	21,650	0	0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

G.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal Trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Deputy Commissioner . . .	4	96	5	105	41	66	107	127	339
Assistant Political Agent . .	31	4	30	65	175	1	176	242	483
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	38	48	36	122	1,727	3	1,730	...	1,852
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	236	...	71	307	278	...	278	199	784
Cantonment Magistrate . .	308	...	192	500	977	...	977	...	1,477
Senior Munsiff, Quetta . . .	188	...	104	292	10	...	10	...	302
Munsiff, Quetta	3,147	...	2,184	5,331	52	...	52	...	5,383
Native Assistant, Khojak . .	357	...	227	584	107	...	107	...	691
Tahsildar, Quetta	34	...	8	42	32	...	32	...	74
Tahsildar, Pishin	225	..	66	291	77	...	77	...	368
Naib Tehsildar, Quetta . . .	23	...	4	27	14	...	14	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin . . .	68	...	1	69	10	...	10	...	79
Total .	4,659	148	2,928	7,735	3,500	70	3,570	568	11,873

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

H.

Statement showing the number and Classification of Political Cases in the District tried by Jirga during 1892-93.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local Cases.									Inter-Provincial cases, Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	3	...	...	...	8	3	...	22	36	...	...	...	36
Pishin	3	..	2	...	2	10	...	13	30	...	...	...	30
Toba and Khojak . . .	4	...	...	...	1	4	...	9	18	...	...	...	18
Total .	10	...	2	...	11	17	...	44	84	...	...	...	84

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

I.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operation in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1892-93.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Offences.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct, or by the Police, including all false occurrences of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped, transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															R a. p.	R a. p.		
1	241, 242, 249, and 251.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	9	...	9	6	...	9	67	...	9	6	67	3	...	...	......	......	...	
2	212	Harbouring an offender	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
3	224 and 225	Other offences against public justice.	9	...	6	6	1	9	67	...	11	9	82	...	...	2				
4	147 and 148	Rioting, unlawful assembly	22	2	21	16	3	22	73	19	196	143	66	50	1	21	......	......	...	
		Total	42	2	38	30	4	42	71	19	219	161	68	53	1	23	......	... ..	...	
		Class II.—Serious Offences against Persons.																		
5	302	Murder	8	3	7	7	2	8	88	6	12	10	56	2	...	6	329 9 0	328 6 0	99	
6	307	Attempt to murder	5	...	4	4	...	5	80	...	16	16	100	...	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	100	
7	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	2	5	4	...	3	100	2	3	4	80	1	...	...	......	......	...	

8	376	Rape	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
9	377	Unnatural offence	4	...	4	2	...	4	50	...	4	2	50	2	...	...	......	......	...
10	309	Suicide	4	...	3	3	...	4	75	...	4	3	75	...	1	...	......	......	...
11	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	...	12	11	...	13	85	...	14	11	79	2	1	...	......	......	...
12	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt.	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	1	84 8 0	......	...
13	332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty.	2	...	2	2	1	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
14	363	Kidnapping	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
15	346	Wrongful confinement in secret	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...
16	353, 354	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
17	304a	Rash or negligent act	1	1	2	1	...	1	100	1	1	1	50		...	...	......	......	...
18	498	Enticing or taking away with criminal intent a married woman.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL	52	6	48	40	3	50	80	9	75	59	70	16	2	7	466 1 0	380 6 0	82
		CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS, PROPERTY OR PROPERTY ONLY.																	
19	395, 397	Dacoity	3	2	2	2	...	3	67	12	2	14	100	...	...	...	291 1 6	22 5 6	7
20	394	Robbery with hurt	5	...	2	1	...	4	25	...	4	1	25	3	...	...	827 3 0	376 0 0	45
21	392	Robbery	12	...	4	4	1	11	36	...	12	8	67	1	...	3	2,527 10 9	2,394 6 6	95
22	430, 436	Serious mischief	4	1	4	4	...	4	100	1	4	5	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
23	428, 429	Mischief by poisoning animals	3	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	......	......	...
24	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	144	3	27	23	1	137	17	4	39	29	88	13	...	1	10,395 12 3	2,671 7 7	26
25	451	House-trespass	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL	172	6	42	37	2	162	23	17	64	60	74	17	...	4	14,041 11 6	5,464 3 7	39
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																	
26	343	Wrongful restraint	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	4	100	...	...	...		......	...
		TOTAL	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	4	100	..	...	...	......	......	...

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operation in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1892-93—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Offences.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct, or by the Police, including all false occurrences of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Pending at the end of last year.	Persons. Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped, transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.		
		Class V.—Minor Offences against property.																		
27	456	Lurking house-trespass	18	...	4	4	...	18	22	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	......	......	...	
28	379 to 381	Theft	297	7	132	112	2	283	40	7	172	138	77	39	...	2	10,469 7 5	5,988 13 8	57	
29	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	22	...	21	19	...	22	86	...	22	19	86	3	...	...	1,772 13 9	1,259 14 9	71	
30	411, 414	Recovery of stolen property	51	...	50	38	1	51	75	...	82	60	73	21	...	1	3,569 7 11	3,109 6 9	87	
31	448	Criminal house-trespass	3	...	3	1	...	3	33	...	3	1	33	2	...	...	......	......	...	
		Total ...	391	7	210	174	3	377	46	7	284	222	76	66	...	3	15,811 13 1	10,358 3 2	66	
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
32	109, 110 of C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	17	...	16	16	1	17	94	...	33	30	91	2	...	1	......	......	...	
33	Offences cognizable by Police.	Gambling	8	1	8	4	1	8	50	4	97	46	45	39	...	16	......	......	...	
		Opium Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		Excise Laws	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	4	4	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		Railway Act	7	...	6	5	1	7	71	...	10	8	80	1	...	1	......	......	...	
		Forest Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	

	277, 285 and 34, Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal and Local laws.	Public and local nuisances .	1,112	...	1,112	975	...	1,112	8	...	1,114	975	88	139	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL .	1,150	1	1,147	1,005	3	1,149	88	4	1,260	1,065	84	181	...	18	......	......	...
		GRAND TOTAL .																	
1	Class I . .	Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	42	2	38	30	4	42	71	19	219	161	68	53	1	23	......	......	
2	Class II .	Serious offences against persons.	52	6	48	40	3	50	80	9	75	59	70	16	2	7	466 1 0	380 6 0	82
3	Class III .	Offences against persons, property or property only.	172	6	42	37	2	162	23	17	64	60	74	17	...	4	14,041 11 6	5,464 3 7	39
4	Class IV .	Minor offences against persons .	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	4	100	..	...	...	......	......	..
5	Class V .	Minor offences against property .	391	7	210	174	3	377	46	7	284	222	76	66	...	3	15,811 13 1	10,358 3 2	66
6	Class VI .	Other offences not specified above.	1,150	1	1,147	1,005	3	1,149	88	4	1,260	1,065	84	181	...	18	......	......	...
		TOTAL .	1,808	22	1,486	1,287	15	1,781	72	56	1,906	1,571	80	333	3	55	30,319 9 7	16,202 12 9	53

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

J.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Quetta-Pishin Police on 31st March 1893.

Names of Thanas.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Deputy Inspectors On R80.	Deputy Inspectors On R60.	Deputy Inspectors On R40.	Sergeants On R27.	Sergeants On R17.	Sergeants On R14.	Constables On R12.	Constables On R11.	Sowars Duffadars on R37.	Sowars On R33.	Sowars On R27.	Miscellaneous Sweepers on R9.	Miscellaneous Bhistees on R10.	Miscellaneous Mochi on R20.	Grand Total.
Sanctioned strength	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	148	215	6	20	36	4	4	1	534
Police Office	2	1	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mach Thana	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Quetta City "	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	22	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	61
Sadar "	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
Pishin "	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	7	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	25
Killa Abdulla "	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	14
Chaman "	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	10	...	2	2	...	...	...	21
" Outpost	...	...	...	...	...	1		2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shelabagh "	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bostan "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	2	2	2	2	7	10	15	52	88	1	2	7	...	2	...	192
Guards.																
Jail and Hospital Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
District Superintendent of Police's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Revenue Commissioner's ditto	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deputy Commissioner's ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Judicial Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Line duties	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	1	13
Drill Master	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garanthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	10	...	4	8	...	...	...	35
On privilege leave	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	6	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	19
" furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
" sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Court Inspectors	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Guard over Magistrate Bolan's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Recruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Present in lines	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	12	3	12	17	...	...	...	68
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Present on Railway line	...	...	...	2	...	7	14	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
On leave without pay	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	1	...	3	4	14	38	96	127	5	18	29	4	2	1	342
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	2	5	11	24	52	148	215	6	20	36	4	4	1	534

G. GAISFORD, *Major*.

K.

Caste Return of the Police in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Religion or Caste.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.			Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.	Total.	
Christian	1	...	...	1	
Hindus	2	13	24	39	
Sikhs	2	19	58	79	
Indian Muhammadans	4	16	290	310	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	3	5	21	29	
Local Pathans	...	6	52	58	
Biluch	...	3	11	14	
Sweepers	...	...	4	4	
TOTAL	12	62	460	534	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

L.

Actual accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Chanda Fund	7,588 2 3	7,588 2 3	Chanda Fund	7,405 5 11	7,405 5 11	
Clothing Fund	10,097 14 1	10,097 14 1	Clothing Fund	11,146 0 3	11,146 0 3*	* Winter uniform was supplied to the whole force this year.
Equipment Fund	941 10 5	941 10 5	Equipment Fund	864 11 10	864 11 10	
Estate of deceased officers	975 3 9	975 3 9	Estate of deceased officers	1,008 14 7	1,008 14 7†	† R80-10-7 were in hand 1st April 1892, which were disbursed.
TOTAL RECEIPTS	19,602 14 6	19,602 14 6	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	20,425 0 7	20,425 0 7	
OPENING BALANCE	10,339 10 3	10,339 10 3	CLOSING BALANCE	9,517 8 2	9,517 8 2	
GRAND TOTAL	29,942 8 9	29,942 8 9	GRAND TOTAL	29,942 8 9	29,942 8 9	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

M.

Statement of Recepits and Expenditure of the "Special Allotment" in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Remarks.
	R *a. p.*		R *a. p.*	
XVII.—*Police.*		XV.—*Post Office.*		
Contribution paid by the Quetta Municipality on account of the City Police.	11,404 0 0	Pay of Postal Levies . . .	1,960 0 0	
		XX.—*Police.*		
		Pay, travelling allowance, contingencies, and equipment allowance of Police.	1,16,944 11 11	
		XXV.—*Political.*		
		Pay of Levies in Pishin . .	75,448 2 10	
TOTAL .	11,404 0 0	TOTAL .	1,94,352 14 9	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

N.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Quetta Jail during the year 1892-93.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1892.		Admitted to the jail during 1892-93.		Released or transferred during the year.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 189	
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Convicts	47	2	531	12	474	11	57	1
Civil prisoners	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...
TOTAL .	47	2	551	12	494	11	57	1

* Under-trial prisoners are also included.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

O.

Statement showing Cost of Prisoners in the Quetta Jail for 1892-93.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Amount spent on food of prisoners during 1892-93.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Amount realized by jail labour.	Nett cost per head per annum.
	R *a. p.*	R *a. p.*	R *a. p.*	R *a. p.*
73·21*	*4,214 6 5	*57 9 0	1,127 1 7	42 9 8

* Under-trial prisoners who are not employed on works have also been included.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

P

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
REVENUE—					
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—					
1. Octroi . . .	70,000 0 0	93,000 0 0	1,05,031 11 1	12,031 11 1	...
2. Tax on houses and lands.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tax on animals and vehicles.	50 0 0	450 0 0	406 4 0	...	43 12 0
4. Tax on professions and trades.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries).	...	...	...	...	...
6. Water-rate . .	...	200 0 0	243 8 0	43 8 0	...
7. Lighting-rate . .	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	9,988 9 0	...	511 7 0
9. Others (to be specified in detail—*e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrims' tax, etc.).	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	868 0 3	...	131 15 9
Carried over .	81,550 0 0	1,05,150 0 0	1,16,538 0 4	12,075 3 1	687 2 9

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE—					
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—					
1. General administration, (*a*) Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.	1,638 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,577 10 4	77 10 4	...
2. Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.).	9,000 0 0	12,500 0 0	12,215 9 6	...	284 6 6
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Survey of land .	...	...	...	...	...
5. Refunds . . .	...	5,000 0 0	5,713 14 10	713 14 10	...
6. Pensions and gratuities.	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0	...
B.—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.).	20 0 0	844 0 0	383 7 11	...	460 8 1
Carried over .	10,658 0 0	20,844 0 0	21,044 10 7	945 9 2	744 14 7

N.B.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

(*a*) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893—continued.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Actuals of 1892-93. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Brought forward .	81,550 0 0	1,05,150 0 0	1,16,538 0 4	12,075 3 1	687 2 9
B.—Realizations under special Acts—					
1. Pounds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hackney-carriage .	400 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,443 7 6	143 7 6	...
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Others (to be specified in detail), brokerage fees.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—					
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows.	22,885 0 0	23,000 0 0	23,672 9 7	672 9 7	...
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	2,500 0 0	4,600 0 0	5,666 5 8	1,066 5 8	...
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	150 0 0	800 0 0	758 0 0	...	42 0 0
4. Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	800 0 0	1,476 0 0	1,310 11 10	...	165 4 2

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Actuals of 1892-93. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Brought forward .	10,658 0 0	20,844 0 0	21,044 10 7	945 9 2	744 14 7
B.—Public Safety—*contd.*					
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.).	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,672 11 10	...	327 4 2
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.).	11,[illegible]20 0 0	11,404 0 0	11,397 0 0	...	7 0 0
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	100 0 0	150 0 0	113 14 0	...	36 2 0
C.—Public Health and Convenience—					
1. Water-supply. Capital outlay.	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment, etc.	...	1,649 0 0	1,049 0 0	...	600 0 0
2. Drainage. Capital outlay	...	...	...	...	...
Establishments, repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	18,400 0 0	24,000 0 0	23,469 4 9	...	530 11 3
4. Hospitals and dispensaries.	3,240 0 0	3,360 0 0	3,330 0 0	...	30 0 0
5. Vaccination . .	...	...	...	...	...
6. Market and slaughter-houses.	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pounds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dâk bungalows and serais.	...	...	...	...	...

5. Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	2,775 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,260 0 11	60 0 11	...
7. Fees and revenue from tramways.	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other fees (to be specified).	2,600 0 0	1,610 0 0	1,475 14 3	...	134 1 9
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,989 10 9	...	10 5 3
10. Interest on investments.*	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premium on loans .	...	...	...	...	...
D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—					
1. From Government* .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...
2. From public for educational purposes.	...	524 0 0	552 0 0	28 0 0	...
3. Other* .	...	...	...	...	...
E.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	2,535 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,557 8 9	557 8 9	...
2. Other items . .	2,500 0 0	8,800 0 0	10,135 9 7	1,335 9 7	...
Carried over .	1,22,095 0 0	1,61,860 0 0	1,76,764 15 2	15,943 13 1	1,038 13 11

9. Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,125 1 11	...	74 14 1
10. Registration of births and deaths.	...	...	...	...	...
11. Public Works (*a*) .	...	...	...	...	...
(*i*) Establishment (*b*)	1,830 0 0	1,830 0 0	1,835 8 0	5 8 0	...
(*ii*) Building (*c*) . (*iii*) Roads . . (*iv*) Stores (*c*) .	20,000 0 0	53,763 9 10	45.579 7 11	...	8,184 1 11
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—					
1. Schools and colleges .	7,900 0 0	9,121 0 0	9,103 9 10	...	17 6 2
2. Contributions . .	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...
3. Libraries, museums, menageries, etc.	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	...
E.—CONTRIBUTIONS—					
(For general purposes) (*d*)	31,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	41,912 9 1	8,912 9 1	...
F.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Interest on loans. Previous years.	330 2 7	642 0 0	641 8 5	...	0 7 7
1. Interest on loans. Current year.	1,194 0 0	1,146 0 0	1,146 0 0	...	...
2. Discount . .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	...	2,000 0 0	2,277 6 11	277 6 11	...
4. Other items (to be specified).	3,300 0 0	4,250 0 0	4,266 8 9	16 8 9	...
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—					
1. Investiments . .	...	...	...	...	...
(*a.*) In securities (other than for sinking fund).	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) In Savings Bank.	...	...	...	...	...
	1,16,312 2 7	1,74,199 9 10	1,78,804 6 0	10,157 9 11	10,552 13 9

N.B.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

* Against each of these heads show separately receipt for (*a*) General, (*b*) Educational, (*c*) Medical purposes.

(*a*)—It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.

(*b*)—If the Public Works establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(*c*)—Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(*d*)—Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, e.g., for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc. contributions not made for any particular purpose, or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893—concluded.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Actuals of 1892-93. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Brought forward .	1,22,095 0 0	1,61,860 0 0	1,76,764 15 2	15,943 13 1	1,088 13 11
F.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—					
1. Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Loans from Government.	...	...	...	...	...
Loans raised in the market from private individuals.	...	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	...	...
3. Realizations of sinking funds for repayment of loans.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (a) Permanent.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (b) Other	65 0 0	72 0 0	59 8 0	...	12 8 0
5. Deposits . .	500 0 0	2,188 0 4	2,188 0 4	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,22,660 0 0	1,76,120 0 4	1,91,012 7 6	15,943 13 1	1,051 5 11
Opening Balance .	3,177 0 0	3,015 4 9	3,015 4 9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,25,837 0 0	1,79,135 5 1	1,94,027 12 3	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93. R a. p.	Actuals of 1892-93. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Brought forward .	1,16,312 2 7	1,74,199 9 10	1,73,804 6 0	10,157 9 11	10,552 13 9
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—*contd.*					
2. Payments to sinking fund.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Repayment of loans	4,660 0 0	2,467 2 0	2,467 2 0	...	...
4. Advances				...	...
(a)—Permanent .	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—Other . .	...	...	...	...	...
5. Deposits . . .	500 0 0	2,213 0 4	2,213 0 4	...	...
TOTAL PAYMENTS .	1,21,472 2 7	1,78,879 12 2	1,78,484 8 4	10,157 9 11	10,552 13 9
Closing Balance .	4,364 13 5	255 8 11	15,543 3 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,25,837 0 0	1,79,135 5 1	1,94,027 12 3	...	...
MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.					
LIABILITIES—					
Balance of loans . .	...	...	...	...	...
Less balance of sinking funds.	...	...	...	...	...
Net balances of loans . .	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
CLAIMS—					
Advances recoverable . .	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of debt . .	...	...	...	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Q.

Annual Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of Pishin, Sadar and District Bazars, Excluded Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1892-93. R.	a.	p.	Heads of Disbursements.	Actuals of 1892-93. R.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	...			Interest	...		
Stamps	...			Refunds	...		
Excise	...			Charges of collection of Revenue	2,528	10	6
Provincial Rates	...			General Administration	973	3	1
Assessed Taxes	16,020	1	8	Law and Justice	...		
Registration	...			Police	3,276	4	3
Police	540	7	0	Marine	...		
Marine	...			Education	844	3	9
Education	...			Medical	501	12	0
Medical	...			Minor Departments	13,815	13	8
Minor Departments	12,316	11	0	Superannuations	...		
Interest	...			Miscellaneous	5,324	1	7
Superannuations	...			Public Works	8,666	6	10
Miscellaneous	2,008	7	10	Deposits and Advances	4,632	11	3
Public Works	...						
Deposits and Advances	16,613	5	10				
Total Receipts	47,499	1	4	Total Disbursements	40,563	2	11
Opening Balance	7,699	4	8	Closing Balance	14,635	3	1
GRAND TOTAL	55,198	6	0	GRAND TOTAL	55,198	6	0

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

R.

Statement showing Total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year. R.	a.	p.	Income of the year. R.	a.	p.	Expenditure of the year. R.	a.	p.	Closing balance on 31st March 1893. R.	a.	p.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	3,015	4	9	1,91,012	7	6	1,78,484	8	4	15,543	3	11
2. Pishin, Sadar and District Bazar Fund	7,699	4	8	47,499	1	4	40,563	2	11	14,635		1
3. Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	10,339	10	3	19,602	14	6	20,425	0	7	9,517	8	2
GRAND TOTAL	21,054	3	8	2,58,114	7	4	2,39,472	11	10	39,695	15	2

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

S.

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Name and Place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in School on the 31st March 1893.							Income of School.				
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	Cost of School.
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta . . .	High School .	...	118	62	22	3	2	207	2,847 7 7	2,400 0 0	1,862 11 10	7,110 3 5	7,110 3 5
2. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta . .	Primary School .	...	42	4	...	...	1	47	1,993 6 5	......	......	1,993 6 5	1,993 6 5
3. European School, Quetta	......	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	995 5 9	2,795 5 9	2,575 0 0
4. Pishin School	Primary School .	...	12	3	25	...	...	40	717 4 3	......	......	717 4 3	717 4 3
5. Kushdil Khan School	Primary School .	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	126 15 6	......	......	126 15 6	126 15 6
Total .	......	30	172	69	87	3	3	364	6,285 1 9	3,600 0 0	2,858 1 7	12,743 3 4	12,522 13 7

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

APPENDIX III.

No. 4557, dated Shahrig, the 11th August 1893.

From—CAPTAIN C. A. KEMBALL, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali,
To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Administration Report of the Thal Chotial Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1892-93.

AREA AND LIMIT OF THE AGENCY.

1. The Bar Khan Tahsil (including Kohlu) has now been added to this Agency, and the total area of the Thal Chotiali Agency stands, therefore, at 16,100 square miles.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., was in charge of the District as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway Districts, till the 20th April 1892, when he made over to Lieutenant A. H. McMahon and proceeded on leave to Europe. Lieutenant A. H. McMahon held charge for the remainder of the year.

The following officers held charge of the appointment of Assistant Political Agent during the year:—

(1) Lieutenant F. G. Beville, from 1st April 1892 to 1st May 1892.

(2) Lieutenant J. McConaghey, from 25th May 1892 to 17th October 1892.

(3) Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, from 17th October 1892 up to the close of the year.

The charge of the Sibi Sub-district was held by R. B. Hitturam, C.I.E., up to 2nd June 1892, when he was deputed on special duty to Quetta, and was relieved by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., who held charge up to the end of the year.

Khan Bahadur Jelaluddin Khan held charge of the Duki Sub-district throughout the year up to the 16th March 1893, when he was relieved by Diwan Utam Chand.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

3. The Budget estimate and the actuals of receipts for the year under review are given in Statement B. The total revenue of the District from all sources was estimated at R2,39,424 but the actual receipts amounted to R2,67,748-8-5, showing an increase of R28,324-8-5 over the estimate. Compared with the realizations of the previous year, a decrease of R22,566-3-11 will be observed. The cause of this decrease is explained below:—

I.—LAND REVENUE.

The total income under this head was estimated at R1,98,421. The actuals amount to R2,16,872-4-3, thus representing an increase of R18,451-4-3 over the estimates, and a decrease of R17,979-6-4 over the actual receipts for the preceding year.

The following table shows the differences between the actuals of the two years on account of land revenue receipts by Tahsils:—

NAME OF TAHSIL.	INCREASE		DECREASE		REMARKS.
	In quantity.	In cash.	In quantity.	In cash.	
	Mds. srs. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. srs. ch.	R a. p.	
Sibi	5,925 12 0	...	...	7,228 1 5	
Shahrig	...	...	2,490 35 0	1,566 4 2	
Duki	...	...	13,613 39 1	9,187 0 9	
TOTAL .	5,925 12 0	–	16,104 34 1	17,979 6 4	

Sibi Tahsil.

The large decrease in cash in this Tahsil is due to want of rain, on account of which the rabi crops suffered, and the khushkaba lands could not be cultivated.

The kharif crops also failed to a great extent. This was due to incessant rains and to the zemindars having been compelled, in consequence, to cultivate after the sowing season had passed. The slight increase in the quantity of revenue in kind is really no increase at all as the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, omitted to note the quantity of bhoosa sold in the previous year's return. There is actually a decrease of 2,089 maunds 36 seers.

Shahrig Tahsil.

The decrease in this Tahsil is due to a smaller quantity of land having been brought under wheat and barley cultivation. The rice crop sustained considerable damage from hail.

Duki Tahsil.

The kharif crops show a decided improvement over those of the previous year, but the rabi crops suffered from scarcity of rain, owing to which the greater portion of the khushkaba lands were left uncultivated. The result on the whole was a decrease of R9,187-0-9. Compared with the Budget estimate for the year, the actual receipts realized may be considered as very satisfactory.

IV. Stamps.

The actual receipts under this head show an increase of R1,005-8-0 over the estimated figures, and a decrease of R2,867-15-0 over the actuals of the previous year. This is probably due to the suspension of work on the Railway in the Bolan Pass, and with it the decrease of litigation.

V. Excise.

The total increase under this head amounts to R9,215-0 over the estimate, and to R3,328-14 over the receipts of last year. This large increase is chiefly due to the enhanced rate now levied for retail vend of spirituous and fermented liquors, and to the Abkari contractors having anticipated an influx into the Sibi town, owing to the expected construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, and in consequence paying more for their contract.

X. Registration.

The decrease under this head calls for no remarks.

XII. Law and Justice.

There has been a slight fall under this head compared with the estimates which requires no explanation.

XXV. Miscellaneous.

The estimated income under this head was R4,240-0-0. The actual receipts amount to R3,906-7-6, showing a decrease of R333-8-6 over the estimated figures, as per detail below:—

	Estimate. R	a.	p.	Actuals. R	a.	p.
(a) Duty on Khar and Kalar salt	3,100	0	0	3,375	5	0
(b) Sale of old stores and materials	......			14	15	2
(c) Miscellaneous (cattle pound)	1,140	0	0	515	15	4
(d) License fees of arms	......			0	4	0
	4,240	0	0	3,906	7	6
Decrease				R333-8-6		

The principal decrease appears under Miscellaneous, which is due to certain receipts remaining uncredited at the close of the year.

Appendix C shows the land revenue collections in cash and kind during the year under report.

The total collections in cash amounted to R2,51,390-2-11. Of this, R8,775-11-8 was paid on account of lumbardari allowance, R2,01,691-11-3 paid into the Quetta Treasury, R6,993-15-7 adjusted by book transfer with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and R33,928-12-5 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

POLICE.

4. Appendix F-1 is the return of cognizable cases which occurred during the year. More serious crime occurred in the District this year than during the last year. This is due to the fact that the District of Bar Khan was included in Thal Chotiali for Police administration and to the large numbers of workmen employed on the Railway at Mud Gorge. The working of the Police shows some slight improvement.

Appendix F-2 shows the distribution of the Police force at the close of the year.

Appendix F-3 shows the caste of the men employed in the force. Attempts are now being made to induce suitable local Pathans to enlist.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

5. Appendix D shows the judicial work of the various officers in the Thal Chotiali District during the year 1892-93. The total number of cases decided was 2,751. Of this 265 were miscellaneous revenue cases. Such cases were not shown in the previous year's return. Sixty-eight cases decided in the courts of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar, Bar Khan, are added to the present return owing to the Bar Khan Tahsil having been added to this charge with effect from 1st April 1892. Omitting these cases from the calculation, there remain 2,418. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there is a decrease of 169, as per margin. It is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease in the criminal cases during the year under report.

Under Civil, original	98
" Criminal	57
" Appeals, civil and criminal	4
Execution of decrees	10
TOTAL	169

PUBLIC WORKS.

6. The following new works were constructed during the year under report:—

(1) Levy post at Inzerghat for dâk sowars.

(2) Levy post at Dilkuna.

(3) Certain additions to Agent to the Governor-General's house at Ziarat.

(4) Petition-writers' shed at Loralai.

(a) WATER-SUPPLY.

Experiments were made to sink wells on the Sembar Road between Duki and Spintangi but failed.

The scheme of bringing a supply of pure drinking water from the Nari River in pipes for the mobilization camp at Sibi was taken up and completed during the year. A branch line connected with the main pipe for the civil population is under construction. The Sibi Municipality has up to date contributed R16,719 for the work.

DÂK BUNGALOWS.

7. The rest-house at Zandra, which was hitherto controlled and maintained by the Public Works Department, was brought on the civil list during the year. With this exception there was no change in the dâk bungalows and rest-houses in the District. The cost of maintenance of the dâk bungalows amounted to R4,290-10-7.

LOCAL FUNDS.

SIBI MUNICIPAL FUND.

8. The Sibi Municipal Fund was administered by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, during the year under report. On the 1st April 1892 there was a balance of R23,177-5-0 to the credit of the fund. The receipts during the year 1892-93 amounted to R26,055-6-8, and the expenditure to R43,933-14-10, thus leaving a balance of R5,298-12-10 on the 31st March 1893.

Statement I, attached to the report, contains the details of receipts and expenditure under each head.

The large increase in expenditure as compared with the actuals of last year is due to R16,719, having been contributed towards the water-supply at Sibi, and R2,000 lent to Quetta Municipality.

LORALAI TOWN FUND.

9. This fund was managed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki. Appendix K shows the detailed account of the fund for 1892-93. The opening balance during the year was R7,909-8-6 and the closing balance R7,706-1-7. The receipts amounted to R12,722-8-5 and the expenditure to R12,925-15-4.

SHAHRIG BAZAR FUND.

10. Under the order * of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Shahrig Bazar Fund was formed into an excluded local fund, and the amounts to the credit of the fund were placed in the Government Treasury on the 1st February 1893. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1893 was R5,728-7-3. The details of receipts and expenditure for two months, *viz.* February and March 1893, are given in Appendix K.

* No. 7695, dated 8th December 1892.

A sum of R10,000 has been lent from this fund to the Quetta Municipality on the security of the Ingle market buildings on interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

POLICE TRUST FUND.

11. This fund is administered by the District Superintendent of Police. Appendix J shows the state of the fund under each head of the account. The fund closes with the balance of R8,694-6-11.

Appendix L shows total income, expenditure, and balances of all the excluded local funds in the District.

The closing balance of all the funds amount to R27,427-12-7.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

12. A sum of R5,712-8-0 was advanced to cultivators during the year. The amount recovered in repayment of advances is R2,075-0-0—*vide* Appendices M and N.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

13. The general health in the District during the year was good. There were a few cases of small-pox and remittent fever in the Bar Khan illaqua, and of colic and diarrhœa on the Railway line between Mangi and Dirgi.

The District, though, was visited by cholera during the year. It first broke out at Sibi in June 1892, and, notwithstanding the necessary precautions being taken, it spread over the whole District. The number of men seized was 190, out of which 124 died and 66 recovered.

Appendix P shows the details of localities visited by cholera and deaths at each place.

POLITICAL.

14. Several events of very considerable political importance took place during the year under review.

(*a*) MARRIS AND ZARGUNS.

The circumstances of this case are briefly as follow :—

One Mehan Khan, Zargun, was murdered by Nozbandgani, Marris, and the case was brought up before the Jirga at Marunj in January 1891 and settled. The amount of blood money agreed upon was paid, and the headman of the Zarguns, Dada Khan, was made to give security in R1,000 for the future good conduct of his tribe. In spite, however, of the Jirga settlement the feud broke out again, by two Zarguns murdering a Marri on the 25th June 1892 in close proximity to Dada Khan's village in Kohlu. The Marris were greatly excited, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of the Government officials that they were prevented from retaliation. The case was finally decided at the Fort Munro Jirga in September 1892; the two accused Zarguns were made to pay R500, and to give two girls to the Nozbandganees in marriage. They were further sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. Rupees 500 of the sum of R1,000 given as security by Dada Khan, Zargun, was ordered to be forfeited to Government, and the remaining R500 were remitted to him in consideration of the damage done to his fields by the Marris when they besieged his village during the excitement which

resulted after the murder of the Marri by the two Zarguns. The Zarguns appealed to the Agent to the Governor-General against the severity of the sentence, but their appeal was dismissed.

(b) KHILWANI AND KALANDRANI SECTIONS OF THE BIJRANI MARRIS.

This was an ordinary blood feud amongst two sub-sections of the Bijrani Marris. It commenced in 1891 by a Kalandrani "Dom" (musician) killing a Khilwani "Dom." During the continuance of the feud four men on either side were killed. The case was put up before the Sibi Jirga of March 1892, but no settlement could be arrived at. It was finally settled by the Marri Jirga on 19th September 1892, and their settlement was approved by the combined Baluch and Punjab Jirga which was at that time assembled at Fort Munro. Blood money was decreed on either side. Heavy securities were taken to prevent the reopening of the feud, and hostages were taken to ensure prompt compliance in the Jirga's award.

(c) THINGANI AND CHILGRI MARRIS.

The origin of this case was as follows:

Some years ago a Thingani Marri enticed away the wife of a Chilgari. In the year 1889 the accused applied to the Political Agent to have his case settled, but by Marri custom no settlement was possible as the woman was still living. Steps were, however, taken to prevent the Chilgaris retaliating on the accused, or the woman. In January 1892, one Sobdar Thingani Wadera settled the case with the father of the woman agreeing to give him R300, in cash, a girl in marriage, and a sword and gun. There was, however, some difficulty as to the rightful party to receive this compensation, and the result was that the brother of the Thingani Marri who had enticed away the wife of the Chilgari was waylaid by three Chilgaris and murdered. The murderers were arrested, and the case was put up before a tribal Jirgah in Sibi on the 28th August 1892. A heavy fine was put on the Chilgaris, and the case was settled to the satisfaction of both parties. Sufficient security was taken to prevent the continuance of the feud.

(d) KOTPARS AND BRAHUIS.

On 26th December 1892 a dispute arose between the Kotpars and some Brahui sowars in the service of the Khan of Kalat over some harvest grain. Several Kotpars and Brahuis were wounded, and one of the Kotpars subsequently died. The ringleaders were arrested through the Khan's Naib at Lehri, and Sardar Sohrab Khan, the Domki Chief, and kept in custody in the Sibi Jail pending the settlement of the case by the Sibi Jirga. The following settlement was arrived at. The Kotpars were to pay R1,500 to the Brahuis as blood money, and R100 on account of the property lost by the Brahuis in the fight. The Brahuis were to pay R750 to the Kotpars, as the number of wounded on the Kotpar side exceeded that on the Brahui side. This settlement was considered satisfactory, and was confirmed by the Political Agent. This was an important case as having occurred in the territory of the Khan of Kalat within the political jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali. The case was treated as any other similar case occurring within the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, and was accepted by all concerned as a matter requiring no comment. The case therefore forms a precedent, and renders the management of the country east of the Railway line an easier matter in future.

(e) KHETRANS AND ZHOB LEVIES AT RAKNI.

This dispute arose in October 1892. Some men of the Zhob Levy post were caught by some Khetrans taking some Jowari from a field in the vicinity of the post. The Khetran wished to take the men to the Levy thana, and a fight ensued between the sowars of the Zhob Levy corps and some Khetran sowars, in which some of the latter received serious injuries. The case was referred to Jirga, and the Zhob Levy sowars were made to pay R650, which sum was paid to the wounded Khetrans in compensation for the injuries they had received.

(f) FEUD BETWEEN SHERANI AND MOHAMADANI MARRIS.

The old-standing feud between the Sherani and Mohamadani sub-sections of the Loharani section of the Marri tribe, in which several lives were lost on either side, and which had kept the whole Marri tribe in a state of turmoil for the last few years, was satisfactorily settled during the year under review. The award given by the Marri Jirga was placed before the combined Baluchistan and Punjab Jirga at Fort Munro, and received their approval. The facts of the case were fully reported to the Agent to the Governor-General in this Office No.

415-F.C., dated 7th October 1892, and the Jirga settlement was confirmed by him in his letter No. 6704, dated 28th October 1892.

This was the most important case settled during the year. It is not necessary to refer in this report to the numerous circumstances attending and combining to keep alive the feud which commenced some years ago. The case was decided in 1891 by the Political Agent, but sufficient security not having been taken to ensure the carrying out of the award, the feud soon broke out again, and the whole Marri country remained in a disturbed state. The settlement now arrived at is perfectly satisfactory, and there is no fear whatever of a re-commencement of the strife.

A most important point in the political administration of the district during the current year was the settlement of the matter of the future relations between the Marri Chief and his headmen, between whom ill-feeling had long existed. Of late years Nawab Mehrulla Khan's health had become gradually worse, and he took a less and less active part in the administration of his tribe. The influence of Mir Hazar Khan and other headmen had proportionately increased. Matters recently reached the stage when Mir Hazar Khan and all the headmen of the tribe were on one side with the actual control of the tribe in their hands, while, on the other side, Nawab Mehrulla Khan and his son stood practically alone and unsupported; as a natural consequence of this unsatisfactory state of affairs the existing feuds between sections of the tribe were allowed to continue unchecked, the contending factions of the tribe made use of their feuds to further their own cause, and the internal state of the tribe was drifting from bad to worse. Lieutenant McMahon, then Political Agent in charge of the District, foresaw the increasing necessity of recommending strong measures at an early date; but, before doing so, he waited to see the result of a final effort to bring about a peaceable settlement. Fortunately his efforts proved successful, insomuch so that not only the tribal feuds and the question of the distribution of Kohlu revenue were satisfactorily settled, but an agreement was arrived at between the Sardar and headmen of the tribe regarding their mutual relations, which there is every reason to believe will prove a lasting one and obviate the necessity of Government interference in the internal affairs of the tribe for an indefinite time to come.

Mir Hazar Khan's position as Wazir of the Marri tribe was recognized, and, as such, he is to assist the Sardar and his son in the management of the tribe. The position of the Sardar as Chief of the tribe is now clearly defined, the Wazir being in all matters subordinate both to the Sardar and his son, Khair Baksh Khan. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the settlement; prior to this settlement the affairs of the tribe could not have been in a more unsatisfactory position; now everything is working smoothly, and no difficulty has been experienced in the settlement of this long out-standing case.

The valuable services rendered by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, Kazi Jellaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, Nawab Shahbaz Khan Bugti, and Sardar Bahram Khan, in bringing about the above results were brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General in this Office No. 411-F. C., dated 7th October 1892, who fully appreciated them, and thanked Lieutenant McMahon for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

15. There was no change in the Levies in this District during the year, except that the allowance of R300 granted to the Marri Chief, under the terms of the agreement made between the Government of India and Nawab Mehrulla Khan on the 24th October 1885, for the cession to the British Government of petroleum rights at Khattan, was discontinued to him with effect from the 31st May 1892, owing to the abandonment of oil wells at Khattan. The services of the tribal guard stationed at Khattan, the monthly pay of which was R330, were also dispensed with at the same time. The present Levies cost R19,514-0-0 per mensem, *viz.*—

	R	a.	p.
Levies	18,391	0	0
Postal service	1,123	0	0
	19,514	0	0

JIRGAS.

16. Appendix E shows the number and classification of political cases tried by Jirga at various places in the District. It also gives the number of cases decided by the Jirga, composed of the leading tribal Chiefs of the two Districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali

The total number of cases decided was 225, and of this 114 were connected with the Dera Ghazi Khan District and three with Sind.

SERIOUS CRIMES.

17. Three murders were committed during the year. The accused in each case were found guilty and sentenced to death.

FORESTS.

18. *Gumbaz.*—The erection of pillars defining the boundaries of the grass rakh at Gumbaz was completed, and the tract was declared a reserved forest with effect from 1st April 1893, under Notification No. 943, dated 21st February 1893.

Thali.—The Thali Forest was declared a State forest with effect from 1st August 1892, under Notification No. 3643, dated 25th June 1892.

Anambar and Vanechi.—The question of reserving certain tracts at Anambar and in the Vanechi country, which was under consideration during the last year, could not conveniently be taken up during the year under review.

Narechi.—The proposal to reserve certain tracts along the Narechi stream in the Duki Sub-district is under consideration.

Rupees 4,627-12-7 was credited to Government during the year 1892-93 on account of royalty.

EDUCATION.

19. No new school was opened during the year under report. The only school which exists in the Thal Chotiali District is the one at Sibi. The average attendance in this school during the year was 85 against 63 in last year. The number of boys at the close of the year was 89. The school is solely maintained by the Sibi Municipality and private subscriptions. The receipts during the year were R1,469-4-1 and the expenditure R1,060-14-5 (*vide* Statement O attached).

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

20. There were eleven horse and two donkey stallions in this District during the year 1892-93. The number of mares covered by them during the year was 451 against 464 last year. The donkey stallions were transferred to India in January 1893. The total expenditure on account of the feed and keep of the stallions amounted to R4,011-5-0. The number of horses castrated were 113 during the year against 132 in the last year.

FAIRS.

21. The ninth annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 13th February 1893 and three following days.

The total number of animals registered for exhibition was 1,332 as against 1,284 last year, thus showing an increase of 48 over 1891-92. The number would have been still higher, but that the exceptional wet weather prevented horse-breeders from bringing their animals to the Show. One hundred and thirty-four animals were purchased by the Army Remount Department, Native Cavalry Police, Levies and Native officers, at a total cost of R25,359.

The purchasing officers attending the fair were very few this year, and this fact is calculated to discourage the horse dealers for the future.

The remarkable point of the Horse Show was the exhibit of a horse plough which was designed after the pattern of those used at Babugarh. It was made by an enterprizing zemindar of Sibi, and it was the first plough that was ever seen in Baluchistan. It excited the interest of many landowners and zemindars. The total sum expended in prizes was R2,515, of which R1,000 was contributed by Government and the balance contributed by Local Funds. On the whole the show was a great success.

JAILS.

22. Appendix G shows the number of convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1892-93. The total number admitted during the year was 208, and the number of prisoners who remained at the close of the previous year was 19, making a total of 227. Of these 196 were released during the year, and 31 remained in the jail at the close of the year.

Appendix H shows the cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under report The total cost amounted to R2,315-2-10. The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 49·94, and the average cost of maintenance per head per annum was R27-5-7, and the net cost R46-5-11.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

23. The Registration (Act III of 1877) was extended to the whole of British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and its provisions were formally brought into force in the Thal Chotiali and Loralai and Railway districts with effect from 1st April 1892. The appointments of Registrars and Sub-Registrars were sanctioned under Notifications Nos. 2003 and 2004, dated the 4th April 1892. The total number of documents registered during the year was 110, and the fees realized amounted to R209-0-0.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

24. The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) was introduced into the Thal Chotiali, Loralai and Railway Districts with effect from 1st January 1892. The Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent has been appointed Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages under Notifications cited in the margin. No births, deaths, etc., have been registered during the year under report.

Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 86, dated 6th January 1892.

Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 86, dated the 6th January 1892.

Foreign Department Notification No. 152-E., dated the 26th January 1892.

Foreign Department Notification No. 155-E., dated the 26th January 1892.

COAL.

25. The coal-mines in the Thal Chotiali District at Khost yielded during the year under review 13,284 tons.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

B.

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts, Thal Chotiali District, 1892-93.

Heads.	Budget.	Actuals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue	1,67,380	1,71,473 15 7	4,093 15 7	...
Ordinary revenue	9,900	22,130 2 10	12,230 2 10	...
Miscellaneous	21,141	23,268 1 10	2,127 1 10	...
III.—Salt—				
Excise duty on salt	...	25 12 6	25 12 6	...
IV.—Stamps—				
Sale of general stamps	2,070	2,279 12 0	209 12 0	...
Sale of court-fee stamps	8,500	9,183 14 0	683 14 0	...
Fines and penalties	60	171 14 0	111 14 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
V.—Excise—				
License fees	560	955 0 0	395 0 0	...
Farm of drugs	6,100	8,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	...
Abkari	13,000	19,920 0 0	6,920 0 0	...
Sale-proceeds of Excise opium	...	...	...	...
Fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—				
Income Tax	...	...	...	...
X.—Registration—				
Fees for registering documents	300	169 0 0	...	91 0 0
Fees for copies of registered documents		40 0 0		
XII.—Interest—				
Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations	...	...	...	...
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	...	...	...	...
Interest on temporary loans on advances to cultivators	...	...	...	...
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—				
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	500	371 4 2	...	128 11 10
Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...
General fees, fines and forfeitures	5,673	5,845 4 0	172 4 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails—				
Jails	..	...	...	...
XX.—Medical—				
Contributions	...	...	...	...
XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments—				
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation—				
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—				
Sale-proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—				
Salt and khar	3,100	3,375 5 0	275 5 0	...
Supply bills	...	...	...	...
Sale of old stores and materials	...	14 15 2	14 15 2	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (cattle pound)	1,140	515 15 4	...	624 8
License fees of arms	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
Total	2,39,424	2,67,748 8 5	29,168 4 11	843 12 6

Note.—The actuals of 1892-93 have been verified by the Treasury Officer, Quetta. The two items of R6,793-15-7 and R33,928-12-5 under Land Revenue do not appear in the Quetta Treasury books. The former was adjusted by book transfer with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and the latter had not been recovered at the close of the year.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

C.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1892-93.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Collections in kind—	*Mds. srs. cks.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Wheat	38,036 38 4	2 15 3	1,12,271 9 7		
Barley	4,351 7 2	2 7 7	10,770 3 5		
Bhusa	33,420 23 10	0 7 7	15,789 9 9		
Jowari	20,162 36 15	1 15 1	39,186 5 11		
Kirbi	......	......	982 0 6		
Mustard	898 3 12	3 0 5	2,714 4 10		
Zeera	1 10 0	8 0 0	10 0 0		
Moong	767 26 8	2 8 3	1,931 3 3		
Moth	44 19 8	2 3 2	97 12 10		
Maccai	1,012 16 0	2 1 11	2,145 6 6		
Bajri	230 13 12	2 0 10	472 9 0		
Til	53 9 1	6 6 6	340 15 6		
Shali	5,694 28 14	1 7 0	8,180 0 6		
Cotton	325 25 14	2 5 0	754 14 1		
China	103 34 8	1 2 11	123 1 2		
Smukha	10 1 0	0 8 0	5 0 2		
Total	1,05,113 14 12	......	1,95,775 1 0	1,95,775 1 0	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Crops cut green (subz khurda)	......	......	3,349 4 7		
Melon and cucumbers (Talezat)	......	......	329 1 10		
Gardens and orchards, water mills.	......	......	782 8 0		
Fixed assessments	......	......	500 0 0		
Tobacco	......	......	106 8 6		
Miscellaneous	......	......	380 5 3		
Total	......	......	5,447 12 2	5,447 12 2	
III.—Grazing tax	......	......	......	24,425 2 9	
IV.—Arrears of previous years recovered during year under review.	......	......	... ..	25,742 3 0	
Grand Total	......	......	......	2,51,390 2 11	

Detail by Tehsils.

	Sibi Tahsil.	Shahrig Tahsil.	Duki Tahsil.	Grand Total
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Collection in kind.	91,850 15 8	30,970 6 4	72,953 11 0	1,95,775 1 0
II.— Do. in cash.	2,775 8 0	591 2 10	2,081 1 4	5,447 12 2
III.—Grazing tax	5,722 6 4	4,790 8 3	13,912 4 2	24,425 2 9
IV.—Arrears	3,038 13 4	11,668 14 8	11,034 7 0	25,742 3 0
Total	1,03,387 11 4	48,021 0 1	99,981 7 6	2,51,390 2 11

Detail of nett revenue credited.

Total collections in cash as in column 4.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Nett revenue credited in Treasury.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
2,51,390 2 11	8,775 11 8	2,08,685 10 10*

	R a. p.	
* Credited into Quetta Treasury	2,01,691 11 3	
Adjusted by book transfer	6,993 15 7	Outstanding 33,928 13 5
	2,08,685 10 10	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*

D.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of. Original.	Civil Suits disposed of. Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal Trials disposed of. Original.	Criminal Trials disposed of. Appellate.	Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	1	14	...	15	7	12	19	13	47
Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	3
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	34	21	33	88	195	11	206	56	350
Ditto do., Duki	88	2	22	112	33	...	33	...	145
Tahsildar, Sibi	82	...	32	114	141	...	141	104	359
Ditto, Shahrig	71	...	20	91	69	...	69	70	230
Ditto, Duki	14	...	8	22	15	...	15	...	37
Ditto, Bar Khan	26	...	8	34	22	...	22	...	56
Munsiff, Sibi	690	...	325	1,015	59	...	59	...	1,074
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	92	...	21	113	17	...	17	22	152
Ditto, Shahrig	68	...	12	80	35	...	35	...	115
Ditto, Duki	8	...	1	9	4	...	4	...	13
Ditto, Bar Khan	8	...	2	10	2	...	2	...	12
Ditto, Sinjawi	109	...	23	132	26	...	26	..	158
Total	1,292	37	507	1,836	627	23	650	265	2,751

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain.*

Deputy Commissioner. Thal Chotiali.

E.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Thal Chotiali District tried by Jirga during the year 1892-93.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local Cases. Number.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Inter-provincial Cases between Baluchistan and Sind and Punjab. With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	Grand Total.
Quetta	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6
Sibi	15	11	3	...	10	6	...	15	60	...	...	...	60
Local Jirgas.													
Sibi Sub-district	3	1	...	...	...	9	2	9	24	...	3	3	27
Duki ditto	...	...	3	1	5	...	8	1	18	...	...	...	18
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	114	114
Total	21	12	7	1	15	15	10	27	108	114	3	117	225

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-1.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operations and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1892-93.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.							Persons.							Property			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, i. e. died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Section 241, I. P. C.	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	" 211 "	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	" 224 "	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·66	...	2	2	100	...	...	..	...	...	...	
4	" 223 "	Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
5	" 286 "	Negligent conduct with respect to any explosive substance.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	" 273 "	Sale of noxious food or drink	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	" 272 "	Adulteration of food or drink which is intended for sale.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	" 147 "	Rioting	23	...	21	17	...	21	80·95	...	220	113	51·36	107	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases struck off and four compounded struck off.
9	" 143 "	Being member of an unlawful assembly	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	" 302 "	Murder	16	...	8	7	4	13	53·84	...	26	14	53·84	8	1	3	642 4 0	492 4 0	76 10 3	
11	" 307 "	Attempt to murder	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·66	...	8	1	12·5	7	.	...	...	...	...	
12	" 304 "	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
13	" 308 "	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
14	" 151 "	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon / murder.	2	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	

15	„ 148 „	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
16	„ 376 „	Rape	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	7	3	42·85	4	...	...	...	...	...	
17	„ 309 „	Attempt to commit suicide	4	...	2	1	...	3	33·33	...	3	1	33·33	1	1	...	...	...	...	One accused died, the other case struck off.
18	„ 325 „	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·66	...	5	2	40	...	...	3	...	...	...	
19	„ 326 „	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	One case was filed as political at the request of appellant.
20	„ 335 „	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	..	...	...	...	
21	„ 328 „	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Was struck off by order of Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.
22	„ 353 „	Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty	6	...	6	5	...	6	83·33	...	15	7	46·66	8	...	...	...	...	...	
23	„ 323 „	Voluntarily causing hurt	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Was compounded.
24	„ 506 „	Criminal intimidation	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
25	„ 451 „	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	
26	„ 454 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260 12 6	...	...	Five struck off, eight not found.
27	„ 457 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	71	...	12	10	1	65	15·38	...	26	9	34·61	11	...	6	6,010 2 8	914 6 0	15 3 5	
28	„ 456 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Struck off.
29	„ 453 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	797 0 0	797 0 0	100 0 0	The accused died in the custody of the Police.
30	„ 448 „	House-trespass	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	„ 486 „	Knowingly selling goods marked with counterfeit property or trade mark.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
32	„ 379 „	Theft	105	...	48	34	3	97	35·05	...	78	49	62·82	24	...	5	3,431 9 0	896 9 3	26 1 10	
33	„ 380 „	Theft in a building, tent or vessel	81	...	27	20	3	73	27·39	...	47	28	59·57	12	...	7	3,410 8 9	348 14 9	11 6 5	
34	„ 403 „	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	3	1	33·33	2	...	...	12 8 0	12 8 0	100 0 0	
35	„ 392 „	Robbery	9	...	5	3	...	7	42·85	...	13	6	46·15	7	...	...	819 3 3	217 3 3	26 8 2	
36	„ 394 „	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	295 0 0	...	...	
		Carried over	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,689 0 2	3,718 13 3	...	

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operations and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1892-93 – concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases. Cases pending before the court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Persons. Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *i.e.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of the year.	Property. Stolen. R	a.	p.	Recovered. R	a.	p.	Percentage. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19			20			21
		Brought over .	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,689	0	2	3,718	13	3				
37	Section 144/395, I. P. C. .	Rioting armed with deadly weapon / dakaiti . .	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	125	8	0	125	8	0	100	0	0	
38	" 411 " .	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	20	...	18	13	1	20	65	...	26	15	57·69	9	...	2	351	6	0	301	4	0	85	11	9	
39	" 406 " .	Criminal breach of trust . . .	7	...	4	2	...	6	33·33	...	4	2	50	2	...	...	97	14	0	65	6	0	66	12	8	One case struck off.
40	" 429 " .	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, etc., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of R50 or upwards.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
41	" 430 " .	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
42	, 409 " .	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, etc.	4	...	3	2	1	4	50	...	4	2	50	1	...	1	130	5	0	12	1	0	9	4	1	
43	" 366 " .	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement.	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	4	2	50	2	...	...	...			...			...			
44	" 377 " .	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			...			...			
45	" 153 " .	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	21	21	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
46	" 182 " .	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
47	" 436 " .	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			Not found.

48	„ 232 „	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			...			...			
49	„ 354 „	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
50	„ 510 „	Appearing in a public place, etc., in a state of intoxication and causing annoyance to any person.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
51	„ 163 „	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
52	„ 352 „	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...			...			...			
53	„ 43 of Act III of 1867.	Penalty for being found in gaming-house, penalty for owning or keeping or having charge of a house.	5	...	5	5	...	5	100	...	28	25	89·28	3		...	...			...			...			
54	Section 13 of Act III of 1867.	Gaming and selling birds and animals to fight in public streets.	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	23	21	91·30	2	...	...	...			...			...			
55	Section 32 of Act, Forest.	Cutting of grass from protected forest .	2	...	2	1	...	1	100	...	2	1	50	1	...	...	...			...			...			One case struck off.
56	Section 109 of C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	...			...			...			
57	Section 113 of Act IX of 1890.	Travelling without pass or ticket, or with insufficient pass or ticket, or beyond authorized distance.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	..	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
58	Section 118 of Act IX of 1890.	Entering carriage in motion or otherwise improperly travelling on a Railway.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
59	Section 121 of Act IX of 1890.	Obstructing Railway servant in his duty .	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
60	Section 130 of Act IX of 1890.	Special provision with respect to the commission by children of acts endangering safety of persons travelling by Railway.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
61	Section 126 of Act IX of 1890.	Maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
62	Section 101 of Act IX of 1890.	Endangering the safety of persons . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
		TOTAL .	441	...	212	157	24	399	39·34	...	633	353	55·76	232	8	45	17,894	1	2	4,228	0	8	24	4	5	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-2.

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali Police Force on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Name of Post.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R33.	Sowars on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
1	Sibi, 1st class thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	Duki, ditto ditto	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Shahrig, 2nd class thana	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Hurnai, 1st class outpost	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Mall, 1st class road post				...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Thalli, ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7	Khost, 2nd class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
8	Loralai	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	
9	For district work	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Spintangi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
11	Kuch District thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
12	Mangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
13	Baherkuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
14	Sabi Railway station	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Jhatput station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Temple Dera station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Nuttal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Bellput station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Lindsay ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Mithri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

21	Nari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
22	Tanduri	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
23	Baberkuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
24	Dalujal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
25	Kuchali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
26	Spingtangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
27	Sunari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
28	Hurnai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
29	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
30	Shahrig	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
31	Khost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
32	Dergi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
33	Mangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
34	Mud Gorge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
35	Kuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	
36	Assistant Political Agent's Office	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	—	
37	Sibi Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	—	
38	Executive Engineer, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	They are in reserve now.
39	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	—	
40	Ditto ditto Duki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	—	
41	Shahrig Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	—	
42	Drill Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
43	Political Agent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	6	...	2	8	...	...	—	
														1	orderly sowar.			
														1	nalband.			
	Carried over	1	1	2	2	2	6	7	19	85	51	...	4	21	...	...	—	

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali Police Force on the 31st March 1893—concluded.

No.	Name of Post.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R33.	Sowars on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	1	1	2	2	2	6	7	19	85	51	...	4	21	...	...	...	
44	Assistant Political Agent's Guard .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	4 1 nalband 2 camel sowars.	...	...	...	
45	Orderly Constables with Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Ditto ditto Assistant Political Agent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Line Office	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	2*	...	...	...	1	1	...	One is "Granthi" (Sikh priest).
48	Assistant District Superintendent's Orderly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Inspector's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Assistant District Superintendent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Pay Clerk, North Western Railway .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	13	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Total .	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	23	105	85	...	5	30	1	1	...	

* One more constable is given from reserve.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Depy. Commr. and Deputy Inspector-General of Police,

Thal Chotiali.

F-3.

Caste Return of the Police in the Thal Chotiali District for 1892-93.

Religion or Caste.	Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.		Total.	Remarks.
		Daffadars and sowars.	Footmen.		
Christians	1	...	...	1	
Hindus	2	3	62	67	
Sikhs	2	18	80	100	
Indian Muhammadans	...	6	83	89	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	2	...	2	4	
Local Pathans	...	...	...	...	
Baluch	1	8	7	16	
Total	8	35	234	277	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

G.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1892-93.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year.		Admitted to the jail during the year.		Released during the year.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 1893.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	19	...	191	6	184	3	26	3
Civil prisoners	...	...	11	...	9	...	2	...
Total	19	...	202	6	193	3	28	3

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

H.

Statement showing Cost of Prisoners in the Sibi Jail for 1892-93.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
49 94	1,365 13 8	27 5 7	......	46 5 10
Total	1,365 13 8	27 5 7	......	46 5 10

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

I.

Annual Accounts of the Sibi Municipality.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	......	......
REVENUE.		
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
1. Octroi	16,000 0 0	18,075 0 0
2. Tax on houses and lands	......	......
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	......	......
4. Tax on professions and trades	......	......
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	......	......
6. Water-rate	......	......
7. Lighting-rate	......	......
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rate)	......	......
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, etc.).		
B.—Realizations under Special Acts—		
1. Pounds	......	1,729 15 9
2. Hackney-carriage	......	......
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs	......	......
4. Others (to be specified in detail)	......	......
N.B.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.	......	......
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—		
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows	900 0 0	1,513 10 9
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	2,600 0 0	3,416 3 5
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	850 0 0	1,143 0 9
4. Fees and revenue from educational institutions	85 0 0	128 6 0
5. Fees and revenue from medical institutions	......	......
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	......	......
7. Fees and revenue from tramways	......	......
8. Other fees (to be specified)	......	......
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	50 0 0	49 2 0
10. Interest on investments *	......	......
11. Premium on loans	......	......
D.—Grants and Contributions (for General and Special Purposes)—		
1. From Government *	......	......
2. From Local Funds *	......	......

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.		
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—		
1. General administration (*a*) (Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.).	1,276 0 0	1,177 8 6
2. Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.).	145 0 0	130 5 5
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	......	......
4. Survey of land	......	......
5. Refunds	......	......
6. Pensions and gratuities	......	......
B.—Public Safety—		
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire engines, buckets, repairs, etc.).	......	......
2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.).	240 0 0	192 8 0
3. Police establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.).	4,306 0 0	4,246 4 11
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	......	......
C.—Public Health and Convenience—		
1. Water-supply { Capital outlay	......	......
{ Establishment, etc.	16,719 0 0	16,719 0 0
2. Drainage { Capital outlay	......	......
{ Establishment, repairs, etc.	......	......
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	5,514 0 0	5,382 5 4
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0
5. Vaccination	......	......
6. Markets and slaughter-houses	115 0 0	90 15 3
7. Pounds	......	1,560 13 1
8. Dâk bungalows and serais	......	......
9. Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	2,526 0 0	2,585 10 4
10. Registration of births and deaths	......	......
11. Public Works (*a*)	......	......
(i) Establishment (*b*)	420 0 0	420 0 0
(ii) Buildings (*c*)	1,000 0 0	882 6 2
(iii) Roads	2,950 0 0	2,703 15 9
(iv) Stores (*c*)	......	......
D.—Public Instruction—		
1. Schools and colleges	912 0 0	960 14 1
2. Contributions	120 0 0	120 0 0
3. Libraries, museums, menageries, etc.	60 0 0	60 0 0

E.—Miscellaneous—		
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	......	......
2. Other items	......	......
F.—Extraordinary and Debt—		
1. Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	......	......
2. Loans from Government	......	......
,, raised in the market from private individuals	......	......
3. Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	......	......
4. Advances—(a) Permanent	......	......
(b) Other	......	......
5. Deposits	......	......
Total	20,485 0 0	26,055 6 8
Opening Balance	24,432 12 8	23,177 5 0
GRAND TOTAL	44,917 12 8	49,232 11 8

E.—Contributions—		
(For general purposes) (d)	1,440 0 0	1,440 0 0
F.—Miscellaneous	510 0 0	581 4 0
1 Interest on loans { Previous years	......	......
{ Current year	......	......
2. Discount	......	......
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals	......	......
4. Other items (to be specified)	......	......
G.—Extraordinary and Debt—		
1. Investments—		
(a) In securities (other than for sinking fund)	......	......
(b) In Savings Bank	......	......
2. Payments to sinking fund	......	......
3. Repayment of loans	......	......
4. Advances—		
(a) Permanent	......	......
(b) Other	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
5. Deposits	......	......
Total	41,933 0 0	43,933 14 10
Closing Balance	2,984 12 8	5,298 12 10
GRAND TOTAL	44,917 12 8	49,232 11 8

Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims.

Liabilities—	
Balance of loans	......
Less balance of sinking funds	......
Net balances of loans	......
Deposits	......
Claims—	
Advances recoverable	......
Net amount of debt	......

* Against each of these heads show separately receipts for (a) General, (b) Educational, (c) Medical purposes.

(a) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs and not under these heads.

(b) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(c) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, e.g., for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(d) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, e.g., for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contributions not made for any particular purpose, or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

J.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Police Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipt.	For 1892-93. R a. p.	Remarks.	Heads of Expenditure.	For 1892-93. R a. p.	Remarks.
Chanda	1,680 1 0		Chanda	2,855 15 10	
Clothing	4,744 14 8		Clothing	2,686 12 8	
Equipment	281 7 0		Equipment	737 13 0	
Estate of deceased officers	784 15 6		Estate of deceased officers	997 8 10	
Total Receipts	7,491 6 2		Total Expenditure	7,278 1 11	
Opening Balance	8,481 2 8		Closing Balance	8,694 6 11	
GRAND TOTAL	15,972 8 10		GRAND TOTAL	15,972 8 10	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

K.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Thal Chotiali Excluded Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipt.	Actual receipts of Shahrig Bazar Fund for two months of 1892-93. R a. p.	Actual receipts of Loralai Town Fund for 1892-93. R a. p.
Land revenue	...	204 1 2
Stamps	...	...
Excise	...	...
Provincial rates	...	...
Assessed taxes	1,214 7 4	7,220 10 8
Registration	...	...
Police	311 7 10	520 5 1
Marine	...	...
Education	...	...
Medical	...	...
Minor Department	46 0 0	282 12 1
Interest	...	...
Superannuations	...	...
Miscellaneous	2,117 14 3	4,326 3 0
Public Works	...	...
Deposits and advances	...	168 8 5
Total Receipts	3,689 13 5	12,722 8 5
Opening Balance	5,733 6 9	7,909 8 6
GRAND TOTAL	9,423 4 2	20,632 0 11

Heads of Disbursement.	Actual expenditure of Shahrig Bazar Fund for two months of 1892-93. R a. p.	Actual expenditure of Loralai Town Fund for 1892-93. R a. p.
Interest	...	...
Refunds	...	...
Charges of collection of revenues	...	...
General administration	26 10 5	2,651 7 0
Law and Justice	...	...
Police	354 13 3	3,100 2 2
Marine	...	...
Education	...	...
Medical	30 0 0	600 0 0
Minor Departments	633 14 0	3,506 10 4
Superannuations	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,109 14 0	2,731 2 1
Public Works	1,489 9 3	336 9 9
Deposits and advances	50 0 0	...
Total Disbursements	3,694 12 11	12,925 15 4
Closing Balance	5,728 7 3	7,706 1 7
GRAND TOTAL	9,423 4 2	20,632 0 11

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

L.

Statement showing Total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Thal Chotiali for the year 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year. R a. p.	Income of year. R a. p.	Expenditure of year. R a. p.	Closing balance. R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	23,177 5 0	26,055 6 8	43,933 14 10	5,298 12 10
Loralai Town "	7,909 8 6	12,722 8 5	12,925 15 4	7,706 1 7
Shahrig Bazar "	5,733 6 9	3,689 13 5	3,694 12 11	5,728 7 3
Excluded Police Trust Fund	8,481 2 8	7,491 6 2	7,278 1 11	8,694 6 11
GRAND TOTAL	45,301 6 11	49,959 2 8	67,832 13 0	27,427 12 7

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

M.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali . .	Sohara Khan, son of Piri Gurgez .	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
Ditto . .	Mustafa and Jangul of Khost .	162 8 0	...	162 8 0	
Ditto . .	Ghulam Hyder Khan, *ex*-Sepah Salar	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto . .	Noor Khan, son of Khudaidad Luni of Laki.	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
Ditto . .	Khalifa Yakub of Khojak . .	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
Ditto . .	Khudadad Wasil and others of Shahrig.	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	
Ditto . .	Mitha, son of Hamir Khan, Goramzai.	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	
Ditto . .	Rahim Ali Khan, son of Bakar Khan Gungaz.	750 0 0	...	750 0 0	
Ditto . .	Babal Khan, son of Khaju Guruani	500 0 0	89 14 4	589 14 4	
	TOTAL .	5,712 8 0	89 14 4	5,802 6 4	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Takavi Advances during the year ending 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4		5	6
			Repayment during the Year under Report.			
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Principal.	Interest.	Balance.	Remarks.
		R	R		R	
Thal Chotiali . .	Lalan Zarkun	50	50	...	...	
Ditto . .	Alif and Domran . . .	200	50	...	150	
Ditto . .	Mulla Taju Muhammad Yakub . .	300	100	...	200	
Ditto . .	Mir Khan Luni. . . .	200	150	...	50	
Ditto . .	Ghani Khan Shadozai. . .	700	150	...	550	
Ditto . .	Wahab Shadozai . . .	400	100	...	300	
Ditto . .	Haji Wazir Walad Nur Muhammad Ustrana.	500	100	...	400	
Ditto . .	Shambai and Hasanshah . . .	250	250	...	...	
Ditto . .	Lalun Zarkun and others . . .	400	200	...	200	
Ditto . .	Dildar Bozdar	150	50	...	100	
Ditto . .	Kamal Khan Lisrani Tarin. . .	100	50	...	50	
Ditto . .	Murad Khan	75	25	...	50	
Ditto . .	Shambai and Gulzar Umarzai . .	325	75	...	250	
Ditto . .	Kadir Khan Walad Sayad Khan Khetran.	425	75	...	350	
Ditto . .	Shadu Walad Dhaku Isain . . .	200	50	...	150	
Ditto . .	Sayad Hussain Shah . . .	250	150	...	100	
Ditto . .	Jalal Khan	250	75	...	175	
Ditto . .	Gaman, son of Ashraf Lisiani . .	500	125	...	375	
Ditto . .	Hasanshah Walad Umaid Shah . .	1,000	250	...	750	
	TOTAL .	6,275	2,075	...	4,200	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

O.

Return of Schools and Education in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1892-93.

Name and Place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in School at Close of Year.						Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch Brahuis.	Total.	Contributed by local funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.	
Sibi Municipal Board School.	Middle School.	...	57	17	...	15	89	960 14 1	...	R a. p. Fees. 128 6 0 subn. 380 0 0	1,469 4 1	1,060 14 5
Total .	...	...	57	17	...	15	89	960 14 1	...	508 6 0	1,469 4 1	1,060 14 5

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

P.

List of Localities visited by Cholera and Deaths at each place during 1892-93.

Localities.	Number.
Sibi	21
Kurk	4
Mali	3
Goli	3
Khajjak	1
Gorgej	6
Dehpal	33
Bostan	4
Chandia	3
Hambi	1
Shahrig	31
Duki	10
Sinjawi	6
Total	126

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 2749, dated Fort Sandeman, the 8th August 1893.

From—LIEUTENANT A. H. McMAHON, I.S.C., Political Agent, Zhob,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

PERSONNEL.

Major Ivar MacIvor, B.A., C.E., Indian Staff Corps, held charge of the District from the 1st April 1892 to the 14th March 1893. He was relieved by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 15th March, from which date he proceeded to England on one year's furlough.

2. Major Yate held charge of the Agency when the year closed.

3. The post of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, from the 1st April to the 24th October 1892, on which date he was relieved of his duties by Lieutenant A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, on his transfer to the Persian Gulf. The latter officer held the appointment when the year closed.

4. The appointment of the First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan from the 1st April 1892 to the 16th March 1893, on which date he was relieved by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin, and proceeded on one month and twenty-five days' privilege leave. The latter officer was in charge of the office when the year closed.

5. Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, Fort Sandeman, proceeded on six months' extraordinary leave without allowances from the 1st April 1893, and was succeeded by Diwan Utam Chand, who held the post of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, up to the 3rd October 1892, when the Moulvi returned and took over charge. The Moulvi held the appointment throughout the remainder of the year.

6. The post of the Tahsildar, Lower Zhob, was held by Lala Udhe Bhan from 1st April to 15th May 1892, and by Lala Gobind Dass from that date to the close of the year.

7. Munshi Agha Jan Khan was in charge of the Upper Zhob Tahsil throughout the year.

8. The charge of the Bori Tahsil was held by the following officers from and to the dates noted against their names:—

Lala Gela Ram	1st April to 31st May 1892.
Kazi Mozuffar Khan	1st June to 10th October 1892.
Munshi Bashir Ali Khan	from 11th October 1892 to 31st March 1893.

9. Lala Lekhu Ram was in charge of the Musakhel Tahsil throughout the year.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

10. There has been no change in the extent and limits of the Agency during the year under review, except that the Bar Khan Tahsil, which had been attached to this District ever since its formation in 1890, was re-transferred for administrative purposes only to the Thal Chotiali District from the 1st April 1892. The revenues of the Tahsil continue, however, to be credited to the revenues of the Zhob District, just as they were in the previous years when the Tahsil was wholly attached to this District. This re-transfer of the Bar Khan Tahsil to the Thal Chotiali District was considered advisable by the Agent to the Governor-General on the ground that the Khetrans and Marris should be both under the control of the same Political Officer. No orders have yet been received on the report submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General regarding the boundary line between the tribes under the Punjab and those under

Baluchistan, to which reference was made in the 4th paragraph of the Administration Report for the last year, when the year closed.

REVENUE.

11. At the time the revised Budget estimates for the year under report was prepared in the month of November 1892, it was anticipated that the total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year would amount to R3,22,630, and the total expenditure to R2,58,263, thus leaving a balance of R64,367, which amount, when added to the sum of R52,164-2-4, with which the year opened on the 1st April 1892, would give a closing balance of R1,16,531-2-4 in hand on the 31st March 1893.

12. As a matter of fact, however, the actual receipts amounted to R3,23,062-3-0, or an increase of R432-3-0 over the figures of the revised estimate, and the total expenditure to R2,23,646-2-9, showing a decrease of R34,616-13-3 over the estimated figures, and the year thus closed with a closing balance of R1,51,580-2-7.

13. The actual receipts during the year when compared with those of the year 1891-92 show a decrease of R13,666-12-11; but this is, however, not the case. A sum of R8,000, due from the Officer Commanding 17th Bengal Cavalry for the revenue bhusa supplied to him at Loralai, was not recovered until after the financial year had closed. Again, a sum of R15,000 collected by the Tahsildar, Musakhel, on account of the land revenue during the latter half of the month of March 1893, could not be sent into Fort Sandeman to be credited into the sub-treasury, there being no sub-treasury at Musakhel itself, before the close of the year. If both these items, which have since been paid in, had been credited during the year the accounts would have shown an increase of over R11,000 over the figures of the year 1891-92.

14. The figures given above are, of course, according to the books of this office, and do not therefoe include the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on civil works in Zhob and the second instalment of R25,000, which has to be refunded to Government in part payment towards the refund of the 1,00,000 advanced by the Government of India in the year 1890-91 for civil public works in Zhob. Moreover, it is possible that these figures may not entirely agree with the final accounts for the year, as the figures given above do not include the credit that the Public Works Department may give us on account of the rents recovered by them for the civil buildings built from the Zhob revenues, and any debits that may be raised against this District by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, by book transfer on account of the cost of stationery, etc., supplied to this office during the year under report.

A.—RECEIPTS.

I.—Land revenue.

15. The total receipts under this head were estimated at R2,91,400, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R2,92,172-8-1, showing an increase of R772-8-1, which is trifling and does not require any special explanation. Owing to an unusually dry winter the spring crops were not good and the spring harvests brought in less revenue than can be expected in ordinary years. Under the circumstances the actual income of the year is highly satisfactory.

II.—Stamps.

16. The receipts from the sale of all kinds of stamps were estimated at R8,465, but the actual figures have amounted to R6,729-5-0 only, or a decrease of R1,735-11-0; a greater portion of this decrease occurs under "the head Court-fees Stamps." The figures shown in the revised Budget under this head were of course put in approximately, and it is always difficult to frame an accurate estimate of receipts of this kind.

III.—Excise.

17. The total receipts under this head were expected to be R14,530, but the actual figures have amounted to R14,433-2-8, showing a decrease of R96-13-4. This is due to fewer licenses for the sale of English liquors having been issued than was anticipated.

IV.—Registration.

18. There is a decrease of R7-8-0 between the figures shown in the Budget estimate and the actual receipts under this head. The receipts were estimated at R67-8-0, whereas the actual amount realized has been R60. The decrease is trifling, and calls for no special remarks.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

19. The receipts under this head were estimated at ₨7,995, but the actual figures have amounted to ₨8,904-6-9, showing an increase of ₨909-6-9 over the figures of the revised estimate. This increase occurs chiefly under the sub-head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures," owing to more fines having been recovered than was anticipated at the time the Budget was prepared.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

20. The receipts under this head were estimated at ₨20, but, as a matter of fact, there have been no receipts at all, as no convicts were engaged on hire during the year.

VII.—Police.

21. The receipts under this head have amounted to ₨719-8-6 against ₨150, shown in the Budget estimate. This increase of ₨569-8-6 is due partly to the fact that compensation recovered for certain arms of the Police force, for which no provision had been made in the Budget, was credited to this head, and partly to the increased receipts from the cattle pounds at Bar Khan.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

22. There has been an increase of ₨40-12-0 in the actual receipts over the Budget estimate under this head.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

23. The expenditure under this head was estimated at ₨50, but, as a matter of fact, there has been no expenditure at all. This is due to no refunds having had to be made during the year.

II.—Land Revenue.

24. The total expenditure under this head was expected to amount to ₨50,739, whereas the actual expenditure has amounted to ₨43,638-11-4, showing a decrease of ₨7,100-4-8. This is due to savings under almost all the heads of contingent expenditure and the pay of Tahsildars, etc. This latter was due to the fact that the establishment sanctioned for the Musakhel Tahsil was not entertained up to the full strength for want of proper accommodation at Musakhel Bazar during the year.

III.—Stamps.

25. There has been a decrease of ₨59-14-3 in the expenditure under this head, as there was a decrease in the receipts from the sale of stamps, so it naturally caused a decrease on the expenditure side also, as less commission had to be paid on the sale than was anticipated.

IV.—Registration.

26. There has been a decrease of ₨470-8-10 in the estimated expenditure under this head. The figures shown in the Budget were put in by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and it is not understood how they were arrived at.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law: Criminal Courts.

27. The estimated expenditure under this head was ₨1,000, but the actual figures have amounted to ₨182-6-8. This shows a decrease in the estimated expenditure of ₨817-9-4. The expenditure chargeable under this head has been very small, and hence the decrease.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

28. No regular jail establishment has yet been sanctioned for this District. The amount provided for in the Budget under this head was ₨3,500, and it was meant for the feed, etc., of both the sentenced and under-trial prisoners kept in the several lock-ups in the District. The actual expenditure on this account has been ₨3,481-8-5, or ₨18-7-7 below the figure shown in the Budget.

VII.—Police.

29. The estimated expenditure under this head was R50,658, but the actual expenditure has been R44,578-12-4, or R6,079-3-8 below the estimate. This decrease is due to the fact that the sanctioned establishment was not entertained up to its full strength during a part of the year.

VIII.—Medical.

30. The expenditure under this head was anticipated to amount to R1,770, whereas the actual figures have come to R2,009-10-10, thus showing an increase of R239-10-10 over the amount budgeted for.

This is the only head on the expenditure side under which there has been an increase. This is due to the fact that a moiety of the cost of the English medicines has been charged to this head, whereas no provision was made for it at the time the Budget was prepared.

IX.—Political.

31. The actual expenditure under this head has been R1,18,277-9-10 against the estimate of R1,26,106-0-0, thus showing a decrease of R7,828-6-2. This is due to savings from the sums allotted for contingent expenditure under this head, and the fact that the Levies sanctioned for the mixed posts on the Punjab Frontier were not entertained during the year under report.

X.—Miscellaneous.

32. The actual expenditure under this head has amounted to R292-4-8 against an estimate of R1,000-0-0. There was very little expenditure under this head during the year, and hence the decrease of R707-11-4.

XI.—Civil Works.

33. The allotment for the civil works under civil officers as provided for in the revised Budget estimates for the year was R22,500. The actual expenditure against this grant has, however, been R10,775-9-9, or R11,724-6-3 below the estimate. There being no Public Works Department establishment sanctioned for this district, no important works could be constructed during the year, though some of them were very urgent, and hence the decrease under this head.

34. The statement marked A and attached to this report shows the—

(i) actual figures both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1891-92;

(ii) actual figures both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1892-93; and

(iii) the revised Budget estimate for the year 1892-93.

35. Another statement, which shows the details of the land revenue collections both in kind and in cash in this District during the year under report, is also attached and marked Appendix B. This statement also shows the collections by Tahsils. It will be seen that nothing has been shown under "IV—Arrears of previous years received during the year under review." No separate accounts of such arrears had hitherto been kept in this office, and hence the omission. It is hoped that this will be done in future.

36. As this is the first year that a statement of this kind has been prepared in this office, no comparison has been possible with the figures of the previous year.

JUDICIAL.

37. The statement marked C, attached to this report, shows the regular judicial work done by the several officers in the District during the year under report. It does not include the numerous cases settled by arbitration and country custom through the presiding officers of the several courts.

POLITICAL CASES.

38. The statement marked D, and attached to this report, shows the number and classification of the political cases tried and settled by Arbitration and Jirgahs in accordance with the custom of the country in this District during the year under report.

POLICE.

PRELIMINARY.

39. The office of the District Superintendent of Police during the year has been held by the following officers :—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, from 1st April to 24th October 1892.

Lieutenant A. McConaghey, from 25th October 1892 to 31st March 1893.

COGNIZABLE CASES.

40. The total number of cognizable cases for the period under review is 155 as against 192 admitted last year, thus showing a decrease of 37, which is chiefly accounted for by falling off in the more serious offences, such as murder, rioting or unlawful assembly, grievous hurt, robbery with hurt, and lurking house-trespass. A statement showing the working of the Police in these cases is attached as Appendix E.

MONTHS IN WHICH CRIME HAS BEEN MOST PREVALENT.

41. Crime was most prevalent during April and May, in which months the tribes are on the move to the higher hills of Khorasan.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

42. The character of the Zhob Kakars and of the other tribes of the District has been generally good, and the Suleman Khels have behaved much better than they did last year. The Waziris, however, still continue to give a great deal of trouble on the Sherani border.

MURDER AND INFANTICIDE.

43. There have been ten cases of murder during the year, eight of which have been traced, and two cases of infanticide, both of which occurred in the Bori Tahsil.

44. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1891-92	31
1892-93	47

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested—

1891-92	63
1892-93	62

Percentage of property recovered—

1891-92	32
1892-93	29

45. The following is a list of the serious offences which have been committed during the year under report.

A.—Murder.

(1) On the 26th April 1892, Mashkur Shutar, sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps, was murdered while grazing his camels on the bank of the Zhob river, about 4 miles from Fort Sandeman. No clue of the murderers has been discovered, but they are believed to have been Suleman Khels. The murdered man's rifle was also stolen.

(2) On the 6th May 1892, Kalandar and Yasin, Utman Khels, murdered a woman called Mussamat Zhobi of the same tribe, because she had refused to marry Kalandar and had run off with one Wali, an Utman Khel. The murderers were arrested and sentenced by Jirgah to three years' imprisonment and to pay R400 compensation.

(3) On the 2nd June 1892, one Dilbar, a servant of Wali Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, was shot dead on the road between Lakaband and Murgha, and two other servants, Niaz Muhammad and Salez Muhammad, were wounded. The murderers could not be discovered at the time, but it has since transpired through Gola's (the notorious Musakhel outlaw) confession that these men were attacked by Mulla Kamran and himself, and that the murder was committed by the former. Mulla Kamran, who is also one of the Bangul's band, is still at large.

4. On the 15th June 1892, one Jhanda, a sweeper, was shot dead on the frontier road, near the village of Tor. Gola was suspected at the time, but he managed to make good his escape across the border to Bangul. He has since been captured, and has confessed to having committed this murder.

5. On the 4th August 1892, 15 men of Bangul's party attacked a party of Mithakhels and killed Mulla Dadand and Ayub, and wounded three others. Sardar Shingul Khan and his men chased the offenders, but the latter fled to Khurasan and joined Bangul's party.

6. On the 26th November 1892, one Sarbadal Shinzai of Toi Sar stoned his wife to death. The Police arrested the offender, and the case has been made over to Jirga for punishment.

7. At Fort Sandeman, on the night of the 18th November 1892, Dinak Khan, son of the late Sardar Shahmar Khan, Jogezai, wounded Sardar Shingul Khan, Tumandar of Zhob, by cutting off his arm. The Sardar died shortly afterwards from the effects of the wound, and Dinak was sentenced to transportation for life.

8. Chargul Khan and Shabut Khan, belonging to the Bulfraz tribe, murdered one Adam Khan, Brahamzai, on the 25th November 1892 on account of an old family blood feud. The murderers were apprehended, and are now awaiting trial by Jirga.

9. On the 25th January 1893 Surat Singh, a bunniah employed by the Public Works Department, was shot dead in the Chuhar Khel Dhana by Anwar Sherani. The murderer escaped at the time into Waziristan, but returned again about the middle of March, and on the 28th of the month fired several shots at Lieutenant Farquharson, R.E., in the Dhana, but fortunately missed him.

10. On the night of the same date he shot Imam Shah, a sowar of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was going home on furlough. This murder was committed near the mouth of the pass at the foot of the hill where Lieutenant Farquharson was encamped.

B.—Attempt to Murder.

1. On the 27th April 1893, two men broke into the house of Baz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, and fired at him. The offenders then made off and effected their escape.

2. On the 14th July 1892, one Wasil Jawar at Killa Saifulla Khan wounded his wife for committing adultery. He was arrested and sentenced by Jirgah to three months' imprisonment.

3. On the 19th October 1892, Mr. H. Humfress, Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, was attacked and wounded in the hand by a Ghazi named Mehrban, a Khoidadzai at Kuzzah, near Hindubagh. The Ghazi was apprehended and brought into Fort Sandeman, where he was sentenced to death, and hung on the 17th November 1892.

4. A transport driver, Baja, was attacked by two persons near the transport lines at 9 o'clock on the night of the 18th February 1893 at Fort Sandeman, and received three sword cuts. No clue to the would-be murderers could be discovered.

C.—Culpable Homicide.

1. A fight about water took place between Haji Sargarhi and his nephew Israil of Dirgibala, in which the former was wounded. He died shortly afterwards from the effects of his wounds, and the case was made over to Jirgah, who sentenced the nephew to six months' imprisonment and to pay R600 compensation to the deceased's family.

2. On the 7th October 1892, one Haji Shabozai, killed his brother's wife, Mussamat Ghamai, by beating her. The murderer was arrested, and his case committed to Jirgah, who decided that the offender should pay R500 as compensation to the heirs of the murdered woman and R20 as a fine to Government.

D.—Robbery.

1. On the 16th April 1893, Akbar, a Levy sowar of the Mando Khel service, while on his way to Mir Ali Khel, was robbed of R140 and his mare by one Muhammad Rahim, Mardanzai. The Police succeeded in recovering the mare and money, but the man escaped across the border.

2. On the 16th April 1892, two dâk sowars, named Khizar and Wahab, were attacked at Tang Haiderzai. The former was wounded, and Wahab had his horse, sword, and mail bag, which he was carrying, taken from him. The neighbouring villages turned out and managed to recover the stolen property, but the robbers, who belong to Bangul's gang, got away over the frontier.

3. Moti Ram and Karm Chand Bunniahs, when on their way from Kachh Amalzai to Dirgibala, were attacked and wounded by some Pathan robbers on the 21st July 1892. The offenders escaped into Zarkan Hills.

4. Three Haripals were robbed about 12 miles from Fort Sandeman, near Walla, of 6 donkeys and 3 bullocks by some Mando Khel robbers on the 28th August 1892. The Police succeeded in arresting the robbers and recovering the stolen animals. This case was afterwards settled by the parties among themselves.

5. On the 28th December 1892, two men, Bodla and Ahmeddin, when on their way to Murgha, at about 12 miles from Fort Sandeman, were set upon and robbed of seven donkey loads of supplies. The Police succeeded in recovering part of the stolen property, but the robbers, who were supposed to be Suleman Khels, escaped across the border.

6. Kalandar and Daulat Khan, Kibzais, were robbed of property worth about R146 by Akbar and Nasib, Suleman Khels, near Huramzai village on the Zhob river, on the 18th January 1893. The Police succeeded in recovering property worth R30, and Akbar and Nasib, the offenders, are still under arrest awaiting trial.

7. One Hassan, while proceeding home with his son after selling his property worth R144-12-0, was attacked near the village of Ziarat, in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil, and looted by two Pathans. No clue was obtained.

8. One Muhammad Rafiq, while proceeding to Bori, was attacked and robbed of R190 in cash near Wahar, on the 13th March 1893, by three persons. The Police pursued the offenders, but returned without success.

9. One Khakan, while on his way to Ghazni, was attacked and robbed of R38 near Kazzha on the 16th March 1893. No trace of the robbers could be discovered.

10. One hundred sheep belonging to Kinnayat Syad, Baranzai, were stolen from Gandera Jungle on the 25th December 1892. No clue of the offenders was obtained.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

46. The general conduct of the Police has on the whole been satisfactory.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE.

47. The distribution of the Police is shown in Statement F attached to this report.

CASTE RETURN OF THE POLICE.

48. Statement G attached to this report shows the caste of the members of the Police force.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE.

49. From the 1st October 1892 the strength of the Police force was increased by 5 sowars, 2nd grade (to work as Suraghis); 1 Sergeant, 3rd grade, to be in charge of the first Extra Assistant Commissioner's guard; 4 constables, 1st grade, to form the first Extra Assistant Commissioner's guard.

JAILS.

50. Statement H shows the convicts admitted into the jails in the Zhob district during the year under report.

51. Statement I represents—

(a) the average number of prisoners in the jails of the District in 1892-93, and

(b) the cost of the feeding of the prisoners during the year under review.

52. The average number of prisoners in the jails of the District during 1892-93 was 47 against 55 during 1891-92.

53. The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under report was annas 3-3 per man per diem against annas 2-9 in 1891-92.

HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS.

54. The health of the prisoners during the year has been good.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

55. There has been no change in the sanctioned establishment of the tribal Levies of the District during the year under review, with the exception of the entertainment of the Levy establishment, noted in the margin, at a cost of R300 per mensem, chargeable to Zhob Provincial revenues. This was only sanctioned as a temporary measure, to take effect from the 1st November 1892 to the end of February 1893—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter No. F.C.-233, dated the 25th February 1893.

Girani service.	R
15 sowars at R20 each . .	300

56. In the month of September 1892, the Political Agent, Zhob, during his tour in Tirwah granted the following services :—

A.—Lowanas.

	R
2 Daffadars at R25 each	50
8 Footmen at R10 "	80
TOTAL	130

B.—Batozai Service.

1 Jemadar	40
3 Maliks at R10 each	30
6 Footmen at R10 "	60
2 Daffadars at 25 "	50
1 Munshi	25
TAL	205

C.—Mardanzai Service.

1 Jemadar	40
1 Duffadar	30
6 Sowars at R20 each	120
TOTAL	190

57. The pay of these three newly-appointed services was made up from the savings under "Central and Upper Zhob Levies" purposely kept for the Lowanas, and small reductions made in other services.

FORT SANDEMAN BAZAR FUND.

58. The accounts of this fund had hitherto been kept in this office, and the balance at credit of the fund placed in a chest and kept outside the sub-treasury strong room, but under charge of the same guard.

59. The sanction for the formation of the fund into an excluded local fund was received in this office on the 13th January 1893, and the balance at the credit of the fund on the afternoon of the 19th idem, *viz.* R10,088-5-0, was examined by the Officiating Revenue Commissioner, and credited into the sub-treasury on the morning of the 20th.

60. The total receipts from all sources from the 20th January, the day on which the fund was formed into an Excluded Local Fund to the close of the year, have been R10,659-2-11, which amount, when added to the opening balance of R10,088-5-0, makes a total of R20,747-7-11.

61. The total expenditure during the same period under all heads of expenditure has been R12,328-7-11, thus leaving a balance of R8,419-0-0 in hand on the 31st March 1893.

62. The statement marked J, attached to this report, shows the details of the receipts and expenditure under each head of both sides of the account, a detailed report about which has already been submitted with this office letter No. 2238, dated the 24th June 1893, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, Quetta.

POLICE AND ZHOB LEVY CORPS FUNDS.

A.—Police Fund.

63. The year under report opened with a balance of R3,844-15-3 in hand on the 1st April 1892. The total receipts from all sources of income of this fund amounted to R7,201-6-2 during the year, thus making a total of R11,046-5-5. The total expenditure during the same period came to R5,656-10-4, which left a closing balance of R5,389-11-1 in hand on the 31st March 1893.

B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

64. The opening balance at the credit of this fund on the 1st April 1892 was R36,164-0-11.

65. The total receipts during the year from all sources of income amounted to R58,386-3-2. This gives a total of R94,550-4-1.

66. The total expenditure during the year has amounted to R62,572-14-6, thus leaving a closing balance of R31,977-5-7 on the 31st March 1893.

67. The statement marked K, attached to this report, shows the figures under the several heads on both the receipt and the expenditure sides of the account of the Police and Zhob Levy Corps funds.

68. Another statement, marked L, shows the—

(1) opening balance;

(2) receipts during year;

(3) expenditure during year; and

(4) closing balance at the close of the year for all the three excluded local funds in the District for the year 1892-93.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

69. The balance outstanding on account of the takavi advances made to the people of this District on the 31st March 1892, as already reported in the Administration Report of the last year, was R13,925-0-0.

The total of the advances made during the year under report comes to R8,100, thus making a total of R22,025. Out of this three items, aggregating R3,625, were struck off the books of this office and transferred to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, when the Bar Khan Tahsil was re-transferred to that District, as this amount was due from the people of that Tahsil. This reduced the total amount of advances to R18,400. Out of this R4,266 were recovered and credited to Government during the year, and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1893 was R14,134.

70. The statement marked M shows the names, etc., of the persons to whom the sum of R8,100, referred to above, was advanced.

71. Another statement, marked N, showing the names, etc., of the persons from whom the sum of R4,266 was recovered, is also attached.

All the advances like those made in previous years were made without interest.

EDUCATION.

72. An upper primary school was started at Fort Sandeman on the 1st October 1892. There were eighteen boys on the rolls at the close of the year, as follows:—

1. Sikh	1
2. Hindus	9
3. Indian Muhammadans	6
4. Local Pathans	2
TOTAL	18

73. The total cost of the school was R204 during the six months that it was in existence, or R34 per month, as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Pay of schoolmaster	25	0	0
Rent of the building in which the school is held	4	0	0
Contingencies	5	0	0
TOTAL	34	0	0

74. The whole of this amount was contributed by the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

75. The total receipts from the school fees levied from the boys during the same period were R45-4-0, which amount was credited to the said Bazar Fund.

76. The usual return giving the necessary information about the school, and in the prescribed form, is attached as Appendix O.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. The general health throughout the district during the year under report has been fair, though fever was prevalent as usual in the months of August, September, and October 1892.

78. Cholera also broke out in certain parts of the district, and this subject is fully dealt with under a separate head.

79. The work of laying a pipe line from the Sihaza springs to Fort Sandeman was completed, and water brought into the distribution reservior on the 10th April 1892, though

the service lines and hydrants in the civil and military stations were laid and ready for use some months after that date. From the date the water was brought into the reservoir, nearly all the inhabitants of the station have drawn their drinking water-supply from the reservoir, and this has helped to a great extent in improving the health of the station.

80. Small-pox broke out in an epidemic form at and around Killa Saifulla Khan in the month of February 1893, and there were some deaths reported from it. A vaccinator has since been sent to this neighbourhood.

DISPENSARIES.

81. There was only one civil dispensary in the District at Fort Sandeman during the year, as those sanctioned for Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla Khan, and Musakhel Bazar could not be opened for want of hospital assistants to take charge of them. The hospital assistants and medical stores for two of them have since arrived, and it is hoped the dispensaries will be opened shortly.

82. The following extract from the Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman's report on the working of the civil dispensary during the year under report, will show the nature of the diseases that have prevailed during the year and treated at the Fort Sandeman Dispensary:—

"The most common diseases among patients attending the hospital during the past year were as follow:—

1. Malarial fevers.
2. Ulcers.
3. Diseases of the respiratory system.
4. Diseases of the digestive system.
5. Rheumatic affections.
6. Eye diseases.
7. Dysentery.
8. Diseases of the nervous system.

"*Malarial fevers* were very prevalent during the year, especially during the months of August, September, and October, the cases treated showing an increase over last year of 896. There were four deaths from this disease.

"*Ulcers* have not been as prevalent as last year, showing a decrease of 28.

"*Diseases of the Respiratory System* have been numerous during the beginning and end of the year. They show the greatest number of deaths, all from pneumonia, many of the cases being brought into hospital in a dying state.

"*Rheumatic affections* have also been numerous during the same period, caused by the extreme cold combined with rain and snow.

"*Eye diseases* have been chiefly non-operative, the four cases of cataract operated upon, all being successful.

"*Conjunctivitis* has been very common, owing probably to the absence of green grass, constant glare, and numerous dust-storms.

"*Venereal diseases* show a marked diminution, there being only 36 cases treated compared with 86 last year. This is due to the weekly inspection being enforced.

"*Dysentery* shows four deaths in 277 cases treated.

"*Epidemics.*—None. There has been a large increase in the number of patients treated, *viz.*, 5,875 against 4,656 last year, or an increase of 1,219, which result is divided amongst in and out patients as follows:—

Increase in in-patients	199
Ditto out-patients	1,020
TOTAL . .	1,219

"*Sanitary System.*—All filth, etc., is removed in carts and buried in trenches, the same ground being afterwards cultivated. The system works well and is efficient."

CHOLERA.

83. The epidemic of cholera first broke out in the Gumal Pass in the month of April 1892, and was carried towards Gul Kuch by the Powindahs, who were then moving up the Pass towards Khorasan.

84. Besides the Powindahs themselves there were five seizures among the Levies at Gul Kuch, out of which four proved fatal. On the receipt of the news orders were issued to stop all

people coming towards Fort Sandeman from Khajuri Kuch at Mughal Kot, and this helped to stop the cholera being brought into Mir Ali Khel and Fort Sandeman.

85. One sepoy of the 19th Punjab Infantry died at Mir Ali Khel on the 2nd May 1892, it was said, of cholera, but the case appeared to be doubtful.

86. Towards the end of May nine cases occurred in the Sherani country. Out of these six proved fatal and three recovered. It was supposed to have been brought up from Darband by people coming from the Dera Ismail Khan District, where it was raging fearfully at the time.

87. Two cases occurred in the Isot country north of Drug, about the first week of July 1892, and both proved fatal.

88. Cholera broke out in a virulent form in the Bori Valley towards the close of September 1892, and lasted for about ten days. It was brought there by Nasirs who were proceeding towards Dera Ghazi Khan.

There were 93 cases in all in the Bori Valley, out of which 80 proved fatal and 13 recovered.

89. Taking the whole District of Zhob, there were 109 cases of seizures by cholera, out of which 92 proved fatal and 17 recovered.

90. Appendix P attached to this report shows the localities visited by cholera, and the number of deaths at each place.

POLITICAL.

91. The year under report was one of considerable political excitement in Zhob, and many events of political importance occurred, which will be noticed below.

92. His Highness the Amir sent troops to Wano and Zarmelan on the extreme north-east edge of the District during the early part of the year, and they remained there till September. Their presence in the neighbourhood of the District and the exaggerated rumours which spread about the District relative to the Amir's intentions towards the British Government caused very unwholesome excitement in the minds of the tribes of the District. This feeling was still further increased by the movement of a small party of the Amir's men to Gustoi within the District in the beginning of July. Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan at the same time wrote to Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, and, stating that the people of Gustoi were the Amir's subjects, requested him not to interfere with them. With the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General, Major MacIvor proceeded to take immediate measures to turn this party out of Gustoi, and with that object he proceeded there on the 13th July with a small party of Troops and Levies. On his approach the Amir's men left Gustoi and retired to the Amir's territory. This action had a salutary effect on the minds of the people, and the general excitement began to calm down, ceasing altogether on the withdrawal of the Amir's troops from Wano and Zarmelan. While the excitement lasted, however, certain headmen of the District were injudicious enough to commit themselves by taking action of which they have since repented. Malik Jamal Khan, the head of the Musakhel Belkhels, Malik Sher Muhammad, head of the Abdullazais, with Shahabuddin, Head Malik of the Appozai village, and one or two unimportant Maliks, absconded from the District and went to Kandahar. These men were more or less mere youths, and had evidently been led away by the false reports of the political situation made to them by designing persons. They remained at Kandahar during the rest of the year, and from reports received have clearly repented of their action. I should note that, with the exception of Shahabuddin, they have all returned to the District since the year under report closed.

93. Certain of the Mandokhel Maliks, Said Khan, Shadi Khan, and others also, were foolish enough to go to Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, but afterwards denied all disloyal intent in doing so.

94. The Waziris were particularly active during the year in depredations in the Zhob District. These depredations were numerous, and some were of a very serious nature. The following are the most serious offences committed by them in Zhob :—

(a) A sentry of 19th Punjab Infantry was shot dead at Mir Ali Khel on 30th May 1892.

(b) Two sowars of the 5th Bombay Çavalry were shot between Mughal Kot and Kuchbina on 24th June 1892.

(c) A party of sowars of 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked between Mir Ali Khel and Mughal Kot on 15th July, and two of their horses were killed.

(d) Three Girani Biluch and one Sherani Levy sowars proceeding from Khajuri Kach to Mughal Kot were killed on or about the 12th July. Strong suspicion attached in this case against the members of the Waziri post at Khajuri Kach.

(e) Five sowars of 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked at Gardani, between Mir Ali Khel and Gul Kuch, on August 1st; three sowars and one horse were killed.

(f) A party of a duffadar and seven sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps returning from Wano, where they had been sent with a letter to Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, were attacked at junction of the Toi and Gumal. Two sowars and two horses were wounded.

95. Dost Muhammad Khan and his son Bungal continued to give serious trouble during the year. From their strongholds, Transkundar, their followers made repeated depredations in Zhob and harassed not only Government subjects, but the Nasirs and other Ghilzais in their neighbourhood. It became evident that as long as these men were allowed to remain in Kakar territory, even though it be Transkundar, they would always be able to terrify the neighbouring Kakar sections into allowing them a safe conduct through their limits, and into assisting them in other ways, while it would continue impossible for us to check their depredations. With the object of making another determined attempt to capture Bungal and his father, and, failing that, to drive them out of Kakar limits, Major MacIvor with his full escort of Regulars and Levies visited Transkundar country in September. He failed to capture Bungal, who fled with his followers across the Kakar border to Jubbar Killa, a Ghilzai village, a few miles within the Amir's territory. Dost Muhammad Khan, however, with two younger sons came in and gave himself up to the Political Agent on the 20th September.

96. Notwithstanding, however, the failure to capture Bungal, Major MacIvor's mission obtained many important political results. Bungal and his gang were driven out of Kakar limits. The Kakar sections, Transkundar, were encouraged by the visit of troops to their country to stand up against his depredations, and they were bound down by heavy securities to prevent Bungal's men from passing through their limits. Apart from this, important political results were obtained by our officially recognizing for the first time the old long-standing Kakar boundary line between them and the Ghilzais. Revenue was taken from the Lowanas and the Transkundar Kakar sections. A Lowana Levy post of two duffadars at R25 per mensem and eight footmen at R10 per mensem was established at Kamardin Karez and Mardanzai Levy post at Ashewat

97. The good effects of the above arrangements were proved before the close of the year by the freedom enjoyed from depredations in Zhob and by the capture by Mardanzais of the notorious outlaw Gola and four other badmashes of Bungal's gang in March 1893.

98. Important changes occurred during the year among the Jogezai Kakur family. The aged Sardar Shah Jehan died during the summer of 1892, and his death was soon followed by that of his son, Sardar Shingul Khan, under the most melancholy circumstances.

99. The opportunity of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan's return was taken to settle the long-standing case of the murder of Sardar Shahmar Khan by Bungal Khan in 1885. The matter was placed before an influential and representative Jirga at Fort Sandeman, and settled on the 18th November 1892. The settlement gave satisfaction to both parties, and was approved of by Dinak, Shahmar's eldest son. To celebrate the close of this long-standing feud, the Political Agent gave the Jirga and parties present a feast of sheep on the evening of the day the settlement was arrived at. During the feast Dinak suddenly rose up, and with his father's sword, a weapon of well-known history, which only that day had been restored to him as part of the settlement of the case, struck Sardar Shingul two heavy blows, both nearly severing his arm. Medical assistance was at hand, but Sardar Shingul Khan died from the effects of his injuries on 8th December. No sufficient reason could be attributed for such animosity on Dinak's part; and as Dinak was well known to be a youth of weak intellect, it was suspected that he had been made a tool of by some designing person. Suspicion fell upon Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan and Sultan Muhammad Pakhizai, who were placed before the Sibi Jirga in February 1893. No actual proof was found of their instigation of the murder, but the Jirga considered the grounds of suspicion so strong against them that they were ordered to be kept under political surveillance at Quetta until further orders.

100. Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, Zhob, met Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan, at Ashak Khan-Kot, in the Zmari country, at the end of November to decide on the boundary between the Zmaris and Ustranas, Isots, and Kasranis. Owing to the Deputy

Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, not being able to stay in the country for more than two or three days, no result was arrived at.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

101. There was only one horse stallion in the District during the year. He arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 25th July 1892, and was sent down to Sibi for the Horse Fair on the 3rd February 1893. The total cost of his feed and keep during the period he was attached to this District was R320-3-9. He covered only nine mares during the time he was stationed at Fort Sandeman.

102. The usual annual returns required by the officers of the Horse-Breeding Department for their Administration Report have been prepared and sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

103. No new offices have been opened in this District during the year. The Postal authorities have tried to open an office at Mughal Kot, but have not succeeded in obtaining the services of any of the officials there who could be induced to work the Post Office in addition to his other duties for the allowance offered by the Postal Department. The post is served through Mir Ali Khel. The letters, etc., intended for that place are few, and the Postal authorities have found it impossible to send a departmental man to take charge of the office, as it would not pay for its expenses. All letters, etc., from Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel, etc., to Hindubagh were hitherto sent *viâ* Loralai, Hurnai, and Khanai, but a direct communication of a temporary nature was opened between Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh in the month of August 1892, and all letters, etc., intended for the latter have since been sent direct *viâ* Killa Saifulla Khan, and the ordinary Levies on this line have been used for the purpose of carrying the mails. This is a great improvement on the old system and worked fairly well up to the close of the year.

104. The dâk line between Loralai and Fort Sandeman has also worked well during the year. The only mishap on this line was that the dâk that left Loralai on the 16th April 1892 was looted at Tang Haiderzai. The bags were, however, found afterwards near the hills on the border of the Zhob Valley towards Khorasan, and brought in all right to Fort Sandeman on the 19th idem.

This offence was committed by one Jan Muhammad, Levy Daffadar, who surrendered himself afterwards. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of R100.

105. Another mail bag that left Fort Sandeman for Mir Ali Khel on the 21st September 1892 was accidentally lost by the Zhob Levy Corps sowars between Fort Sandeman and Safi. There were no papers of any importance in that bag, and it has never been traced.

106. The other lines in the District have worked all right.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

107. No new office was opened in the District during the year under report.

108. The temporary line that was laid between Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel in the year 1890-91 was replaced by a permanent line during the year.

109. There have been very few offences in connection with the Telegraph line during the year, and they were as follows :—

(*a*) Three insulators were broken by some one between Kingri and Mekhtar in the month of July 1892, but the culprit or culprits could not be traced.

(*b*) One insulator was broken at the same place on the 6th September 1892. The culprit in this case was traced and punished.

(*c*) The wire between Murgha and Mekhtar was cut by a shepherd boy in November 1892. He was apprehended and punished.

MILITARY.

110. There has been no change in the troops comprising the garrison of Fort Sandeman, and no new posts were occupied permanently by the troops during the year.

111. Owing to the Amir having countenanced Dost Muhammad Khan and his son Bungal, there was considerable excitement throughout Zhob in the months of April and May 1892, and therefore the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District was asked to send some of the troops at Pishin to Hindubagh for the summer months only, as was done in the year 1890. The General Officer agreed, and a troop of the 6th Bombay Cavalry and two companies of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, were moved from Pishin to Hindubagh on the 9th May 1892, where they remained till the end of October, when they returned to Pishin.

112. The health of the troops in the District has been very good during the year.

Zhob Levy Corps.

Changes.

113. In September 1892 the following changes were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General :—

(1) The abolition of one company of Infantry, by which the Infantry strength was reduced from 526 to 421.

(2) The money so saved was utilized as follows :—

(*a*) Adding R2 to the pay of the Cavalry sowars, whose pay was thus raised from R25 to R27.

(*b*) Adding R1 to the pay of the Infantry sepoy, whose pay was thus raised from R10 to R11.

(*c*) Increasing the number of farriers from five to twelve.

(3) The reduction of the transport camel sarwans and the substitution of 30 drivers to look after the pony and donkey transport now started.

(4) The reduction of certain followers and the substitution of—

1 Hospital Assistant.

2 Sikligars (Armourers).

2 Mir Munshis, one for Cavalry and one for Infantry.

Extra allowances to 8 pay sowars and 8 pay sepoys.

Constitution of the Corps.

114. The constitution of the Corps was sanctioned to be—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Kakar	1 Squadron.	1 Company.
Ghilzais	1 "	1 "
Brahuis and Biluch	1 "	1 "
Mixed Pathans	1 "	1 "

One Kakar company was abolished and the Brahuis company raised in place of the Atchakzai company, it being found impossible to enlist the latter tribe.

Appointments and discharges of the Native Officers.

115. The following appointments and discharges of Native officers were sanctioned :—

Havildar Khudadad Khan, Sheranai, to be jemadar of the mixed company.

Kote Duffadar Nur Muhammad, Brahui, to be subadar of the Brahui company with Kadir Khan as jemadar.

Kote Duffadar Nur Muhammad, Andari, Ghilzai, to be subadar of the Ghilzai company, *vice* Pir Muhammad, Hotak Ghilzai, discharged.

Kalu Khan, Panzai Kakar, to be subadar of the Kakar company.

Hassan Khan, Sarangzai Kakar to be jemadar of the Kakar company.

Misri Khan, Khetran, to be ressaidar of the mixed Pathan squadron, *vice* Abdul Samad Khan, Atchakzai, discharged.

Amir Muhammad, Hotak Ghilzai, to be ressaidar of the Ghilzai squadron, *vice* Ulas Khan, discharged.

Muhammad Shah, Hotak Ghilzai, to be jemadar of the Ghilzai squadron, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf Khan, discharged.

Shahin Khan, Jogezai Kakar, to be ressaidar of the Kakar squadron.
Subadar Yakub Khan, Musakhel mixed company, discharged.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT AND SECOND-IN-COMMAND.

116. Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Adjutant and Second-in-Command, and joined on 23rd December 1892.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant Henslowe a proposition statement was submitted, which, while making provision for his pay and allowances, reduces a certain number of followers.

PROGRESS IN ENLISTMENT.

117. The following shows the progress made in enlistment during this year:—

A.—Cavalry.

	Ressaidars.	Jemadar, 1st class.	Jemadar, 2nd class.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Under strength.
Effective strength on 31st March 1893	4	3	4	4	30	352	397	3
Ditto on 31st March 1892	3	4	3	4	25	325	364	36
Progress during 1892-93	1	—1	1	...	5	27	33	...

B.—Cavalry.

	Ressaldar Major.	Farriers.	Camel Duffadar.	Shutar Sowars.	Salutri.	Assistant Salutri.	Total.	Under strength.
Present strength on 31st March 1893	1	12	1	7	1	1	23	*Nil.*

Infantry.

	Subadar Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Under strength.
Effective strength on 31st March 1893	1	3	4	20	20	372	420	1
Ditto on 31st March 1892	1	2	1	5	2	102	113	308
Progress during 1892-93	...	1	3	15	18	270	307	...

ASSAMI FUND.

118. It was found that as long as horses, saddlery, equipment, etc., were supplied to the men free, no attempts were made by the men to take care of their horses, equipment, etc.; this led to the Corps funds suffering very heavy loss. It was then decided that the horses and all articles of clothing and equipment should be made the property of the men: accordingly an Assami Fund has been started for both Cavalry and Infantry. The full amount of the assami to be deposited has not been yet settled, but monthly deductions are made from the pay of the men in the case of Cavalry at rates varying from R2 to R6 according to the cost of

living at head-quarters and the various posts, and in the case of Infantry at R1 per month. Working pay for the construction of posts has been issued to certain men and credited to their assami.

Posts.

119. During the year the following posts have been added to the list of outposts garrisoned by the Corps :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Musakhel Pazar	20	40
Thanishpa	25	70
Gustoi	15	30
TOTAL	60	140

Services of the Corps.

120. The duties of the Corps have throughout the year been very heavy, a large number of guards and escorts having been supplied as protection to working parties of the Public Works Department, survey parties, etc., etc.

121. On 2nd August 1892 a party of 1 duffadar and 7 men took a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General to Sardar Gul Mahammad Khan, the Amir's Governor at Wano. The above party started from the Gul Kach post, and after having delivered the letter at Wano returned *viâ* the Toi-Gomal route. At the junction of the Toi and Gomal they were attacked by a party of about 60 Waziris, who had the day previous waylaid a patrol of the 5th Bombay Cavalry near Mir Ali Khel, killing 3 men and 2 horses of the patrol. In the fight that ensued between the party returning from Wano and the Waziris, on the side of the Levies 2 men were seriously wounded, 2 horses wounded, and 1 killed; it is believed that 1 Waziri was killed and 1 wounded.

The conduct of the Daffadar and his men was highly creditable, and was recognized by Sir James Brown, Agent to the Governor-General, by the distribution of suitable rewards.

Uniform.

122. Sir James Brown, Agent to the Governor-General, sanctioned at the Sibi Fair, in February 1893, the introduction of a simple uniform for the Corps. The uniform to be introduced consists of —

Cavalry—

Full dress, loongi	Corps pattern.
Undress	Khaki.
Kullah	Khaki.
Kammarband, full dress	Corps pattern.
Undress	Dark blue.
Kurtah	Khaki.
Pyjama	Calvin cord.

Boots and putties.
Water-proof cape.
Postin.
Haversack.

Infantry—

Full dress, loongi	Corps pattern.
Undress	Khaki.
Kullah	Khaki.
Pyjama	Khaki.
Kurtah	Khaki.

Boots and putties.
Postin.
Water-proof cape.
Haversack.

A. H. MACMAHON, *Lieut.,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

A.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1892-93.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS	......	......	......	......	......
I.—LAND REVENUE . . .	3,03,405 12 5	2,92,172 8 1	2,91,400 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	3,03,405 12 5	2,92,172 8 1	2,91,400 0 0	772 8 1	......
III.—SALT—					
Excise duty on salt . .	......	......	......	......	......
IV.—STAMPS—					
Sale of General Stamps—					
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	912 0 0	925 0 0	915 0 0	......	......
Bills of exchange or hundies	......	......	......	......	......
Other general stamps .	1,181 2 0	1,058 0 0	1,320 0 0	......	......
Sale of court-fee stamps .	4,987 10 0	4,715 12 0	6,100 0 0	......	......
Fines and penalties . .	185 8 0	30 9 0	130 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	7,236 4 0	6,729 5 0	8,465 0 0	......	1,735 11 0

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—					
Revenue Refunds—					
(1) Stamps	57 10 0	......	50 0 0	......	......
(2) Excise	......	......	......	......	......
TOTAL .	57 10 0	......	50 0 0	......	50 0 0
II.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat .	......	......	......	......	......
III.—LAND REVENUE—					
1. Pay of tahsildars, naib-tahsildars, clerk and others.	31,414 14 9	38,033 0 9	41,319 0 0	......	......
2. Pay of clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	......	......	......	......	......
3. Lumbardari allowance .	......	......	......	......	......
4. Other miscellaneous charges .	1,621 3 0	1,646 2 6	2,000 0 0	......	......
5. Karawas	1,335 1 2	1,942 0 1	5,000 0 0	......	......
6. Miscellaneous . . .	1,200 0 0	1,315 0 0	1,620 0 0	......	......
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments.	779 4 9	702 8 0	800 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	36,350 7 8	43,638 11 4	50,739 0 0	......	7,100 4 8

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1892-93—continued.

Head of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Excise—					
License fees . . .	420 0 0	440 0 0	540 0 0	......	......
Abkari	12,800 0 0	9,600 0 0	9,600 0 0	......	......
Farm of drugs . . .	4,500 0 0	4,390 0 0	4,390 0 0	......	......
Fines, fees and confiscations	19 3 6	3 2 8	......	......	......
Total .	17,739 3 6	14,433 2 8	14,530 0 0	......	96 13 4
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents.	71 0 0	47 0 0	55 0 0	......	......
Fees for copies of registered documents.	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	......	......
Total .	85 0 0	60 0 0	67 8 0	......	7 8 0

Head of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount)	56 9 0	55 4 0	80 0 0	......	......
2. Charges on sale of court-fee stamps (discount).	66 9 3	64 13 9	100 0 0	......	......
Total .	123 2 3	120 1 9	180 0 0	......	59 14 3
XI.—Forest—					
1. Establishment . . .	......	......	......	......	......
2. Contingencies . . .	......	......	......	......	......
Total .	......	......	......	......	......
XII.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	22 12 0	24 0 0	} 220 0 0	......	......
Remuneration to copyists .	5 0 0	6 0 0			
Contingencies . . .	......	259 7 2	540 0 0	......	......
Total .	27 12 0	289 7 2	760 0 0	......	470 8 10
XIX.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Courts—					
(1) Salaries of gazetted officers (Munsiff).	......	......	......	......	......
(2) Salaries of establishment .	......	......	......	......	......

XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	201 1 2	721 2 10	570 0 0	......	......
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	5,860 10 9	8,135 6 11	7,415 0 0	......	......
Miscellaneous . . .	15 14 0	47 13 0	10 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	6,077 9 11	8,904 6 9	7,995 0 0	909 6 9	......
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
Hire of convicts . .	......	......	20 0 0	......	20 0 0

(3) Salaries of process serving establishment.	......	......	......	......	......
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	......	......	......	......	......
CRIMINAL COURTS—					
(1) Salaries of gazetted officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin).	......	......	......	......	......
(2) Salaries of establishment	......	......	......	......	......
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	......	......	......	......	......
(4) Travelling allowances to officers.	......	......	......	......	......
(5) Travelling allowances to establishment.	......	......	......	......	......
(6) Contingencies . . .	119 10 2	82 6 8	800 0 0	......	......
REFUNDS OF JUDICIAL FINES—.	5 12 6	100 0 0	200 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	125 6 8	182 6 8	1,000 0 0	......	817 9 4
XIX B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
1. District Jail establishment .	......	......	......	......	......
2. Supplies and services . .	1,758 3 1	1,763 7 10	1,775 2 0	......	......
3. Hospital charges . .	15 10 11	......	......	......	......
4. Miscellaneous contingencies.	191 3 9	147 15 6	148 0 0	......	......
5. Lock-ups contingencies .	1,486 13 2	1,570 1 1	1,576 14 0	......	......
TOTAL .	3,451 14 11	3,481 8 5	3,500 0 0	......	18 7 7
XX.—POLICE—					
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, sergeants, duffadars, sowars and constables.	28,861 2 10	37,576 7 6	43,116 0 0	......	......
2. Travelling allowance and expenses.	2,110 3 11	349 4 0	500 0 0	......	......
3. Supplies and services . .	10,522 0 3	2,395 8 6	2,790 0 0	......	......
4. Contingencies . . .	3,307 14 4	4,257 13 4	4,000 0 0	......	......
5. Cattle-pound contingencies .	......	......	......	......	......
6. Good-conduct stripe allowance.	......	......	252 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	44,801 5 4	44,578 12 4	50,658 0 0	......	6,079 3 8

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1892-93—concluded.

Head of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	a. p.
XVII.—Police—					
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.	......	......	......	......	......
Fees, fines and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts) .	61 4 0	719 8 6	150 0 0	......	......
Total .	61 4 0	719 8 6	150 0 0	569 8 6	......

Head of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXII.—Education—					
Grants-in-aid to vernacular school.	......	......	......	......	......
XXIV.—Medical—					
1. Contribution towards dispensary.	1,262 10 7	1,409 10 10	1,170 0 0	......	......
2. Allowance to Civil Surgeon .	550 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	......	......
Total .	1,8.2 10 7	2,009 10 10	1,770 0 0	239 10 10	......
XXV.—Political—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent.	5,200 0 0	5,109 10 9	4,800 0 0	......	......
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob).	7,979 10 0	8.965 0 0	8,850 0 0	......	......
3. Salaries of establishment .	19,719 7 6	23,083 12 6	23,436 0 0	......	......
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	4,164 10 9	2,990 1 0	3,040 0 0	......	......
5. Travelling allowance of officers.	2,284 14 10	2,207 1 0	2,160 0 0	......	......
6. Supplies and services .	402 15 10	473 12 10	1,700 0 0	......	......
7. Contingencies . . .	9,742 8 5	9,437 4 10	13,240 0 0	......	......
8. North-Western Frontier charges (Levies).	52,244 11 8	57,919 8 7	60,280 0 0	......	......
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	3,323 13 6	4,491 6 4	5,000 0 0	......	......
10. Allowance to Agent to the Governor-General's Office.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	......	......
Total .	1,08,662 12 6	1,18,277 9 10	1,26,106 0 0	......	7,828 6 2

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
Other items . . .	2,093 14 1	43 4 0	2 8 0	40 12 0	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,36,728 15 11	3,23,062 3 0	3,22,630 0 0	2,292 3 4	1,860 0 4
Opening Balance .	......	52,164 2 4	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	......	3,75,226 5 4	......	......	......

XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes.	99 12 0	133 1 3	1,000 0 0 (items 1 and 2)	......	......
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	163 14 6	159 3 5			
3. Rest-house establishment .	2,402 0 0	......	......	......	......
TOTAL .	2,665 10 6	292 4 8	1,000 0 0	......	707 11 4
XLV.—CIVIL WORKS—					
1. In charge of civil officers .	17,597 4 0	10,558 10 3	22,000 0 0	......	......
2. Arboriculture . . .	458 5 3	216 15 6	500 0 0	......	......
TOTAL .	18,055 9 3	10,775 9 9	22,500 0 0	......	11,724 6 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,16,134 5 8	2,23,646 2 9	2,58,263 0 0	239 10 10	34,856 8 1
Closing Balance .	......	1,51,580 2 7	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL .	......	3,75,226 5 4	......	......	......

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

B.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in Zhob District in the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collections in kind—					
Wheat	46,360 1 10	2 15 5	1,37,448 3 9	...	
Barley	4,910 25 4	2 13 6	13,959 13 10	...	
Bhusa	51,238 33 15	0 7 1	22,697 11 2	...	
Lucerne	421 24 0	0 6 0	159 10 2	...	
Maize	10,877 1 10	2 10 6	25,900 8 8	...	
Jowari	8,557 34 2	2 1 3	17,787 4 8	...	
China	4,446 10 13	1 4 6	5,697 8 2	...	
Moong	1,155 30 13	3 8 3	4,063 11 4	...	
Straw of Moong	124 7 9	1 0 0	124 3 0	...	
Tobacco	15 3 14	10 0 0	150 15 9	...	
Gajar	41 10 0	1 4 8	53 5 7	...	
Kirbi	6,978 6 5	0 8 0	3,505 11 11	...	
Shali	1,209 35 0	1 9 11	1,961 14 11	...	
Bajra	186 12 7	2 1 0	384 6 7	...	
Total	1,36,522 37 6	...	2,36,894 10 6	2,36,894 10 6	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Subz khurda	...	...	1,696 15 0	...	
Palezat	...	...	690 15 4	...	
Land revenue fines	...	...	1,018 9 3	...	
Water mills	...	...	1,793 4 6	...	
Arboriculture	...	...	1,391 8 4	...	
Other assessments in cash	...	...	1,721 14 1	...	
Total	...	...	8,313 2 6	8,313 2 6	
III.—Grazing tax	...	...	46,964 11 1	...	
Total	...	...	46,964 11 1	46,964 11 1	
IV.—Arrears of previous years received during the year under review	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...		2,92,172 8 1	

Detail by Tahsils.

	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Bori.	Sinjawi.	Barkhan.	Musa Khel.	Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collections in kind.	66,292 11 4	34,620 8 7	51,020 5 7	16,311 15 1	57,856 14 3	10,792 3 8	2,36,894 10 6
II.—Collections in cash.	178 13 8	3,737 1 6	1,736 3 11	1,397 8 7	1,248 13 1	14 9 9	8,313 2 6
III.—Grazing tax	10,987 12 0	9,602 0 10	7,887 12 11	1,895 13 1	8,945 10 6	7,645 9 9	46,964 11 1
Total	77,459 5 0	47,959 10 11	60,644 6 5	19,605 4 9	68,051 5 10	18,452 7 2	2,92,172 8 1

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.,*
Political, Agent, Zhob.

C.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various officers in the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed.		Execution of decree.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	154	160
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	34	41
Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	40	...	12	52	109	...	109	50	211
Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	29	...	10	39	60	...	60	...	99
Tehsildar, Bori	21	...	7	28	19	...	19	...	47
Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	115	...	53	168	10	...	10	37	215
Tehsildar, Musa Khel	7	...	2	9	11	...	11	...	20
Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	4	...	...	4	11	...	11	...	15
Naib Tehsildar, Bori	24	...	10	34	8	...	8	...	42
Naib Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	100	...	28	128	1	...	1	...	129
Naib Tehsildar, Musa Khel	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	3
Total	341	2	123	466	238	5	243	275	984

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

D.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during 1892-93.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Interprovincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Sandeman	6	5	...	...	67	41	5	469	593	...	...	...	593
Hindubagh	3	2	2	...	3	6	1	22	39	...	...	...	39
Drug	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Shinghar	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	26	30	...	...	...	30
Killa Saifulla	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	11	16	...	...	...	16
Sibi	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	7	16	...	...	...	16
Musa Khel	3	...	...	...	13	5	8	56	85	...	...	...	85
Bori	4	1	1	...	32	65	24	198	325	...	...	...	325
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10
TOTAL	20	12	4	...	119	119	42	789	1,105	32	...	32	1,137

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

E.

Return of cognizable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property during the year 1892-93.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the police, and including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of case admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted, columns 7 and 9.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.		
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																		
1	224	Other offences against public justice	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	240, 241	Offences relating to coin	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	147, 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	...	2	2	2	4	50	...	46	31	68	...	...	15	...	...	...	
		Total	7	...	4	3	3	7	43	...	49	32	65	1	...	16	...	...	...	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the persons.																		
4	302, 396	Murder	10	6	8	3	6	10	30	6	10	3	19	...	6	7	976 6 0	...	...	
5	307	Attempt to murder	5	1	2	2	...	5	40	...	4	2	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	
6	304	Culpable homicide	4	...	3	2	...	4	50	...	5	2	40	2	1	...	...	...	...	
7	376	Rape	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
8	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of births	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
10	325, 326	Grievous hurt	7	2	7	5	1	7	71	4	13	5	29	4	6	2	...	...	...	
11	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	...	3	2	...	3	66	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	33	9	24	15	10	33	45	10	42	16	31	8	13	15	976 6 0	...	...	

Return of cognizable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property during the year 1892-93—continued.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the police, and including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted, columns 7 and 9.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.		
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																		
12	395, 397, 398	Dakoity	4	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	2	613 8 0	172 0 0	28	
13	394	Robbery with hurt	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0 9	254 4 9	64	
14	392	Robbery	4	1	1	1	..	4	25	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	898 0 0	170 0 0	19	
15	432, 436	Serious mischief and cognate offences .	4	...	3	2	...	4	50	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	......	......	...	
16	429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	5	...	3	2	1	5	40	...	6	4	66	1	...	1	......	......	...	
17	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt . . .	13	4	5	4	1	13	31	2	15	12	71	2	2	1	1,819 0 0	326 2 0	18	
		Total .	32	6	13	9	3	32	28	2	34	20	56	10	2	4	3,729 8 9	922 6 9	25	
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
18	337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	
		Total .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	

		Class V.—Minor offences against property.																					
19	379 to 382	Theft	66	1	37	33	4	66	50	1	58	45	76	9	1	4	2,087	0	0	826	0	0	39
20	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	...	2	2	...	3	66	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	58	0	0	6	0	0	10
21	411 and 414	Receiving stolen property	7	...	5	5	2	7	71	...	11	9	82	...	...	2	166	1	0	164	0	0	99
		Total	76	1	44	40	6	76	53	1	71	56	78	9	1	6	2,311	1	0	996	0	0	43
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																					
22	Act No. III of 1867, Sections 4 and 13.	Gambling	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	15	15	100	...	...	...	......			......			...
23	Act No. XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	155	0	0	155	0	0	100
24	Act No. V of 1861, Section 29.	Public and Local Nuisances	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......			......			...
		Total	6	...	6	6	...	6	100	...	17	17	100	...	...	...	155	0	0	155	0	0	100
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety or justice	7	...	4	3	3	7	43	...	49	32	65	1	...	16	......			......			...
		Class II.—Offences against the person	33	9	24	15	10	33	45	10	42	16	31	8	13	15	976	6	0	......			...
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	32	6	13	9	3	32	28	2	34	20	56	10	2	4	3,729	8	9	922	6	9	25
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......			......			...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property	76	1	44	40	6	76	53	1	71	56	78	9	1	6	2,311	1	0	996	0	0	43
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above	6	...	6	6	...	6	100	...	17	17	100	...	...	...	155	0	0	155	0	0	100
		GRAND TOTAL	155	16	91	73	22	155	47	13	213	141	62	28	16	41	7,171	15	9	2,073	6	9	29

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

F.

Distribution of the Zhob District Police Force on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Name of Post.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	1st grade Sergeants on R25.	2nd grade Sergeants on R18.	3rd grade Sergeants on R15.	1st grade Constables on R12.	2nd grade Constables on R11.	3rd grade Constables on R10.	Duffedars on R35.	1st grade Sowars on R31.	2nd grade Sowars on R28.	Sweepers.	Bhistis.	Mochi.	Total.
	Strength according to existing sanctions	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	18	40	36	36	2	7	26	6	6	1	206
1	District Superintendent of Police's Office	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fort Sandeman Thana	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	10	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
3	Bori Thana	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
4	Barkhan Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hindubagh Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Musakhel Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Saifulla Killa Chowki	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mir Ali Khel post	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Lines	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	5	11	1	2	9	1	2	...	...
10	Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Political Agent's Office guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	13	1	1	4	12	...	...	...	...
12	Political Agent's house guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1st Extra Assistant Commissioner's Zhob guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Recruits at head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
18	Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	...
	Total	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	18	40	36	36	2	7	26	6	6	1	206

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

G.

Caste Return of the Police in the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

Religion or Caste.	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File. Sowars.	Footmen.	Total.	Remarks.
Christians	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2	...	34	36	
Sikhs	...	6	30	36	
Indian Mohamadans	2	6	75	83	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	1	19	17	37	
Local Pathans	...	1	1	2	
Baluch	1	1	1	3	
Total	6	33	158	197	
Wanting	...	2	6	8	
Total Sanctioned Strength	6	35	164	205	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

H.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the Zhob District during the year 1892-93.

Descriptions.	Number of prisoners in Jails at close of previous year. Male.	Female.	Admitted to the Jails during the year. Male.	Female.	Released during the year. Male.	Female.	Remaining in Jails on 31st March 1893. Male.	Female.
Convicts	50	1	559	12	565	10	44	3
Civil prisoners	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Total	50	1	564	12	570	10	44	3

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

I.

Statement showing cost of prisoners in the Zhob Jails for the year 1892-93.

Average daily number of prisoner in Jail.	Spent on food for prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by Jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
47	3,481 8 5	74 1 3	...	74 1 3
Total	3,481 8 5	74 1 3	...	74 1 3

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

J.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of $2\frac{1}{4}$ months, 1892-93.	Heads of Disbursements.	Actuals of $2\frac{1}{4}$ months, 1892-93.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	3,610 14 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of collection of revenue	3,363 12 2
Provincial Rates	...	General Administration	15 0 0
Assessed Taxes	1,885 2 8	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	212 0 0
Police	30 1 9	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	68 0 0
Education	24 4 0	Medical	20 0 0
Medical	...	Minor Departments	768 3 8
Minor Departments	42 12 3	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	6,879 11 10
Superannuations	...	Public Works	851 12 3
Miscellaneous	3,031 8 6	Advances	150 0 0
Public Works	1 8 6	Deposits	...
Advances	1,673 10 5		
Deposits	359 4 10		
Total Receipts	10,659 2 11	Total Payments	12,328 7 11
Opening Balance	10,088 5 0	Closing Balance	8,419 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	20,747 7 11	GRAND TOTAL	20,747 7 11

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

K.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Police and Zhob Levy Corps Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Zhob Police.	Zhob Levy Corps.	Heads of Expenditure.	Zhob Police.	Zhob Levy Corps.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Chanda	2,713 5 0	47,114 3 1	Chanda	3,269 14 0	49,720 10 9
Clothing	3,349 15 7	7,893 6 2	Clothing	1,917 10 0	7,845 13 5
Equipment	1,037 8 0	3,260 10 2	Equipment	406 8 11	4,915 14 4
Estate of deceased officers	100 9 7	117 15 9	Estate of deceased officers	63 9 5	90 8 0
Total Receipts	7,201 6 2	58,386 3 2	Total Expenditure	5,656 10 4	62,572 14 6
Opening Balance	3,844 15 3	36,164 0 11	Closing Balance	5,389 11 1	31,977 5 7
GRAND TOTAL	11,046 5 5	94,550 4 1	Grand Total	11,046 5 5	94,550 4 1

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

L.

Abstract showing Total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Zhob for the year 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.			Income of year.			Expenditure of year.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	10,088	5	0	10,659	2	11	12,328	7	11	8,419	0	0
Zhob Police Fund	3,844	15	3	7,201	6	2	5,656	10	4	5,389	11	1
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	36,164	0	11	58,386	3	2	62,572	14	6	31,977	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	50,097	5	2	76,246	12	3	80,558	0	9	45,786	0	8

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

M.

Statement of Taccavi Advances made during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		R		R	
Zhob.	Kulla Khan and others	2,000	...	2,000	
"	Saleh Muhammad	300	...	300	
"	Malik Almaz	400	...	400	
"	Amir Muhammad	600	...	600	
"	Haydar	2,000	...	2,000	
"	Mir Alam	100	...	100	
"	Abdul Ghufar Khan	100	...	100	
"	Murad Khan	1,000	...	1,000	
"	Ispin	600	...	600	
"	Samand Khan	100	...	100	
"	Samand Khan	400	...	400	
"	Paindan Khan	500	...	500	
	TOTAL	8,100	...	8,100	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments made during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R	R	R	R	
Zhob.	Painda Nasir	400	400	...	...	
"	Nadir Khan and others	1,400	700	...	700	
"	Baran Khan	300	150	...	150	
"	Said Khan	100	50	...	50	
"	Ghulam Haider Khan	3,600	300	...	3,300	
"	Sher Jan Khan	2,200	...	...	2,200	
"	Malik Sultan	600	200	...	400	
"	Ghazni	100	50	...	50	
"	Sardar Gul Mohamad Khan	500	250	...	250	
"	Saleh Mohamad	300	100	...	200	
"	Baran	400	400	...	...	
"	Malik Adin	100	33	...	67	
"	Sanja Khan	300	100	...	200	
"	Kulla Khan and others	2,000	1,200	...	800	
"	Saleh Mohamad Akhtarzai	300	300	...	...	
"	Malik Almaz	400	...	...	400	
"	Amir Mohamad	600	...	...	600	
"	Heydar	2,000	...	...	2,000	
"	Miralam Khan	100	33	...	67	
"	Abdul Gufar Khan	100	...	...	100	
"	Murad Khan	1,000	...	...	1,000	
"	Ispin	600	...	...	600	
"	Samand Khan	100	...	...	100	
"	Samand Khan	400	...	...	400	
"	Paindan Khan	500	...	...	500	
	Total	18,400	4,266	...	14,134	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

O.

Return of School and Education in the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in the School at close of year.								Income of School.				Cost of School.	Remarks.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Mohamedans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch.	Brahuis.	Total.	Contributed by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.		
										R		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Fort Sandeman . . .	Upper Primary . .	...	1	9	6	2	...	...	18	204	...	45 4 0	249 4 0	158 12 0	The school was opened on the 1st October 1892.
	Total .	...	1	9	6	2	...	...	18	204	...	45 4 0	249 4 0	158 12 0	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

P.

List of Localities visited by Cholera and deaths at each place during 1892-93.

China Azim Khan	16
Nasir Kirri	3
Sagri	26
China Anwar	6
Kachhi Ghilzai	2
Daman	2
Kachh Kowda	2
China Hons	5
Shabo Zai	8
Dilli	3
Lahore	7
Ahmadi Dirgi	4
Lawara	2
Gul Kach	4
Isot Country	2
TOTAL	92

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

No. 2838, dated Camp Quetta, the 27th July 1893.

From—Major H. M. Temple, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for 1892-93.

1.—Administration Staff.

(a) Major H. M. Temple held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

(b) Lala Khillu Ram, Tahsildar on the Khan's lands, proceeded on two months' privilege leave from 7th October to 7th December 1892. In his absence Pandit Ganga Ram, Head Clerk of the Kalat Agency, acted as Tahsildar on the Khan's lands.

(c) A list of the gazetted officers of the Kalat Agency is attached—*Vide* Appendix I.

(d) The political control of Las Bela and of the Southern Sind-Kalat border was during the year transferred, as a temporary measure, to this Agency from the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency.

2.—Revenue.

(a) *Receipts.*

The sum collected by this Agency during the year under report amounted to R82,713-7-11:—

	Water-rate.	Extra cess.		Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Kalat lands	54,069 10 8	2,624 13 3		56,694 7 11
	Excise.	Land Revenue.	Fines, etc.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bolan	19,640 0 0	1,781 15 11	4,597 0 1	26,019 0 0
		Grand Total .	. .	82,713 7 11

The receipts on the Kalat lands have increased from R21,949-1-6 in the year 1891-92 to R56,694-7-11 in the year under report. The difference is due to the fact that great damage was done by locusts, and consequently remissions had to be freely given. In the year under report the water-supply in the inundation season was better than in the previous year. This was aided by seasonable rain, which was very beneficial to the rabi crop.

The receipts in the Bolan have increased from R4,943-2-2 to R26,019 in the year under report. The increase is due to the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway. This work was vigorously undertaken in the year under report. During the past year land revenue was taken for the first time in the Bolan Pass in kind from the Kuchiks of the Kirta village. For many years past the Kuchiks have been constantly at feud with one another, and to put a stop to the endless disputes, the realization of the revenue as recommended by a jirga was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. The Kuchiks are now living at peace and are cultivating their lands. The decision arrived at, as to the taking of revenue from the Kuchiks, is having a most beneficial effect.

(b) Expenditure.

Under this head there was a slight increase during the year under report, owing to the sanction of a patwari on R30 per mensem in the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.

3.—Sanitation and Health.

The Agency Surgeon in his report regarding the Baluchistan Agency will no doubt deal with this question. In the month of April 1892 cholera broke out at Kot Khai in the Dhadar Niabat at the foot of the Bolan. It then spread throughout the Lower Bolan. As it was feared that it might spread among the coolies working in the Upper Bolan on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, the experiment of closing the Bolan Pass for traffic was tried. The result of this measure was altogether satisfactory. Cholera did not spread beyond Abigum. In the beginning of July 1892 the disease began to abate, and after 10th July 1892 it entirely disappeared. The question was one of great importance, as had the disease made its appearance in the Upper Bolan, the works on the railway, under construction, would have been stopped, and Government would consequently have been put to great loss. On the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals some cases of cholera were reported. Fever was complained of throughout the Agency. A new dispensary was opened during the year at Mach in connection with the Railway works.

Attached is a cholera return (Appendix II) showing the number of seizures, victims and recoveries:—

4.—Law and Justice.

(a) Judicial.

Owing to large influx of labourers on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, where work was being pushed on, the judicial work in the Court of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass increased considerably. Last year 359 cases of all kinds were instituted in the Court of the Native Assistant, while in the year under report the total number of cases instituted increased to 1,087.

Attached is a statement showing the judicial work of the officers in the Kalat Agency, *vide* Appendix No. III.

The question of the appointment of a Munsif in the Bolan Pass to assist the Native Assistant in consequence of the increase in the judicial work was under consideration when the year closed.

(b) Heinous crimes.

In the year under report two cases of heinous crimes were reported in the Bolan Pass. One case was committed to the Sessions Court for trial under section 377, Indian Penal Code (unnatural crime). The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second case was under inquiry when the year closed.

5.—Police.

The control of the police force in the Bolan Pass was, as usual, in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.

The District and Railway Police sanctioned for the Pass were posted in the following places:—

	District Police.				Railway Police.		
	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sowars.	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Mach	1	2	12	1	...	...	...
Native Assistants' office	...	1	4	...	...	1	2
Panir	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Mr. Cole, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Hirok	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Pump-house	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Dozan	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
Total	1	3	16	1	1	10	38

The report as to the working of this force will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, who keeps detailed records on the subject.

6.—TRIBAL SERVICE.

During the year under report recommendations were made for the redistribution of the Levies in the Bolan Pass. Out of this service provision was made for the establishment of a post of Jamalis on the Sind-Kalat Border, near Rojhan. This new post was sanctioned, and slight alterations were made as regards the Bolan tribal services.

2. In 1891 the deputation to Mekran was sanctioned of Rasul Bax and Rahim Khan, the best Jemadars of the Kalat Agency, together with 15 sowars to assist in the general administration of South-Eastern Baluchistan. A great deal of difficulty was consequently experienced in carrying on the work of the levies in the Bolan Pass. The return of these jemadars to their respective posts was asked for. To remedy this state of affairs the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned the retention of Jemadar Rahim Khan in Mekran, while Rasul Bax was relieved of his duties in the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency and sent to take charge of work at Rindli on the 1st October 1892.

3. A great number of complaints were made by the zemindars of Mastung in consequence of damage done by the Brahuis to their crops, gardens, and property, and of the great tyranny and oppression exercised by the Khan's officials. With a view to preserving the peace, a levy post was established at Mastung, consisting of one jemadar and 8 sowars. It was paid for out of money sanctioned for the Bangulzai, Shahwani, Muhamadshahi and Lehri Sardars. Since the establishment of the post, the complaints of the zemindars have ceased.

4. The Sind authorities represented that a large number of crimes occurred in Sind, in which the perpetrators escaped across the Sind-Kalat border into Kalat territory, whence they were not surrendered. The Sind officers also asked the Political Agent for assistance in connection with many civil suits instituted in the Sind Courts. For the maintenance of the peace, and in order to assist the Sind authorities, the Political Agent asked that R 2,000 might be sanctioned from Imperial Funds for expenditure in maintaining levies on the frontier. His recommendations were supported by the Agent to the Governor-General. No money was, however, sanctioned. A large extent of this border from the most northerly of the Las Bela border levy posts, to the Goranari post near Jacobabad, is almost entirely without levies, and posts along this border have been for a long time past a necessity. The matter was under consideration when the year closed.

7.—BOLAN BAZAR MUNICIPALITY.

The financial condition of the Bolan Bazar Municipality was satisfactory during the year under report.

From the attached statement, Appendix IV, it will be seen that the year commenced with an opening balance of R7,869-2-3, and closed with a balance of R 21,169-15-7.

From the annual account of receipts and expenditure (Appendix V) it will appear that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to R26,585-14-9, and the expenditure to R 13,285-1-5. The increase in the receipts and the expenditure was due to the construction of Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

8.—EDUCATION.

In this Agency there is no school aided by Government or local funds. There are, however, private schools in which religious books are taught. They are maintained by the headmen of the villages.

9.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

In the beginning of the year, four Arab stallions were allotted to this Agency. In the month of November 1892 other stallions from the Quetta-Pishin Agency were sent to the Kalat Agency. The total number in that month was ten. Two Arab stallions, Syria and Akbar, were purchased by Sardar Kaisar Khan Magassi for stud purposes. In recognition of the interest taken by Sardar Kaisar Khan in the development of horse-breeding in Jhal territory, the Government of India was pleased to award him a Horse Show medal.

A sum of R1,963-5-11 was spent during the year under report on the feed and keep of the Government stallions.

About 60 entire horses were castrated during the year by the Government salutri.

10.—Political.

The movements of the Khan of Kalat.

(*a*) On the 25th June 1892, His Highness the Khan of Kalat left Bhag for Kalat *viâ* the Moola Pass. He reached Kalat on the 29th August 1892. In the beginning of the month of December 1892, the Khan left Kalat for the plains *viâ* Mungachar, Mastung and the Bolan Pass. He reached Dhadar on the 21st December 1892, where he remained till 9th March 1893. He arrived at Bhag on the 11th March 1893, and was there when the year closed.

The murder of the Mustaufi and others.

(*b*) On the 28th March 1893 two telegrams were received from the Bellpat and the Lindsay Railway Stations from the adherents of the Mustaufi, to the effect that the Khan of Kalat had arrested the Mustaufi, his father and son, whose lives were in danger. The Political Agent at once sent a telegram, requesting the Khan to hand over the Mustaufi with his father and son to British officials for custody, pending enquiry. Information of this occurrence was also sent to the Agent to the Governor-General, then at Quetta, by wire. A telegram was received in reply from the Khan stating that he had killed the Mustaufi, together with his father and son. The Khan alleged that the Mustaufi had made an attempt to shoot him with a pistol during an interview. The case was under investigation when the year closed.

During the month of September 1892 a fight took place between the Mengals and Nicharis at Narmukh. Two men on each side were killed; 670 sheep belonging to the Mengals and 244 of the Nicharis were plundered by the rival parties.

As soon as this news reached the Political Agent, prompt steps were taken to suppress further disturbances. The case was referred to the Sibi jirga during the month of March 1893, and a decision was arrived at to the satisfaction of both the parties. Due compensation for the loss sustained by the Mengals during the dispute was granted to them. A fine of R150 was imposed on each party, and security amounting to R2,000 was taken from each side, with a view to maintaining the peace of the country.

The attached statement, Appendix VI, will show the number of cases disposed of by the jirga during the year under report.

11.—Taccavi advances.

Steps were taken to recover the sum of R300, which was the balance remaining unpaid of R800, advanced to certain Mengals to improve a Karez at Mungachar. The money was refunded to the Quetta Treasury during the month of May 1892. No advances were made during the year. This recovery is shown in Appendix VII.

12.—Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the Kalat Agency.

13.—Public Gardens.

Great efforts were made during the year for the improvement of the gardens at Mach and Rindli. The produce of the gardens is sold for the benefit of the Bazar Fund. Vegetables, etc., raised, find a ready sale amongst the workmen on the railway under construction in the Bolan Pass.

14.—Railways.

The works in connection with the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway were in progress in the Bolan Pass. Several deaths occurred among the labourers owing to accidents.

2. The chief accident which occurred during the year was due to the sudden collapse of the new workshop shed at Panir during the month of February 1893. In this accident 20 men were killed and several were injured. The shed was under construction at the time. The old railway line in the Bolan river bed was broken in July 1892 by a flood.

15.—Post Offices.

At the beginning of the year there were four post offices in the Bolan at:—Rindli, Panir, Mach and Hirokh. The mail was conveyed between Sibi and Mach by sowars. From the 1st May 1892 runners were substituted for sowars on the mail line between Sibi and Mach. The post office at Panir was closed, and a post office was opened at

Newbank. On the 1st December 1892, owing to work on the railway, the post office at Newbank was removed to Panir. On the 1st January 1893, a new postal line was opened between Sibi and Panir, and the line between Sibi and Mach was closed. A Kalat-Panjgur postal line was established during the year for the conveyance of the mail from Kalat to Panjgur at a cost of R500 per mensem. The postal arrangements were satisfactorily carried on throughout the year.

16.—Telegraphs.

The telegraphic line between Quetta and Kalat was damaged slightly during the cold season, owing to the heavy fall of snow. With this exception the line remained unbroken. Telegraph offices were kept open at every railway station in the Bolan Pass on the un-open line.

17.—Geological Survey.

No survey was made in the Bolan during the year. Work at the Digari and Mach coal mines was in progress during the year. No new mine was discovered. The coal obtained from these mines was of good quality.

Miscellaneous.

The question of the succession of the Nichari Sardarship was settled during the year, and Dad Muhamad was appointed as the Sardar of the tribe.

2. There was a heavy rain and snow fall in the Bolan during the cold season.

3. Locusts visited the Pass several times in the year, but no serious damage was done to crops and trees.

4. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, a most useful and reliable man, who was in charge of the affairs of the Bangulzai tribe during the minority of the young Sardar, died of cholera at Rindli in the month of May 1892. A question then arose as regards the arrangements to be made in regard to the guardianship of the young Bangulzai Sardar, and the management of the Bangulzai tribe. The matter was referred to a jirga for decision. After some discussion the management of the tribe was entrusted to Muhamad Hasan, the uncle of Wadera Nur Muhamad, the minor Sardar of the tribe.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix I.

List of the Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

Number.	Name with designation.	Pay.	Special or local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.
		R	R	R	R
1	Major H. M. Temple, Political Agent	1,200	100 Baluchi allowance.	...	1,300
2	K. B. Allahdad Khan, Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass	250	...	90	340
3	Lala Khillu Ram, Tehsildar on the Khan's lands watered by Sind canals	150	...	...	150

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Cholera cases during 1892-93.

Number.	Locality.	Casualty.	Victims.	Recoveries.
1	Kudilani	11	11	...
2	Darbi	1	1	...
3	Kohi	8	8	....
4	Dhuni near Kohi	9	9	...
5	Southern Dhuni near Kohi	22	22	...
6	Mir Bagh	22	22	...
7	Nowshera	28	28	...
8	Kot	17	11	6
9	Syad Bahar Ka Shahr	11	10	1
10	Kirta Shahr	56	34	22
11	Dhadar	34	32	2
12	Old Rindli	2	1	1
13	Bibinani	6	5	1
14	Newbank	1	1	...
15	Khajuri	2	2	...
16	Rindli Station	2	2	...
17	Dhumb	2	2	...
18	Siri	1	1	...
19	Khangarh	1	1	...
20	Pir Doposi	2	2	...
21	Dhuni near Pir Doposi	13	13	...
22	Sabi Bandal	5	5	...
23	Jalambani	27	20	7
24	Mushkaff	117	67	50
25	Kirta Station	1	...	1
26	Naribank	8	3	5
27	Mithri	24	3	21
	TOTAL .	433	316	117

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the Judicial work of the various officers in the Kalat District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent, Kalat . .	...	9	...	9	4	11	15	...	24
Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass	698	...	139	837	207	...	207	...	1,044
TOTAL .	698	9	139	846	211	11	222	...	1,068

Appendix IV.

Abstract showing total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Kalat District for 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year.	Closing balance.
	R	R	R	R
Bolan Bazar Fund	7,869 2 3	26,585 14 9	13,285 1 5	21,169 15 7
GRAND TOTAL	7,869 2 3	26,585 14 9	13,285 1 5	21,169 15 7

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix V.

Annual accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Excluded Local Fund (Bolan Bazar Fund) for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Disbursement.	Amount.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
A.—MUNICIPAL TAXES—		A.—GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT—	
1. Octroi	12,135 0 0	1. Office establishment	910 0 0
		2. Collection of taxes	566 0 0
B.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—		B.—PUBLIC SAFETY—	
1. Municipal fines	73 10 0	1. Police establishment	1,636 6 10
2. Conservancy fees	12,970 8 0	C.—PUBLIC HEALTH—	
		1. Erection of latrines	846 3 2
3. Income from market rents, etc.	88 0 0	2. Maintenance of medical institutions	270 0 0
4. Sundries	1,318 12 9	3. Conservancy establishment, etc.	5,632 5 5
		4. Public gardens	1,897 15 3
		E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—	
		1. Public works, new	30 0 0
		2. Maintenance and repairs	443 2 8
		F.—MISCELLANEOUS—	
		1. Miscellaneous expenditure	434 8 8
		2. Special	618 7 5
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13,285 1 5
TOTAL RECEIPT	26,585 14 9	Closing Balance	21,169 15 7
Opening Balance	7,869 2 3		
GRAND TOTAL	34,455 1 0	GRAND TOTAL	34,455 1 0

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Kalat District tried by the Jirgah during the year 1892-93.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Interprovincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With the Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Sibi	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	12
Mastung	1	1	1	...	16	1	3	11	34	...	...	...	34
Total .	9	1	1	2	24	1	3	13	54	...	...	...	54

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix VII.

Statement of recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending the 31st March 1892-93.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	REPAYMENT DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		Balance.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Kalat-Bolan .	Soudagar Khan, Rahim Khan and Zaman Khan, Mengals.	300 0 0	315 0 0	...	...	Rs. 15, being the interest on Rs. 300, was credited to the Quetta Treasury.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

No. 284, dated the 17th May 1893.

From—CAPTAIN F. W. P. MACDONALD, I.S.C., Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1892-93.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY.

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, I.S.C., held charge of the Agency throughout the year, remaining in camp in Mekran till the 29th January 1893. The Political Agent accompanied by certain Mekrani Sardars then visited Sibi and Quetta.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent.

II.—LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

No change was made in the limits of the Agency during the year under review.

III.—LAS BELA.

In consequence of the frequent representations made by the Political Agent as to the utter impossibility of managing the Sind-Las Bela border from Mekran, the unsatisfactory state of affairs upon this border, and the outcry raised by the Sind District officials, the charge of the Las Bela State was temporarily transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, on the 10th September 1892. Las Bela affairs will then no doubt be treated of by the Political Agent, Kalat, but with reference to last year's report it is here noted that the Jam completely ignored the temporary settlement of the Ormara-Kalmat boundary case therein mentioned.

Order No. 5069, dated 23rd August 1892, by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

In accordance with previous arrangements the Political Agent visited Kalmat in the autumn of the year, with the object of settling the dispute finally, but on arrival there it was found that the Jam, without informing the Political Agent of his intention, has proceeded on a pilgrimage to Bagdad, and consequently the Ormara-Kalmat dispute remains unsettled.

IV(A).—MEKRAN.

Evacuation of Mekran.

As the affairs of Mekran have lately been somewhat prominently before the Government of India, it perhaps suffices to say that the orders for the evacuation of the country were communicated to the Political Agent on the 14th March 1893. Strictly speaking, therefore, all further remarks belong to the year 1893-94, but it will, perhaps be as well to follow to its close this particular act in Mekran politics.

Instructions for all arrangements in connection with the evacuation of Mekran were issued by the Political Agent from Sibi on the 14th March 1893. The detachment of troops from Panjgur, accompanied by the civil establishment, reached Bela on the 17th April, where, under the orders of the Officer Commanding, it halted to await the arrival of the Kej detachment. Leaving Bela on the 22nd, the whole force arrived in Karachi on the 1st May 1893, the detachment No. 5 Mountain Battery embarking the same day for Poona, the detachments of Cavalry and Infantry proceeding to join their regiments without loss of time at Fort Sandeman and Loralai. All civil establishments arrived in Karachi with the troops—the levies serving in Mekran having been despatched to their homes from Bela.

The following Chiefs with their attendants also arrived in Karachi on the 1st May:—

Mir Mahomed Ali, Gitchki, Naib of Panjgur.

Ali Mahomed, Naushirwani, half-brother of Baluch Khan.

Mir Mazar of Boleda.

Mulla Umer Kaodai of Kolwa.

The first three proceeded to Quetta at once to visit the Governor-General's Agent, the fourth will follow shortly. On the 4th May 1893 a copy of the marginally noted letter was received by the Political Agent. But as no orders have been yet received in connection with it, it is impossible in this report to make any reference as to the future of Mekran.

No. 742-E., dated 30th March 1893, from Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

(B).—RELATIONS WITH THE CHIEFS.

On the 16th November 1892 the estates of Mir Mahomed Hassan, Gitchki, were handed over to him, and on the 8th December the 1st instalment (R1,000) of the fine, which was imposed on him by the Quetta jirga (*vide* last report), was duly recovered from him.

The first instalment, R1,000, of the fine imposed on Mir Baluch Khan, Naushirwani (*vide* last report), was also paid to the Political Agent before the close of the year under review. Baluch Khan now occupies the Fort of Hor in Kolwa, that of Nag (*vide* last report) being held by his son, Shah Nawaz. At different times both Baluch Khan and Shah Nawaz have lived at Gishtagan in close and constant communication with the outlaw Shahdad.

During the greater part of the year under review Shahdad lived at village of Siagisi * in Zamiran. In the month of September, with a following of Zamiranis and Persian subjects, he raided on a village in Kej and carried off some 500 sheep. Orders were at once issued by the Political Agent for a strict blockade of the whole of Zamiran, with the result that within three months Shahdad was driven into Persian territory, and frequent messengers and petitions were sent by the headmen of the blockaded district, praying that the blockade might be removed. At length a number of influential Zamranis arrived in Kej, and on the 16th February 1893 the terms laid down by the Political Agent were accepted and the blockade was removed.

* Siagisi is quite close to Gishtagan.

As will be seen from the paragraph next following, it was found impossible to settle the claim of the Kaodais of Kolwa to Nag. Mulla Umer Kaodai has, as was noted in the first part of this section, arrived in Karachi with the object of proceeding to Quetta to lay his case before the Agent to the Governor-General.

In August Sir Naoroz Khan visited the Political Agent at Panjgur, accompanied by Mir Baluch Khan, a number of relatives, and 650 armed followers.

A report on the cases there settled was forwarded to the Governor-General's Agent with this Office letter No. 578, dated 8th August 1892; but, as will be seen from that letter, none of the cases against Mir Baluch Khan (that of the Nag Fort being one of them) could be taken up owing to the impossibility of assembling a jirga in Mekran without summoning Sardars from other parts of the Baluchistan Agency. It was therefore arranged between the Political Agent and Sir Naoroz Khan that an influential jirga should be assembled in Kolwa in December 1892 for the consideration of the affairs of Mir Baluch Khan, but permission to assemble such a jirga was not given, and all the cases against Baluch Khan remain uninvestigated.

In April 1892 Mir Khia Reki of Mashkel, fearing the tyranny of Sir Naoroz Khan, took refuge with all his family in Panjgur. In August an attempt was made by the Political Agent to settle the Mashkel dispute; but, as will be seen from the marginally-noted letter, Sir Naoroz Khan considered it beneath his dignity to treat with anyone but the Agent to the Governor-General, and after some considerable difficulty an. agreement was arrived at by which Sir Naoroz Khan promised to refrain from creating disturbances or interfering in Maskhel until such time as the dispute was settled by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. In February Mir Khia accompanied the Political Agent *viâ* Gwadar to Sibi, to which place Sir Naoroz Khan marched direct from Kharan at the invitation of the Governor-General's Agent. But the dispute between the Reki Chief and Sir Naoroz Khan was not laid before the Sibi jirga, and in April, when the Political Agent proceeded to Karachi from Quetta, it was arranged that after his departure the Maskhel dispute should be laid before a jirga to be convened by the Agent to the Governor-General. Whether this has or has not yet been done is not known to this office, and therefore no final remarks can be made on the case in this report.

Letter No. 606, dated 18th August 1892.

In January Mir Gajian Halazai, brother of the Chief of Washuk, accompanied by two Motibers of his clan joined the Political Agent at Kej. All of them presented petitions against Sir Naoroz Khan, complaining of his tyranny. They accompanied the Political Agent to Sibi (where their cases were not laid before the jirga), and later to Quetta, where under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General they were left, so that their complaints might be investigated by a jirga. No information of the result has as yet reached this office.

V.—Visit to Sibi and Quetta.

On the 29th January (*vide* Appendix A) the Political Agent left Gwadar for Sibi, accompanied by the undermentioned Chiefs :—

Sardar Amir Khan, Gitchki, Sardar of Panjgur.
" Sheik Umer, Gitchki, Sardar of Kej.
Mir. Abdul Karim, Gitchki, Naib of Kej.
" Mehrab Khan, Naoshirwani.
" Sarfraz Khan, Naoshirwani.
" Mazar Mirwari.
" Khia Reki of Ladgasht.
" Sultan Mohomed Reki.
" Gajian Halazai.

Amir Khan } Motibers of the Halazai clan.
Karim Khan }

The complaints of the Rekis and Halazais have been referred to in the preceding paragraph. Under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent the Sardar and Naib of Kej were left at Quetta to assist in the deliberations of Kalat affairs. The Sardar of Panjgur with Mirs Mehrab Khan, Sarfraz Khan, and Mazar accompanied the Political Agent to Karachi, whence early in May they returned to Mekran.

VI.—Survey operations.

During the year under review the programme of work proposed by the Survey Department for Mekran was as follows :—

(1) One Native Surveyor to proceed to Kharan to survey to the north and north-west of that district, and thus finally to leave no unsurveyed country btween Mekran and the Helmand.

Kharan like Panjgur and Kej is rather a *district* than a place.

(2) One Native Surveyor to complete the survey of the Kolwa Valley.

A letter was despatched to Sir Naoroz Khan, requesting him to give all assistance in his power to the first, and it is understood that this was done. No reference on the subject has been made to this office by the Survey Department.

The second, who had received orders to report himself to the Political Agent before commencing his work in Kolwa, arrived at Panjgur from Quetta in December. The Political Agent had been requested to make arrangements for guards and orderlies ; but as there was no information in this office as to the size of the Surveyor's camp, the precise direction on which he proposed to work, or upon any other point, and as no application for help or communication of any sort was received from him, it was presumed that he required no assistance, and as no reference was ever made to this office by him, it is presumed that he experienced no difficulties.

A report on the work done has doubtless been submitted to the Government of India by the Survey Department.

VII.—Epidemic of cholera.

In September a small band of Baluchis, fearing the cholera in Karachi, took boat to Pasni, whence they marched towards Kej. At Pidarak one of their member died of cholera, and the sickness once introduced into Mekran spread with great rapidity. It appeared almost immediately at Gwarkop, Jamuk and Kalatuk. Thence it gradually worked its way up the Kej river through all the villages in Kej as far as Sami-Hirok and Rhagiwara on the confines of Kolwa.

Information of the outbreak in Kej reached the Political Agent when one march on the Panjgur side of Boleda.

The following day pickets of levy sowars and armed followers of the Boleda Motibars were posted on all the roads leading from Kej to Boleda and Panjgur. No person was allowed on any pretence whatever to pass these pickets, and special postal arrangements were instituted. Thanks to these precautions, the sickness did not appear either in Boleda or Panjgur. The number of deaths in Kej was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500, and though no means exist of obtaining strictly accurate information, the appearance of the villages in Kej, resembling, as each does, one vast grave-yard, is a guarantee that these numbers are not exaggerated. When it is remembered that all who could afford to do so fled from their homes to take refuge in the

neighbouring hills (only the poorest of the poor remaining), that there is scarcely a family in Kej which has not lost at least one member, while some have been completely wiped out, and that only about five per cent. of those attacked recovered, it will be seen that the epidemic was both virulent and severe.

The small garrison in the Turbat and Gustang forts were completely free of any cases of cholera, their immunity from sickness being, without doubt, due to the fact that their water-supply was separate.

F. W. P. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

A.

Movements of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, 1st April 1892 to 28th January 1893.

Month and date.	From	To	Distance.	REMARKS.
1st April to 11th September 1892	Halt at Panjgur.			
12th September	Panjgur	Naryankund	24	Reason for tours and work done already reported in weekly diaries.
13th "	Naryankund	Issaia-Ab	25	
14th "	Issaia-Ab	Turki Ambar	16	
15th "	Turki Ambar	Shatap	21	
16th "	Shatap	Bolida	10	
17th September to 7th October	Halt at Bolida.			
8th October	Bolida	Zedigwaran	12	
9th "	Zedigwaran	Rahgiwaran	8	
10th "	Rahgiwaran	Kahori Duf	12	
11th "	Kahori Duf	Sur Paroom	25	
12th "	Sur Paroom	Diz Paroom	9	
13th "	Diz Paroom	Khani-chah	7	
14th "	Khani-chah	Barsoli	17	
15th to 19th October	Halt at Barsoli.			
20th October	Barsoli	Sorap	13	
21st "	Sorap	Kulug	14	
22nd "	Halt at Kulug			
23rd "	Kulug	Issai Panjgur	6	
24th to 28th October	Halt at Issai Panjgur.			
29th October	Issai Panjgur	Shahbaz Kalat	25	
30th and 31st October	Halt at Shahbaz Kalat.			
1st November	Shahbaz Kalat	Washjor Khan	14	
2nd "	Washjor Khan	Zaham	14	
3rd "	Zaham	Gumbak	8	
4th "	Gumbak	Tunkapusht	25	
5th to 7th November	Halt at Tunkapusht.			
8th November	Tunkapusht	Kahori Duf	7	
9th "	Kahori Duf	Marastan Gumbaz	17	
10th "	Marastan Gumbaz	Balgore	10	
11th "	Halt at Balgore.			
12th "	Balgore	Dar Puchin	11	
13th "	Dar Puchin	Gur	6	

Movements of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, etc.—contd.

Month and date.	From	To	Distance.	Remarks.
14th November 1892	Gur	Abgircher	15	
15th "	Abgircher	Dula-Do-Dur	16	
16th to 17th November	Halt at Dula-Do-Dur.			
18th November	Dula-Do-Dur	Kuragi Bent	7	
19th "	Kuragi Bent	Rektur Basol	8	
20th to 21st November	Halt at Rektur Basol.			
22nd November	Rektur Basol	Kowari	12	
23rd "	Kowari	Mokola	13	
24th "	Mokola	Kalmat	17	
25th to 28th November	Halt at Kalmat.			
29th November	Kalmat	Gazchah	11	
30th "	Gazchah	Baran Goli	12	
1st December	Baran Goli	Pasni	25	
2nd to 17th December	Halt at Pasni.			
18th December	Pasni	Talohi Sunt	11	
19th December	Talohi Sunt	Gulamani Bart	16	
20th "	Gulamani Bart	Gurki Dant	16	
21st "	Gurki Dant	Pidark	14	
22nd "	Halt at Pidark.			
23rd "	Pidark	Latto Dan	8	
24th "	Latto Dan	Sami	21	
25th to 30th December	Halt at Sami.			
31st December	Sami	Turbat	24	
1st to 21st January	Halt at Turbat.			
22nd January	Turbat	Kolatuk	12	
23rd "	Halt at Kolatuk.			
24th "	Kolatuk	Kassar	26	
25th "	Kassar	Tolar	22	
26th "	Tolar	Kapar	21	
27th "	Kapar	Gwadur	33	
28th "	Halt at Gwadur.			
		TOTAL	716	
29th to 31st January	Gwadur	Karachi	...	By steamer.
1st to 7th February	Halt at Karachi.			
8th and 9th February	Karachi	Sibi	...	By rail.
10th February to 17th March	Halt at Sibi.			
18th March	Sibi	Quetta	...	By Rail.
19th to 31st March	Halt at Quetta.			

F. W. P. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Old Quetta Civil Works Division, now Pishin Military Works Division.
Captain Edgell, R.E., Executive Engineer.

The new block of public offices, to which reference is made in paragraph 1 of last year's report, was completed during the year, but R35,000 are still required for the out-offices. The building has been in occupation for some time, and with the exception of s me complaints of leakage, which will be attended to and corrected, it has proved satisfactory.

2. Owing to the inadequate accommodation which the old Residency afforded, it was decided to dismantle it and to construct an entirely new double-storeyed building on the existing site. Work was commenced last autumn, but subsequently suspended by orders of the Government of India. Under sanction, and after receipt of an allotment, work was resumed in the spring of this year, and has been proceeded with rapidly. By the end of the year it should be completed. A re-arrangement and addition to the out-offices will be required for this building.

3. As the accommodation available in the Durbar Hall was insufficient for the Agency and the Revenue Commissioner's offices, a new building for the latter was constructed near the Durbar Hall. The work was commenced in June, and the building was occupied in November last.

4. Of the projects mentioned in paragraph 4 of last year's report, the new Post Office at Quetta was taken in hand and completed. It is built on the site of the old building, the domed roof of which collapsed during the severe winter rains of 1890-91. Additions and alterations were made to the 2nd Assistant's house to make it suitable for the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who had to give up his house to the Superintendent of Post Offices. A new tent godown and khallasies' lines were constructed. When the old Residency was wholly demolished, the Agent to the Governor-General removed to the house occupied by the Superintending Engineer, late Civil Works Circle, and it was found necessary to make some suitable alterations to the building in the way of bath-rooms, additions to the cook-room, a new lamp and serving room, a covered passage leading to the Superintending Engineer's old office which is in the same compound, and other minor alterations.

5. The erection of iron fencing round compound walls on the main roads in Quetta to replace the old mud ones which were wrecked by the rains and snows of 1890-91, was commenced during the year, and the work will be completed this summer. Apart from the great improvement which has been made in the appearance of the civil station by the erection of these fencings, an ultimate saving in expenditure on repairs will be effected. The Agency compound wall along the Gymkhana road and again along the road passing the police lines till it reaches Lytton Road, which was destroyed by the winter rains and snows of 1890-91, was re-built in May last. The mud-built houses in Quetta were severely tried by the weather and earthquakes of the past winter, but on the whole they have stood fairly well. The cost of repairs will, however, be heavy. As money becomes available, the mud roofs of all buildings and out-houses should be replaced by sheet iron.

6. In some of the compounds to the houses situated on Lytton Road, Quetta, the water stands at about 9 to 15 inches below the ground level, and the sites, in consequence, are feverish and unhealthy. To remedy this it is proposed to give subsoil drainage to the compounds, and the work will be taken in hand during the current year.

7. A levy post was built at Khanozai and is now in occupation.

8. Among minor works may be mentioned a set of two servants' houses to the unmarried Agency clerks, quarters, a godown and dhobies' house for the Civil Hospital, Quetta, re-roofing

with corrugated iron the servants' houses attached to the 2nd Agency Surgeon's house, as also a part of the levy lines on Bruce Road. The old levy lines near the Thames (Habeeb Nulla) were dismantled.

Loralai Division Military Works.
Captain Barnet, R.E., Executive Engineer.

9. In the Thal-Chotiali District the principal works undertaken and finished during the year under report were:—

(I.) Increasing the accommodation of the Divisional Public Works Department Office at Loralai.

(II.) Three levy posts on the Hurnai-Loralai Road for the use of postal sowars at Inzarghat, Torshor and Dilkuna, besides an ordinary levy post at Lehri in the Put.

(III.) Additions to the granaries at Sibi, Thalli and Dabarkot and minor alterations to the Tahsil at Sharigh.

Zhob Division Military Works.
Lieutenant Atkinson, R.E., Executive Engineer.

10. In the Zhob Agency four levy posts were put in hand, two of which were completed. Work on the other two was retarded owing to severity of weather. ₨12,000 has been spent on the Musa Khel Tahsil and Thana, and ₨14,000 has been allotted to complete the project in 1893-94. A tent godown for the Political Agent and additions to his Kutchery at Fort Sandeman were also completed. Two lock-up cells for prisoners were added to the thana at Fort Sandeman, and additions to the Post Office at that place were also made.

11. Extensive repairs to the Military post at Drug were undertaken, but owing to the extreme difficulty of access to this place from Fort Sandeman were not completed at the close of the year. With the approval of the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, the Government of the Punjab has been addressed with a view to the post being transferred to that Government, it being very easy of access from Dera Ghazi Khan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Loralai Division.

12. Two rest-houses and a well were built on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road. Experimental wells to improve the water-supply on the Spintangi-Loralai Road were made in two places, but water was found in neither up to a depth of 50 feet, and from the nature of the soil it was deemed inadvisable to sink any deeper. The roads in the Loralai Division have either received exceptional damage from last year's rains, the repairs grant being insufficient, or the repairs have been badly executed. To bring the roads into good repair, particularly that part from Hurnai to Loralai, will require additional grants.

Zhob Division.

13. The Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh Road has practically been completed. Rest-houses have been built at Badanzai, Tang Hyderzai, Khallo Killa and Saifulla Killa Two more are still required. Work on the Mir Ali Khel-Kajuri Kach Section of the Murgha-Gamal Road was confined chiefly to improving and re-aligning it and putting in exits for nullahs and flood water. The survey of the Chorkhel Dhana Road, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 of last year's report, was completed except the Dhana Section itself. A report on the progress made on this road was submitted recently to the Government of India.

14. Bardasht Khanas or Serais for the use of troops, etc., when travelling were constructed at Lakaband and Baber, Zirra and Lahore, leaving six more to be built this year. Of the new roads and communications required, it is probable that the road from Fort Sandeman to Gustoi will be undertaken this year, as well as opening up communication to the Toba Plateau from Pishin, and the improvement of the road to Zairat from Mangi Station.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

15. Four artesian borings were made at different places near Quetta, only one of which proved successful. A line of service pipes has been laid in Sibi town to supply the inhabitants with drinking water. The scheme for bringing water from Nari to Sibi, noticed in paragraph 14 of last year's report, has been completed, but is not altogether satisfactory. The Fort Sandeman water-supply project, noticed in previous year's reports, has been completed and is a great success. It is proposed to arrange for the planting of trees at or near the rest camps along the roads from Hurnai to Loralai, and from Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh and Khanai, when sufficient water can be obtained. At present long stretches of country exist without a particle of shade or protection for the travellers to camp under or near.

PETROLEUM AND COAL.

16. The trial boring for petroleum which was put down at the Chappar rift proved a failure, and was abandoned under orders from the Government of India at the end of December 1892, after it had attained a depth of 845 feet. The petroleum plant was stored at Baber Kach, where it was revalued by a Committee appointed under the orders of the Government of India. The Committee's report has since been submitted to the Government of India for orders.

17. The coal fields of the Hana Valley have during the past year continued to be worked by some four or five contractors under temporary concessions and the out-put has been approximately 4,500 tons.

18. Sir James Browne is of opinion that the time has come for a review of the coal-mining interests of the Agency, not only with the object of bringing the mining operations under more strict supervision and raising them to a higher scientific method of working, but also for the purpose of adding to the revenues of the Administration. Certain proposals were submitted to the Government last July, and a reply was received directing R1,00,000 to be set apart, but no outlay was to be incurred pending a trial of the steam-producing qualities of the Hana coal by the North Western Railway. Ten tons have been handed over, and the report on the result may be expected shortly. An officer of the Geological Survey Department has lately commenced a close investigation of the Hana coal fields, but as it is late in the year for such out-door explorations, the report cannot be expected for some little time. Some Quetta firms are now turning out brickets, and the report of one is that a mixture of the Hana and Khost coal gives the best results. A contract has been entered into with the Commissariat to supply the barracks at Quetta, and it is believed that annas 14 per maund will eventually be the market price or R28 per ton delivered in Quetta. R40 is about the cost of English coal at Quetta.

IRRIGATION.

19. The Shebo Canal has worked well and given satisfaction. Flour mills are being erected on it, and it is hoped to have them working shortly.

20. The Khushdil Khan reservoir has, so far as its canals can reach, given satisfaction but as the bund was lately built, the total possible amount of water was not let in, and at the end of the season there was no water to let out. The bund, however, has shown no signs of failing in any way, and the full depth of water was passed in at the end of the year, and no signs of weakness have been detected. The revenue receipts anticipated for 1892-93 are about R40,000 against R16,000 in the former year.

F. T. N. SPRATT, *Major*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General,
and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan,
Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

No. 4694, dated Quetta, the 5th August 1892.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92, together with a copy of a Resolution issued by me reviewing it.

No. 4693, dated the 5th August 1892.

No. 4693, dated Quetta, the 5th August 1892.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan throughout the year.

Area of Reserved Forests.

2. The areas brought under reservation during the past three years were 7, 39, and 78 miles respectively, and when the report for 1890-91 was received by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, it was noticed that the Forest Officer expected very shortly to include the following as State Forests, *viz.* :—

	Acres.
Zarghun	11,000
Wam Tangi	2,300
Thalli	17,000
TOTAL	30,300

Of these the olive-bearing tracts above Wam Tangi, consisting of 2,320 acres, were classed as a State reserve during the year under report. The other two, *viz.*, the Thalli forests and those at Zarghun, North, were classed as State forests after the close of the year, and will accordingly be noticed in the next report. The delay is stated to be due to the fact that a large scale map of the Thalli forests and the land in the vicinity had to be prepared, defining the boundaries, while in the case of the Zarghun forest the Revenue Commissioner was unable to find time to visit it before its inclusion in the State reserves. It would appear to be hardly satisfactory that the operations of the Forest Department during the year resulted in only 2,523¾ acres, or about 4 miles, being properly reserved; but it has to be borne in mind that the work of the Department in the matter of extending State forests was necessarily limited, as the proposal to hold a Forest Conference, which subsequently met in December 1891, included the question as to whether it was advisable that the Forest Department in Baluchistan should exist as a separate Department under the supervision of a thoroughly trained Forest Officer, or whether its operations should be entrusted to the local District Officers. It has now, however, been decided, it is understood, to maintain the Department on its present footing, and the attention of the Deputy Conservator will be invited to the vast importance of this subject, and to the following remarks recorded by the Forest Conference :—

"The Conference also consider that the reservation of natural forests should be extended as much as possible throughout Baluchistan, including Zhob, all grazing rights being, when possible, excluded wherever forests are reserved."

3. In his letter No. 26, dated the 13th April 1891, Mr Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, reported that there existed as much as 133·5 miles (85,476 acres) of forest land in Ziarat, Zarghun, and Wam Tangi. The land at Ziarat and Wam Tangi has, as explained above, been now reserved, and early steps are, it is believed, to be taken to reserve the large tract of 34,576 acres of juniper forest at Ziarat.

4. Again, in his letter No. 26, referred to above, Mr. Elliott states that "there are olive forests as well as pine," in the Zhob district, "which will be required to be worked and protected, or otherwise they will be speedily destroyed." The attention of the Deputy Conservator will be invited to this matter, and the Agent to the Governor-General will be glad if, in communication with the Political Agent, Zhob, he will take early steps to mark out these forests and have them classed as State reserves.

Boundaries and marking.

5. Not much was accomplished in the way of marking out the boundaries of reserves, but it is satisfactory to notice that the Thalli forest has been temporarily demarcated. A roadway of 33,520 lineal feet, 15 feet in breadth, had been cut through the Popalzai jungles.

Establishment.

6. Forest Ranger Mulraj, who had been in charge of the Shebo plantation almost from its commencement, was transferred to the Punjab at his own request, and the Deputy Conservator considers that this move so far has resulted in a loss to the province, the Shebo plantation having suffered in consequence.

7. Belts and badges have been issued to the Pathan Forest Guards, who are stated to have recently improved in conduct, recognising that they are paid to work.

Protection and breaches of law.

8. There was a considerable increase in the number of breaches of forest law during 1891-92 as compared with the previous year, as will be seen from the table given below:—

	Total for 1890-91.	Total for 1891-92.
Sibi Range	15	5
Quetta "	62	129
Ziarat "	7	26
TOTAL	84	160

No less than 303 persons in all were convicted in Quetta of offences against the forest rules. The Deputy Conservator explains that the great increase is accounted for chiefly by the fact that the offences shown this year are for twelve months as against a period of three months only in the previous year during which the rules were in force. Large flocks of sheep and goats are shown to have trespassed on the Shebo plantation. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,945 in 1891-92, as against 1,123 in the previous year.

9. The attention of the Deputy Conservator will be drawn to paragraph 5 of the remarks of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General on the report for 1890-91, and he will again be directed to specially note in his next report how the rules are viewed generally by the people. With the exception of a complaint made by the Yasinzais of the Hanna Valley regarding the new rules, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is not aware of any opposition or discontent among the local inhabitants in consequence of their introduction.

Forest Fires.

10. It is noticed with satisfaction that no forest fires occurred during the year.

Fencing.

11. One thousand one hundred and eighteen feet of mud wall was built, and a deep ditch of 4,250 lineal feet was constructed.

Natural reproduction.

12. Serious damage was done to the forest plantations by an invasion of locusts. Not only were numerous seedlings destroyed and the prospect of the fruit-supply diminished, but at Sibi the damage was very considerable, as most of the trees were killed outright and the laborious work of ten years annihilated. The Deputy Conservator reports favourably regarding the improvement in the undergrowth of forests consequent on their being closed to grazing, and especially is this the case in Sibi and in the juniper forests of Ziarat and Quetta.

Artificial reproduction.

13. An artesian well was successfully sunk in the Zangi Lora, and a plentiful supply of water was obtained at a depth of 160 feet. The well has been cased with iron-piping for 74 feet, and its total cost was R609-11-8.

14. Tree-planting has been carried on with much energy during the year, as will be judged from the figures given below:—

	Poplars, willows.	Fruit trees.	Cuttings.
Trees planted	735	1,263	72,355
Trees sold or planted elsewhere	462	10,277	...
TOTAL	1,197	11,540	72,355

A large portion of these was sent to New Chaman for planting. Six hundred and three-quarters acres were added to the "regular plantations" during the year, but only 3¼ acres more were taken up for "cultural operations."

15. The following table shows the outturn of timber, grass, etc., during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively:—

	Timber, c. ft.	Firewood, maunds.	Grass, lucerne, etc.; value in rupees.
1890-91	145,025	11,222	1,721
1891-92	139,385	10,749	1,740

16. The following summary shows the principal features of the work on the Shebo plantation during the year:—

(a) Levelled and mapped	528 acres.
(b) Earthwork, main channels	65,315 feet.
(c) Distributing channels	63,002 „
(d) Irrigation trenches	648,460 „
(e) Miscellaneous	16,776 „
(f) Holes for trees	89,116 No.
(g) Wooden troughs	74 feet in length.
(h) Wire fencing	4,900 feet.

17. The 7th Bombay Lancers camped at the plantation from 9th May to 6th June and consumed over 6,900 maunds of grass. Besides this the Government share of the produce of the plantation came to—

Barley	268 maunds.
Wheat	230 „
Bhusa	881 „
Melons	25 „

Fuel.

18. *Quetta.*—Four thousand six hundred and ninety-four maunds juniper were received from Zarghun, as against 6,475 maunds in 1890-91.

Sibi.—Three thousand one hundred and ninety-six maunds were imported, as against 3,454 maunds in the previous year.

Grazing.

19. The income derived from grazing in the Sibi Range was R234-13-9, but the Deputy Conservator is not in favour of any attempt to increase this, as the losses consequent on trampling in the forests exceed the fees realized.

Financial.

20. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the past three years are shown below:—

	Receipts. R	Expenditure. R	Deficit. R
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727
1891-92	20,609	30,497	9,888

The receipts are about R5,000 over those of the previous year, while the expenditure only exceeds that of last year by R1,000. The deficit, too, is nearly R4,000 less than in the year previous.

Conclusion.

21. This review would be incomplete if it contained no special reference to the Forest Conference held at Quetta in December 1891. The Conference was attended by officials of the various departments, together with the Inspector-General of Forests, and was under the presidency of the late Sir Robert Sandeman.

The main points which it was required to consider and report upon were—

(a) the coal and petroleum supply;

(b) the cost of establishing, maintaining, and exploiting forest and other reserves;

(c) the supply of water by artesian wells and otherwise, by which the cost of the production of wood-fuel might materially be affected; and

(d) the possibility of a system of procuring wood from Sukkur by rail and stacking it in cantonments, or utilizing it for current purposes.

The conclusions arrived at by the Conference were briefly—

(a) that Government should be asked—

(i) to continue the Siah Kach petroleum well;

(ii) to put down an experimental boring simultaneously in the Chapper Rift;

(iii) to sink an experimental well on a site to be selected and approved:

(b) that the Government should maintain existing and future forest reserves in Baluchistan intact for use in times of emergency, that no Government department within reach of the railway should purchase wood locally, but should be supplied from beyond the province, and that at least one lakh maunds of wood should be the military reserve of wood in Quetta:

(c) that Government should grant R10,000 per annum for sinking artesian wells.

It was also decided that Government should take over and work on a scientific basis all coal mines in Baluchistan.

22. Towards the close of the year the Government of India issued orders on the proposal of the Conference in the matter of closing the local forests to Government departments within reach of the railway, who will now be supplied from the forests in Sind.

23. Finally, taking the year as a whole, it was an unfavourable one for forest operations in Baluchistan, the causes of which were principally (i) the scanty rainfall and mild winter, and (ii) the invasion of the forests by locusts, which caused considerable damage to both seedlings and large trees. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner congratulates Mr. Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, on the year's operations.

By order,

(Sd.) P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1891-92.

INTRODUCTION.

The case of the Thalli forest has been under consideration during the year. Before a final settlement could be arrived at, a large scale patwari's map had to be made of the whole area affected, and for the first time the boundaries of the Thalli village were laid down on the ground and mapped. The results obtained were that an area of 16,606 acres was recorded to the village, which seems enough to provide for all possible extension; the area proposed for the forest amounted to 16,180 acres, including that beyond the boundary claimed by Thalli. Since the close of the year, after full discussion of the rights to be recorded, the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General has been given to declare this area a State forest, thus finally closing a case which has been under discussion since 1883.

2. Proposals made for reserving two additional areas in the Ziarat juniper forests were submitted during the winter and are now under inquiry.

3. The settlement of the Zarghun, North, forest was delayed until the Revenue Commissioner could visit the spot. This was done after the close of the year, so that this case also is practically completed.

4. The case of the Mari Chak forest, referred to in paragraph 12 of last year's report, has been in abeyance, as the Political Agent at Quetta thought a portion of the proposed area should be excluded, but this would have reduced the extent so greatly that it would not have been worth the cost of protection. Subsequently a large area taken up as a military grass rakh near the Mari Chak forest was abandoned, and it has therefore been suggested to the Political Agent that the area originally proposed may now be taken up without affecting any grazing interests.

5. Other forest areas have been visited, *i.e.*, the pistacio forests on the Khwaja Amran range; the tamarisk tracts in the Lorah river, west of Quetta; the mixed forests on the south flanks of the Zarghun range; the juniper areas near Spera Ragha, etc., and proposals for further reservation are under consideration.

6. Draft rules have been submitted under section 9 (4) (iii) of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation and Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, to regulate shooting and hunting in the State forests. There can be no doubt that their closing for the last two years has been most effective in the protection of game of all sorts, which elsewhere is killed at all seasons—the "Oorial," in particular, have collected in considerable numbers. Some objections have been raised against absolute closure, and the rules now about to be published are the result of an attempt to meet the legitimate wishes of sportsmen, while affording sufficient protection to game.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1.—AREAS.

7. During the year the following changes of area have been made:—

(*a*) A small detached block containing poor tamarisk, area 188 acres, at Torkhil, has been abandoned as it required a special guard, and was from its situation difficult to protect (Notification No. 7827, dated 8th December 1891).

(*b*) In its place an area of 203 acres has been added to the Popalzai forest (Notification No. 6981, dated 5th November 1891).

(*c*) The Wam Kach forest, 2,320 acres, was gazetted in Notification No. 4922, dated 28th July 1891. This is an olive-bearing tract of country situate above the Wam Tangi forest, of which it is an extension.

(*d*) By straightening a curved boundary line in the Dhobi Ghât plantation a small piece of land, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in extent, has been gained.

8. A strip of rough land, 12½ acres, has been added to the Zangi Lora plantation to provide more ground near the artesian well, but the notification has not been issued, so that the addition does not appear in Form No. 49.

2.—BOUNDARIES.

9. The following statement shows the number of pillars in each range:—

Forest Range.	Previous.	Newly built.	Dismantled.	Total.	Remarks.
Quetta	179	63	15	227	15 cancelled in Popalzai. 125 rough stone piles. 102 earth mounds. 119 whitewashed.
Sibi	386	...	7	379	All earth mounds. Seven destroyed by stream; 10 feet cleared line between pillars except on banks of streams.
Ziarat	596	18	18	596	All stone: whitewashed.
	1,161	81	40	1,202	

In addition to these the proposed Thalli forest was demarcated temporarily with 16 earth and 4 stone pillars, and 33 stone pillars were put up to show the boundary of the proposed Zarghun, East, forest.

10. In Popalzai there are now 33,520 lineal feet of 15 feet broad line cleared through the jungle. By altering the boundary, on adding 203 acres, 7,638 lineal feet were included in the forest, and 7,258 new line cleared.

Wooden stakes with numbers were made and driven into the earth mounds; but so many of the stakes have been stolen that arrangements have been made to put a large stone with the serial number at the foot of each mound.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS.

11. The additional area of 203 acres was surveyed in Popalzai; also the 12½ acres added to Zangi Lora; a plot of 2·9 acres, on which the trees were counted and measured in the Kurbi Kach forest; and 900 acres of the Gwal forest closed to grazing.

The Forest Ranger at Shebo surveyed and levelled Block IV of 528 acres. The 5,000 acres proposed for the Khushdil Khan Fuel and Fodder Plantation were surveyed and mapped on the 18″ = 1 mile scale by Surveyor of the Survey Department under the direction of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Pishin. The map shows the area of irrigated and unirrigated cultivation for which compensation will be payable.

12. A patwari's map on a scale of 16″ to a mile was made of the Thalli village and land to be taken up as forest. Part of the cost was borne by this Department, *viz.*, R55. The total area mapped is 32,786 acres.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

1.—ESTABLISHMENT.

13. Forest Ranger Mulraj was retransferred in January 1892, at his own request, to the Punjab. He had been in charge of the Shebo plantation almost from its commencement. He deserves much praise for his hard work in the face of many discouragements, arising from his isolated position, and from the natural difficulties to be contended with.

He was succeeded by Forester Natha Singh, who with the best intentions has hitherto not been able to maintain the previous state of efficiency, either in the establishment or in the general management.

14. The remarks in last year's report on the urgent need of a better class of Range Officers remain true, and it is earnestly hoped that the proposed re-organization of establishment will soon be sanctioned.

Topan Dass, Forester in charge of the Quetta Range, has worked well, and carried out his daily increasing duties to the best of his abilities. It must, however, be admitted that he has good reason to be discontented, having served some ten years on the same pay, and as matters at present stand is still without hope of promotion.

The Pathan Forester, Khalo Khan, alluded to in paragraph 34 of last year's report, has been promoted to R30, and is a good officer as far as his lights go, and probably more efficient in the matter of protection than a trained Ranger might be.

15. The Pathan guards have improved during the year, and are beginning to realize that they must give some return for their pay, and no longer regard it as a species of blackmail. To this improvement the issue of belts and badges has contributed. Uniforms are being made, which it is hoped will further impress on them the importance of their duties and position as Government servants. The process of education is, however, a slow one.

2.—PROTECTION AND BREACHES OF LAW.

16. A few cases of cattle-trespass occurred in the Zarghun forests and in Wam Tangi; but, generally speaking, offences are rare.

The total number of all sorts of cattle pounded during the year was:—

Sibi Range	1,207
Ziarat „	49
Quetta „	41
	1,297

and in the Shebo plantation 648, as against 1,055 and 68 respectively of the previous year. The increase in Sibi appears to be accounted for by the fact that a native regiment was quartered there in the winter, whose camelmen persisted in using the forests as grazing grounds.

Considerable trespass which is difficult to deal with results from the practice of driving lame or diseased camels into the forests. Such animals are not received in pounds, and can only be driven out, and return immediately. The owners will not claim them until sufficiently recovered to be fit for work.

The trespass of large flocks of sheep and goats in the Shebo plantation on three occasions accounts for 396, or nearly two-thirds, of the total number pounded there.

17. Compensation amounting to R52-12 was taken in the Quetta and Ziarat Ranges for 546 head of cattle of all sorts which could not be impounded, owing to the distance of the pounds. The amount received in 1890-91 was R50-6-9. In both years more than half the compensation was taken in the Ziarat Range, where pounding can seldom be resorted to.

18. The annexed statement shows the number of prosecutions of 1890-91 and 1891-92 compared:—

Year.	Pending.	New cases.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Pending.
1890-91—						
A	...	75	75	73	1	1
B	...	9	9	9	...	...
1891-92—						
A	1	141	142	134	8	...
B	...	19	19	19	...	...

The pending case of 1890-91 was disposed of out of court. The villagers of Bakhra in the Sibi Range cultivated some land inside the boundary of the Bakhra forest. This was proved, and therefore the case is shown as a conviction, though no punishment was inflicted, as there was some show of excuse for the offenders.

The increase of prosecutions is explained by the more thorough working of the rules for cutting wood in the unclassed forests for the whole year, whereas only three mouths' working was included in the year 1890-91. There were 121 such cases in Quetta and 11 in Ziarat Range of a petty nature, and punished by trifling fines.

3.—FOREST FIRES.

19. There have not been any fires in the State forests. Here and there an occasional tree has been seen in the unclassed forests which has been recently burnt, but no large fire has occurred. These single trees are burnt owing to the habit of lighting fires for cooking under trees. In this way a fine juniper on the encamping ground at Chanter was burnt in August 1891 while a detachment of native infantry from Loralai was camped there. No special measures for protecting the forests from fire have been attempted.

4.—GRAZING AND FENCING.

(*a*)—GRAZING.

20. The accompanying statement shows the extent of forest open to grazing during the year :—

Name of Forest.	Area.	Area open.	REMARKS.
Sibi Range.			
Bakhra	1,687	1,687	For one month, 16th March 1892 to 15th April 1892.
Lehri	427	427	January and February 1892.
Gulu	725	725	Seven months, April to July and October to December 1892.
Three other forests . .	3,022	...	1,426 head of cattle grazed in the three forests.
Quetta Range.			
Dhobi Ghât	10¾	4	Open for 1½ months.
		2,843	Opened to horned cattle only.
Gwal	2,880	1,920	Open free to all but camels.
Rest of range . . .	26,299	...	
Ziarat Range.			
Seven forests . . .	14,193	...	
TOTAL .	49,243¾	4,763	

21. The desirable practice of cutting grass finds less favour here than even in the Punjab, the amount received in the Sibi Range being only R3-8, and in Quetta, where "Gwalas" can afford to pay 2 annas per diem for grazing milch cows in the Dhobi Ghât plantation, they will not cut grass at any price.

(*b*)—FENCING.

22. In the Zangi Lora plantation 372 rectilinear feet of mud wall, 3 feet high, was made near the main road, and a deep ditch, 4,250 lineal feet long, to carry off drainage from the high land on each side, and to exclude cattle; 746 lineal feet were rebuilt round the nursery in Quetta, and petty repairs made elsewhere.

5.—NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

23. The good effect of heavy winter rains was quite counteracted by the invasion of locusts. In the Quetta and Ziarat Ranges numbers of juniper seedlings appeared, but nearly

all were destroyed; the fruit of the *Prunus eburnea* was stripped off, leaving the stones hanging on the branches. Almost all bushes, as well as ash and pistacio trees, and even here and there a juniper, were denuded of leaves, the result being that, with the failure of the winter rains of 1891-92, the vegetation, in the Ziarat Range especially, has nearly been destroyed. The bushes present the appearance of having been burnt, only a few green bushes being visible among masses of dead ones.

The attacks of locusts seem further to have so enfeebled the trees and shrubs, with the sole exception of juniper, that there seems to be no prospect of seed or fruit during 1892. This applies to cultivated fruit trees also.

24. In the Sibi Range the "jal" trees suffered most, having been stripped of leaves and seedpods. They, however, quickly recovered their leaves.

The jand trees also were despoiled of their seed, so that none was available for sowing.

In Sibi itself, where most of the trees on the roadsides were "siriss," the locusts worked fatal damage. Many trees were killed outright; more were so disabled that only the main trunk, or an odd branch, was left alive; thus the laborious work of the past ten years or so has been annihilated. The Forest Officer superintended the work of cutting down such trees as were not fit to keep and the pruning of the rest, and strongly advised the exclusion of siriss tree from roadside planting in the future, substituting such trees as *Acacia Arabica zizyphus, Ficus religiosa*, and *Indica Dalbergia, Sissu*, etc.

25. In some places in the Sibi forests the vegetation is closing up so well that it is impossible to go through it. In the higher portions where the soil is clay, there is no new growth between the existing trees.

The "jal" (*Salvadora oleoides*) is so improving with protection that the fruit (*samra pilu*) is abundant enough to attract crowds of the poorer classes, who, on payment of a nominal fee, feed themselves and their families on it for the three or four weeks during which it lasts.

26. In the juniper forests of Ziarat and Quetta protection is showing marked effect on the undergrowth; in Zarghun especially the shrubs and grass are making great progress. It will be some years, however, before the soil is sufficiently enriched to support an advance growth of juniper, khanjak, and ash trees.

There is generally a good supply of black soil under juniper trees, and with the improved growth of bushes, such as *Berberis, Prunus, Lonicera*, etc., humus is forming under them also. Juniper seedlings seem to prefer stony ravines, where there is a little moisture. Seedlings of ash and khanjak are very rare, but of the bushes above mentioned fairly abundant.

27. Measurements of thirteen trees made in September 1890 and September 1891 are given in Appendix No. 1. The juniper is a very difficult tree to measure well; frequently it has several nearly equal stems, or the top of the best has died or been cut, and another thinner stem is taking its place. With regard to girth the difficulty is still greater, owing to the immense thickness of the bark, which frequently comes off in huge flakes. It will be seen that some of the girth measures are actually less in 1891 than in 1890, a fact which is explained thus: To measure a tree, the rough outside bark has first to be cleared away and a smooth space made for the tape; during the year more flakes of bark peel off, and the measurable girth at the prepared place is less than in the previous year. The greatest growth in height is 10 inches, and in girth ¾ inch. The observations of a single year are, however, of importance only as the commencement of a series, which will become more interesting and valuable with every additional year's record.

28. In the Popalzai forest in places where fresh soil was deposited by the winter rains of 1890-91, tamarisk seedlings have appeared in large numbers. The existing bushes are growing freely and in many places various grasses are springing up under their shade.

The Mam Tangi forest has made very good growth—the shisham, in particular, as its leaves were not attacked by locusts though the seed was eaten. Smatha too (*Uodonæa viscosa*) has made great progress, and there was abundant grass.

6.—ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

29. The chief feature of the year's work under this head was the successful boring of an artesian well at the highest part of the Zangi Lora, whereby a plentiful and permanent supply of water has been obtained. The well is 160 feet deep and lined with iron pipes to a depth of 74 feet. The cost was R609-11-8.

The land immediately below the well has been levelled into fields and terraces, sown with barley, lucerne, and various forest and other seeds; all except the nursery beds have been planted with fruit trees 20 feet apart. A channel has been constructed for 4,250 feet, taking

the water round both sides of the plantation on the highest level; also minor irrigation channels. On the right bank a portion has been laid out as a water meadow. The well water has also been carried below the cultivated portion to irrigate willows and cuttings in trenches in the lower part of the plantation.

30. In the portion added to the plantation during the year work has been carried on to level down the higher portions which were above the water and fill up depressions. All this has been costly, but the water once obtained, and ground laid out, the future expenditure will be merely that of up-keep.

31. In the Dhobi Ghat plantation a small piece of land at the lower end has been trenched at 20 feet apart, giving 2,550 cubic feet of excavation, and planted with apricots. Attention has been paid to draining the swampy places, and catching the surplus water for irrigating purposes in the dry season. Special efforts have been made to grow grass of good quality by constantly weeding. In the ¾ acre added during the year a fine crop of oats has been grown. The effect of constant supervision is making itself visible in the immensely improved growth of the trees and grass. The willows have this year been thinned for the first time, yielding 46 good "bullies." The grass has been readily taken by the Commissariat Department, but the outturn falls outside the year under report.

32. In the Quetta nursery the usual operations have been carried on. The trees raised have been sold, or planted out elsewhere, and the beds resown after being well manured. The paths have been widened, so as to admit of carts coming in; previously the manure had to be deposited outside and brought in by hand.

33. The annexed table shows the work of the year in the two plantations and nursery:—

Plantations.	Trees planted.				Trees sold or planted out elsewhere.			Remarks.
	Poplars, willows.	Fruit trees.	Introduced trees.	Cuttings.	Poplars, willows.	Fruit trees.	Introduced trees.	
Zangi Lora . .	53	817	...	47,465	...	3,527	...	
Dhobi Ghât . .	598	406	...	11,785	360	957	...	
Nursery . .	84	40	84	13,105	102	5,793	107	
Total .	735	1,263	84	72,355	462	10,277	107	

Of these 500 fruit trees were sent to New Chaman for the Executive Engineer, Military Works, and 200 fruit trees, with 337 willows and poplars, for the Executive Engineer, Khojak Division, North-Western Railway.

The following quantities of seed were sown:—

	Maunds.	Seers.
Apricots	5	15
Almonds	2	12
Peach	2	16
Khanjak	...	15
Prosepis glandulosa	...	35

34. In the Gwal forest a few fruit trees have been planted, and 1½ maund khanjak seed sown, but with little success, as till some grass and bushes grow up to afford shelter the seeds cannot survive the drought and heat of summer. In Hajarganj, where the same remarks apply, one maund khanjak was sown.

In Zarghun the small plot at the guards' hut has been planted with 182 apricots and 10 walnuts and chesnuts. In the adjoining forest 1 maund of khanjak, 5 maunds of juniper, 25 seers of *Prunus eburnea* and 12 seers of ash have been sown.

35. In Ziarat Range the following areas have been sown with juniper seed, and a little *Prunus eburnea*:—

Pil . . . . —	½ acre.
Abaidan . . . . —	½ "
Zargat . . . . —	1½ "
Falerai nursery . . . . —	½ "
Chanter . . . . —	½ "

while in Wam Kach 368 willows have been planted in ground reclaimed by embanking from the stony bed of the torrent.

36. In the Sibi depôt 47 trees of sorts were planted out and 424 cuttings of various kinds, including 27 Gujranwalla oranges. The scorching winds of March, however, made much

havoc among transplants and cuttings. Six hundred and two kikar plants were put out in Gulu forest, and a maund of kikar seed sown.

These sowings are carried out chiefly by the guards dibbling in seed in places where moisture is found after rain or by canal overflow. In Debpal forest 2 acres were embanked to catch rain water, and sown in pits, and 2 acres sown in plough lines with moderate success. Forty-five seers of kikar and ber seed were expended.

The failure of rain and the invasion of locusts has been very much against the success of sowing and planting at all elevations.

SHEBO PLANTATION.

37. The work of the year is summarised below:—

Block No. IV was levelled and mapped; area 528 acres; detail of earthwork—main channels, 65,315 rectilinear feet; distribution channels, 63,002 rectilinear feet; irrigation trenches, 648,460 rectilinear feet; miscellaneous earthwork, 16,776 cubic feet; holes for planting trees, 89,116 in number; wooden troughs, aggregating 74 feet in length; 1 outlet, 9 inch diamater; 1 with two pipes, 15 inches each; 4,900 feet wire-fence erected.

There thousand nine hundred and thirty-six maunds manure bought locally; 17 wagons of about 300 maunds each sent out from Commissariat lines at Quetta.

Out-houses, for establishment, built for R640; a duoble shed, for bullocks and machinery, R630; pound repaired and converted into outhouses for R116; other repairs to buildings, R208; observatory shed thatched, R65.

38. Three mowers, one tedder, and two rake machines. were received in September 1891; an elevator in January 1892; a pair of condemned siege train bullocks was bought in May 1891; and in December twelve pairs were bought at Sibi for R777.

39. The Quetta nurseries supplied the following plants:—

Apricots	5,574
Almonds	2,638
Peaches	1,246
Poplars	1,252
Willows	439
Pistacio	20
TOTAL	11,169

Forty-two thousand and one hundred tamarisk were obtained locally.

Seven maunds apricot stones were sown, and 3 maunds 36 seers peach stones from Kandahar; 9½ maunds willow cuttings were put in, obtained locally, and 5,000 (number) from Quetta.

40. The 7th Bombay Cavalry were encamped at the plantation from 9th May to 6th June 1891, and consumed, at the ordinary ration rate, 6,900 maunds grass; but in reality much more, as the quantity fed each day was not checked off, or in any way restricted.

41. The Government share of produce of crops cultivated by villagers on the plantation came to 268 maunds barley, 230 maunds wheat, 881 maunds bhusa, and 25 of melons on a total area of 176 acres.

Two hundred and twenty-six maunds barley were disposed of to the 7th Bombay Cavalry; 41 sold locally, and the rest sown. All the wheat was sold; 859 maunds of the bhusa were made over to the Commissariat Department, the rest being fed to stock.

The Commissariat Department was also supplied with 119 maunds hay, 230 maunds lucerne, and 35 maunds jawari fodder. One crop of grass was eaten up by locusts and another prevented from growing by the filling up of all the trenches with slimy matter resulting from the destruction of the insects, of which about 10 tons weight was collected by the establishment. The rainfall was very deficient; only 5·325 in the year.

42. The plantation was inspected during the year by Colonel Patch, the Commissary General, and by Major Wingate, special Forage Officer, in December 1891.The Revenue Commissioner, accompanied by the Political Agent and Forest Officer, visited the plantation, and proposed to give up to the zemindars the area south of the Military Road. The Revenue Commissioner further proposed that about half only of the 5,000 acres selected for the Khushdil Khan scheme should be taken up at present, and that if the rest should be required hereafter it should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The canabranch for this

scheme has not yet been made. A short cutting was dug to water the small nursery established for the supply of plants whenever the scheme may be sanctioned.

7.—EXPERIMENTS.

43. Of the species introduced in 1890-91, the Himalayan conifers, with sweet chesnuts and grafted fruit trees, all succeeded well. Of the foreign seeds imported by the Deputy Conservator, only *Pinus maritima* had any success, with a few *Pinus grandis*. A considerable number of *Eucalypti* were raised and grew well, but most were cut off by frost in the winter.

44. The following sowings have been made in various places, with great success in germinating, especially of the Himalayan conifers:—

Pinus Gerardiana	2½	seers.
„ longifolia	32½	„
„ excelsa	4	„
Cedrus deodara	6	„
Pistacia vera	1¾	„
Walnut	5,394	No.
Eucalyptus	10	species.

The few *Pistacia vera* in the Forest garden and nursery of about five years old suddenly made growth in the spring of 1892, of from 1 foot to 2 feet, though the largest plant had not previously attained more than 6 inches. Six hundred and fifty-eight chinar cuttings (*Platanus orientalis*) were put down and are doing well, as also those of former years.

45. The following plants were obtained from the Annandale gardens for the Cantonment Magistrate:—

100 Cupressus torulosa.
100 Deodar.
100 Pinus excelsa.

A five cypress and a well grown "chir" (*Pinus longifolia*) were given from the Forest house garden for planting in front of the new Quetta church.

8.—BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

BUILDINGS.

46. In the Zangi Lora plantation two huts have been built for the establishment. At Thalli a small hut in the village was purchased and repaired. At Peshin a hut was repaired and re-roofed for the munshi on royalty collection.

COMMUNICATIONS.

47. The following statement shows the progress in roads and paths:—

FORESTS.	Previous. M.	Previous. ft.	Present. M.	Present. ft.	Total. M.	Total. ft.	REMARKS.
Hazar Gang	...		1	265	1	265	10 feet wide.
Zarghun	1	3,520	2	519	3	4,039	3 feet to 5 feet
Zangi Lora	0	530	0	4,250	0	4,780	New work, 4 feet.
Dhobi Ghât	0	1,558	0	1,632	0	3,190	3 feet to 5 feet; 303 feet of 10 feet.
Quetta Nursery	0	2,533	...		0	2,533	2,110 of 3 to 7 feet, and 433 of 10 feet.
Wam Kach	...		0	2,700	0	2,700	7 feet wide.

Repairs were carried out at a cost of R84. The nursery roads were widened to admit of carts, and 303 feet of cartroad made in the Dhobi Ghât. In the Zangi Lora a wooden bridge was made over the central drain.

48. In the bed of Wam Tangi stream ten embankments, aggregating 5,388 cubic feet of dry stone walling, have been made, with the object of reclaiming ground from the stream for nurseries.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS.

(a)—TIMBER.

49. From the unclassed forests in the Ziarat Range 1,208 juniper bullies were cut out of the remains of a forest fire of former years; 225 were sold at Mangi; 382 sent to Quetta; and 301 to New Chaman. Great difficulty was met with in getting the poles transported from the forests to the railway at Mangi; 300 were left *in situ* for want of carriage. From Zangi Lora 9½ maunds of dead apricot trees were brought to depôt; 46 willow poles and 5 maunds dead apricot trees from Dhobi Ghât, and 7 poplar poles from the nursery.

(b)—FUEL.

50. In the Quetta depôt 4,694 maunds juniper were received from the Zarghun forests, against 6,475 maunds in the previous year. It would have been easy to bring in a larger quantity, but the operation was not financially a success, and was undertaken to act as a check on the Quetta wood sellers. From the unclassed forests 589½ maunds hard wood were brought to depôt. In the Sibi depôt 3,196 maunds were received from the forests, against 3,454 maunds of 1890-91.

51. The Quetta winter was very mild, so the forests and roads were never closed, with the result that wood was brought in freely by wood-cutters from the unclassed forests and sold at a lower rate than the Government wood; but there is no doubt that if there were no Government stock the market price would immediately rise. During the autumn the Deputy Conservator of Forests proposed to close certain places in the neighbourhood of Quetta to wood-cutters under the rules for regulating the cutting of protected trees, with the double object of saving the few remaining trees, and of inducing the wood-cutters to remove some of the large supply of dry wood in the Zarghun forest. The terms offered were sufficient to yield at least as much as the ordinary daily wage, and men owning several bullocks or camels could have made several rupees per diem. The political authorities, however, thought that the proposal would interfere too much with the people; so the scheme fell through.

II.—REMOVALS BY PURCHASERS.

(a)—TIMBER.

52. In the Ziarat Range 14 juniper trees, measuring 350 cubic feet, were cut by the Public Works Department. In the Sibi Range 98 cubic feet of tamarisk and "jand" timber were sold by measurement, and 864 tamarisk and capperis, etc., rafters, estimated at 866 cubic feet; the figures of 1890-91 being 63 cubic feet and 276 rafters respectively.

From the unclassed forests it is estimated that 2,284 cubic feet of bullies were removed by permit-holders.

(b)—FUEL.

53. In the Sibi Range the quantity of fuel removed by purchasers was only 1,055 cubic feet, against 15,660 cubic feet of the previous year. The reason of this decrease is that the forests have been exhausted, and only such trees as are uprooted by the action of the Nari river, or are likely to be carried away by floods, are removed, and the greater part of this produce is taken to depôt.

54. The quantity of fuel removed from the unclassed forests under a system of permits is estimated at 133,899 cubic feet. This amount is chiefly for the Quetta market. In addition to this 786 cubic feet were removed by Government agency. This estimate cannot be taken as more than approximate, as it is arrived at by converting into cubic feet, at an arbitrary rate, the number of maunds calculated to have been removed by the total number of loads, which last is the only known figure in the calculation.

(c)—MINOR PRODUCE.

55. Grass and grazing in the Dhobi Ghât and Zangi Lora plantations yielded R423, as against R240 and R246 of 1890-91 and 1889-90, respectively. In the Sibi Range the three years' outturn is as follows :—

	R
1889-90	264
1890-91	186
1891-92	277

These items have to be given in cash values, as the quantity of grass consumed cannot be ascertained.

56. The receipts from grazing in the Sibi Range amounted to R234-13-9. The revenue on this head might be increased, but there can be no doubt that the damage done by the constant trampling of cattle in these forests far exceeds any value that can be recovered in fees; for this reason grazing is restricted to a short period when the permission is most appreciated by the villagers. These forests have very little mature wood left in them, and rest is essential. Miscellaneous grass for R42-4, "Khar," was sold for R20 in the Sibi Range; from the Quetta nursery R28 of lucerne, and R12 of fruit and flowers; from the Zarghun forest R20 of "zira" (cummin). Fruit trees from the plantations were sold for R894.

III.—FREE GRANTS AND REMOVALS BY RIGHT-HOLDERS.

57. One hundred and thirty-five fruit trees were given free to orchard owners near Quetta, and two pieces of wood, estimated at 2 cubic feet, given to right-holders in the Sibi Range.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

58. The figures for three years are herewith shown, compared with those of 1891-92:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1888-89	5,668	15,994	10,326
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727
1891-92	20,609	30,497	9,888

RECEIPTS.

59. This is the highest revenue yet attained in Baluchistan. The increase is under IV *b*, which shows R16,343, against R8,009 of 1890-91. Most other heads show a decrease when compared with the previous year. The falling off under I *b* is explained under paragraph 50, and that under II *a* in paragraph 52. Under I *a* there is a receipt of R284 where no sales were made last year, and under II *d*—grazing; the increase, R946-4, against R448, is chiefly to better grass in Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghât owing to the abundant winter rains.

60. As long as there is any wood left within reach of Quetta outside the State forests, the sales from the latter must be limited, and this is rather a matter of congratulation than of regret, as the period of rest thus afforded them is of the greatest benefit. In a few years, when the unclassed forests have been cut out, the State lands will be in a better condition to yield a good income than at present.

A.—EXPENDITURE.

61. There is an increase in I *a*, R398 to R62 of 1890-91, as in the year under report juniper bullies were cut for the first time for sale at Quetta and elsewhere. The expenditure of R1,503 under II in 1891-92, against R655 in the previous year, is due to the fact that the latter shows only three months' working of the royalty collections. The amount spent in 1891-92 was rather more under roads, and that under buildings less, than the corresponding items for 1890-91. The total expenditure under A of the two years is almost identical.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

62. The only item which requires comment is that under I *c*, where an increase of R855 is due to the appointment of the Ziarat Forester, and of some additional guards on newly constituted State forests. The total under travelling allowance exceeds that of 1890-91 by only R16.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

63. There was a great failure of rain throughout the year, and the winter of 1891-92 was remarkably mild; very little snow fell. It was very noticeable in the summer that the high peak of Khalifat repeatedly attracted rain-clouds, when the surrounding country, and even hills not five miles distant, were absolutely without rain.

64. At the request of the Political and Railway authorities proposals were made for draining and planting the civil station and Railway land at Shahrig, which has always been unhealthy, partly from the nature of the soil, which is a stiff deep clay, and partly owing to the swampy rice cultivation close to the station.

65. Early in December 1891 a Conference was held under the presidency of the Agent to the Governor-General, the late Sir Robert Sandeman, to discuss the prospects of oil and coal, and also forest matters. With regard to the latter, the main conclusion arrived at was that the Departments using large quantities of firewood should import it from Sind, and that the local resources should be kept intact for use in time of emergency. It was also proposed that special attention should be paid to growing grass near Quetta, and that for this purpose it would be advisable to spend a considerable sum of money annually on artesian wells, several of which had already been successfully sunk in the neighbourhood of Quetta. The Inspector-General of Forests came up to Quetta to represent the Government of India in the Forest Department at the Conference. The Commissary-General, the Special Forage Officer, Western Circle, and the Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, also attended, and the chief local civil and military officers were present.

APPENDIX I.

Measurements of Juniper Trees, Ziarat.

No.	Sept. 2, 1890.		Sept. 12, 1891.		Remarks.
	H.	G.	H.	G.	
1	14' 9"	11½"	15' 7"	11"	These eleven are on the Ziargat Forest in a walled enclosure above the Mangi Ziarat road, except Nos. 8 and 9, which are just outside the wall; Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were not trimmed or cut in any way in 1890; the others were all more or less trimmed.
2	4'	4¼"	4' 5"	4½"	
3	31'	2' 5"	31' 2½"	2' 4½"	
4	25' 6"	2' 3¾"	25' 11½"	2' 3"	
5	3' 3"	4"	3' 5½"	3¾"	
6	8'	3"	8' 4"	3"	Damaged near road.
7	9' 10"	6½"	10' 6"	7"	Originally two nearly equal stems; the smaller cut away.
8	2' 7"	2¼"	...	...	
9	5' 5½"	1¾"	5' 10½"	2¼"	
10	6' 6½"	3"	6' 10"	3⅞"	Above water channel on Ghwoshki ridge on old camping ground. No. 10 had a flower bed made round it in 1890, which perhaps accounts for its growth.
11	13' 3"	10¾"	13 3"	10¾"	
12	6 7"	2½"	6' 7"	2½"	
13	21' 1"	1' 7"	21' 11"	1' 7"	

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

ANNUAL FORM No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Reserved State Forests, 1891-92.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1891. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1891. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1892. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1892. Equivalent in square miles.	No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Baluchistan.	Sibi.	Thal Chotiali District, Sibi Tahsil.	Dehpal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
			Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
			Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
			Lehri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
			Bakra	1,687	3	...	...	1,687	3		
			Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
			Bakra Plantation	1	...	...	...	1	...		
	Quetta.	Quetta District and Tahsil.	Dhobi Ghât	10	...	¾	...	10¾	...		
			Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...		
			Zangi Lora	40	...	...	...	40	...		
			Zarghun	5,760	9	...	...	5,760	9		12½ acres added, but not notified.
			Zarghun, Central	13,520	21	...	...	13,520	21		
			Hazar Ganj	5,440	8½	...	...	5,440	8½		
		Pishin District and Tahsil.	Popalzai	1,313	2	203	...	1,516	2	No. 6981, dated 5th Nov. 1891.	
			Torkhel	188	...	...	188	...	...	No. 7827, dated 8th Dec. 1891.	
			Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
			Shebo reserve	3,300	5	...	...	3,300	5		
	Ziarat.	Thal Chotiali District, Bori Tahsil	Chanter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
		Thal Chotiali District, Shahrig Tahsil.	Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
			Wam Kach	...	...	2,320	...	2,320	4	No. 4922, dated 28th July 1891.	
			Zargat	2,760	4	...	...	2,760	4		
			Pil	1,280	2	...	...	1,280	2		
			Shaidan	2,520	4	...	...	2,520	4		
			Kurbi Kach	2,160	3½	...	...	2,160	3½		
			TOTAL	50,189	78	2,523¾	188	52,524¾	82		

CAMP ZIARAT,
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 50.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1891-92.

Forest Division.		Cases pending from 1890-91.	New Cases of the Year: Injury to forest by fire.	New Cases of the Year: Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	New Cases of the Year: Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	New Cases of the Year: Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Disposed of during the year: Convictions: Cases.	Disposed of during the year: Convictions: Persons.	Disposed of during the year: Acquittals: Cases.	Disposed of during the year: Acquittals: Persons.	Disposed of during the year: Total: Cases.	Disposed of during the year: Total: Persons.	Cases pending at close of year.	Remarks.
Sibi	A	1	...	4	1	...	5	6	2	2	4	7	6	9	...	One case disposed of out of court.
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta	A	...	...	122	1	2	125	125	121	266	4	30	125	296	...	
	B	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	4	7	...	...	4	7	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ziarat	A	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	
	B	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	15	16	...	...	15	16	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	A	1	...	137	2	2	141	142	134	279	8	37	142	316	...	
	B	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	19	23	...	...	19	23	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

N.B.—A means cases taken into Court.
B means cases disposed of under section 67 of Indian Forest Act, 1878.
C means undetected cases.

CAMP ZIARAT,
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

ANNUAL FORM No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Plantations, 1891-92.

Range.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On 1st April 1891.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1892.	Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	Remarks.
	Regular Plantation.							
Sibi	Bakra	1	......	......	1	......	......	
Quetta	Dhobi Ghât	10	¾	......	10¾	196	432	
"	Zangi Lora	40	......	......	40	543	476	
"	Shebo	1,076	600	......	1,676	7,678	23,118	
Sibi	Sirkari Nala	5	......	......	5	......	37	
		1,132	600¾	......	1,732¾	8,417	24,063	
	Cultural Operations.							
Sibi	Sibi Depôt	2	......	......	2	......	129	
"	Gulu Forest	......	......	......	......	......	77	
"	Debpal	......	......	......	......	......	8	
Quetta	Nursery	3	......	......	3	627	555	
"	Gwal	1	......	......	1	......	20	
"	Hazar Ganj	1	......	......	1	......	24	
"	Zarghun	1	......	......	1	......	76	
Ziarat	Zargat	......	1½	......	1½	......	12	
"	Chanter	......	½	......	½	......	8	
"	Pil	......	½	......	½	......	11	
"	Shaidan	......	½	......	½	......	6	
"	Wam Tangi	......	......	......	......	......	4	
"	Talerai Nursery	......	¼	......	¼	......	68	
	Total	8	3¼	......	11¼	627	998	

CAMP ZIARAT,
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1891-92 and Agency of Exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the Rough; Logs.					Timber in the Rough; Poles.					Sawn or squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
I.—Reserved Forests.																										
Baluchistan	...	350	...	...	350	106	866	...	2	974	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	98	16,848	1,055	...	...	17,903	19,325
TOTAL .	...	350	...	...	350	106	866	...	2	974	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	98	16,848	1,055	...	...	17,903	19,325
II.—Protected Forests.																										
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Unclassed Forests.																										
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,284	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	1,33,899	...	...	1,34,685	1,39,385
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,284	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	1,33,899	...	...	1,34,685	1,39,385

Charcoal should be shown by its equivalent in fuel, the quantity of wood consumed in producing it being entered in cubic feet, solid.

ANNUAL FORM No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By Free grants.		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	
BALUCHISTAN . . .	Grass-cutting (lease)	...	...	50	420	...	...	...	...	50	420	
	Grazing by permits	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	275	
	Illicit grazing	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	53	
	Head loads	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	Lucerne and hay	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	Kanasar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khar	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	
	Flowers and fruits	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	Fruit and other trees	...	...	12,514	894	135	8	...	...	12,646	902	
	Zira (cummin)	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	1,732	135	8	...	...	...	1,740	

Annual Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally, during the year 1891-92.

Particulars.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No.	Total of each head. Quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Balance at commencement of year.						
Sibi—		Mds.				
Firewood	...	1,791	2,865			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	937	1,519	...	2,728	4,384
Received from the Forests in Depôts.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	3,196	5,114			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	5,298	13,342			
Poplar bullies	7	...	14			
Willow "	46	...	92			
Juniper "	382	...	764			
Mangi, etc.—						
Juniper bullies	826	...	1,652	1,261	8,494	20,978
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,261	11,222	25,362

Particulars.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No.	Total of each head. Quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Removed by Purchasers from Depôts.						
Sibi—		Mds.				
Firewood	...	3,760	6,016			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	716	1,168			
Poplar bullies	3	...	6			
Willow "	7	...	14			
Juniper "	129	...	258			
Mangi—						
Juniper bullies	225	...	450	364	4,476	7,912
Used by the Department.						
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	7	14	...	7	14
Lost by Dryage.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	305	488	...	305	488
Balance at close of the year.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	922	1,475			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	5,512	13,679			
Poplar bullies	4	...	8			
Willow "	39	...	78			
Juniper "	253	...	506			
Ziarat and Chaman.						
Juniper bullies	601	...	1,202	897	6,434	16,948
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,261	11,222	25,362

Annual Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1891-92.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	On hand at commencement of the year. No.	On hand at commencement of the year. Cubic feet.	On hand at commencement of the year. Value.	On hand at close of the year. No.	On hand at close of the year. Cubic feet.	On hand at close of the year. Value.	Difference in Value. In favour of the year.	Difference in Value. Against the year.	Remarks.
	Mds.		R	Mds.		R	R	R	
Firewood	2,728	...	1,087	6,434	...	2,752	1,665	...	
Total	2,728	...	1,087	6,434	...	2,752	1,665	...	

ANNUAL FORM No 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Summary of Revenue *of the different Divisions during* 1891-92.

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p
RECEIPTS.	
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—	
a. Timber	284 2 0
b. Firewood and charcoal	1,755 2 3
c. Bamboos	...
d. Sandal wood	...
e. Grass and other minor produce	1 4 3
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—	
a. Timber	99 12 3
b. Firewood and charcoal	160 6 0
c. Bamboos	...
d. Grazing and fodder grass	786 2 6
e. Other minor produce	946 0 0
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	4 4 2
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	16,343 1 11
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—	
a. Fines and forfeitures	129 5 9
b. Refunds	...
c. Other sources	99 2 3
TOTAL RECEIPTS	20,608 11 4

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during* 1891-92.

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.	
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—	
a. Timber	398 5 1
b. Firewood and charcoal	3,105 2 3
c. Bamboos	...
d. Sandal wood	...
e. Grass and other minor produce	...
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS	1,503 6 3
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	...
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	...
V.—RENT OF LEASED FORESTS AND PAYMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS IN FORESTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT	...

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1891-92*—continued.

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p.
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—	
a. Purchase of cattle	...
b. Feed and keep of cattle	...
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	208 12 6
VII.—Communications and Buildings—	
a. Roads and bridges	734 11 3
b. Buildings	163 2 9
c. Other works	75 0 0
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of Forests—	
a. Demarcation	231 7 0
b. Compensation for land and rights	...
c. Surveys and working plans	73 0 6
d. Sowing and planting	1,937 6 10
e. Protection from fire	...
f. Other works	613 15 8
IX.—Miscellaneous—	
a. Refunds	2 0 0
b. Law charges	...
c. Other charges	267 3 1
Total A—Conservancy and Works	9,313 9 2

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

	R a. p.
I.—Salaries—	
a. Conservators	...
b. Superior officers	10,800 0 0
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	4,721 15 8
d. Office establishments	756 0 0
e. Deputation and special allowances	1,470 0 0
II.—Travelling Allowances—	
a. Conservators	...
b. Superior officers	1,883 9 0
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	451 8 9
d. Office establishments	158 12 11
III.—Contingencies—	
a. Stationery	87 13 3
b. Carriage of tents and records	88 15 3
c. Rents, rates, and taxes	...
d. Pay of police guards	...
e. Official Postage	117 7 6
f. Sundries	647 12 3
Total B—Establishments	21,183 14 7
Grand Total of Expenditure	30,497 7 9

Calcutta,
The 6th May 1892.

(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM NO. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Dr. *Account Current for the year 1891-92.* *Cr.*

Dr.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
To CASH BALANCE	...			20	1	5
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—						
Income Tax—Deductions from salaries	...			319	1	0
„ REVENUE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY FORM No. 58	...			20,608	11	4
„ Service Funds—						
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	...			...		
„ Additional, Bengal	...			...		
Military Fund—Bengal	...			...		
„ „ Madras	...			...		
„ „ Orphan Fund—Bengal	...			...		
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	228	11	0	...		
General Family Pension Fund	...			...		
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...			...		
				228	11	0
„ DEPOSITS	...			...		
„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—						
Forest cheques drawn	29,724	0	4	...		
Inter-Divisional Transfers	..			...		
				29,724	0	4
„ Advances recoverable	...			53,828	13	2
„ Suspense	...			...		
„ Account Current (other Governments)—						
Remittances from Government of Punjab	...			424	9	1
„ Inter-Departmental Transfers—						
Public Works Department	...			...		
Military Department	...			...		
Civil Department—						
Jail	...			...		
Mathematical Instrument Department	...			...		
Miscellaneous	...			...		
TOTAL	...			1,05,153	15	4

Cr.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
BY EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY FORM No. 58	...			30,497	7	9
„ Deposits	...			...		
„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—						
Remittances to Treasuries	20,448	11	4	...		
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...			...		
				20,448	11	4
„ Advance Recoverable	...			53,971	15	6
„ Suspense	...			...		
„ Account Current (other Governments)—						
Remittances to the Government of	...			...		
„ Inter-Department Transfers—						
Public Works Department, Ordinary Branches	35	0	0	...		
„ „ „ Military Works	125	0	0	...		
Military Department	...			...		
Civil Department	...			160	0	0
„ Cash Balance	...			75	12	9
TOTAL	...			1,05,153	15	4

CALCUTTA;

The 6th May 1892.

(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,

Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1891-92.

DIVISION.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		REMARKS.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan	121 11 8	53,828 13 2	53,950 8 10	165 12 8	53,971 15 6	54,137 12 2	187 3 4	......	
TOTAL .	121 11 8	53,828 13 2	53,950 8 10	165 12 8	53,971 15 6	54,137 12 2	187 3 4	......	

CALCUTTA;
The 6th May 1892.

(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Financial Results of the year 1891-92.

DIVISION.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Baluchistan	2,040	3,800	18,569	12,216	14,481	20,609	30,497	
TOTAL .	2,040	3,800	18,569	12,216	14,481	20,609	30,497	

CAMP ZIARAT;
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan Division.

No. 2273-E., dated Fort William, the 19th December 1892.

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4694, dated the 5th August last, forwarding the Annual Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92, together with your Resolution reviewing the report.

2. The area of State forests, which was augmented by 50 per cent. during 1890-91, received an addition of only 5 per cent., or 4 square miles, during the year under review, the total reserved area at the close of the year being 82 square miles. The Governor-General in Council agrees with you in considering that greater progress might have been made. More energetic steps might have been taken to utilize in this direction the provisions of the recent forest enactments, and it was unnecessary to suspend or delay operations pending the assembly of the Forest Conference. The Thalli and Zarghun tracts were declared State forests after the close of the year, and early steps should be taken for the reservation of other forests in Ziarat and the Zhob District, or elsewhere as may appear desirable. The facts narrated in the Deputy Conservator's report are evidence of the rapidity with which unreserved forests are disappearing, and the Forest Conference has recommended the extension of reserved areas. The Government of India, accordingly desire that the whole question should be systematically considered with a view to the reservation and conservancy of all tracts which, after due investigation, it may be found expedient to maintain permanently for the supply of fuel or fodder.

3. Under the head of "Protection and Improvement" it is satisfactory to observe that no forest fines occurred during the year. The number of breaches of the forest rules was 160, as against 84 in the preceding year. The increase is attributable to the new rules having been in force throughout the year, instead of for three months only, as was the case in 1890-91. Of the total number of offences, 142 were prosecuted in Court, the percentage of convictions obtained being 94. In 19 cases compositions were accepted, and 1,297 trespassing cattle were impounded. From the fact that large herds of sheep and goats trespassed in the Shebo plantation, it must, it is feared, be inferred that the protection afforded to this area, upon which considerable sums are annually expended, is not altogether effective. The Deputy Conservator has omitted to report as to the manner in which the new regulations are regarded by the people of the country; but the Governor-General in Council is glad to know that you are unaware of the prevalence of any general discontent respecting them.

4. The report shows clearly that the recovery and growth of existing trees and underwood has been materially assisted by closure and general protection. The climatic conditions of the year were favourable to natural reproduction, but much damage was done by swarms of locusts which destroyed or injured a great number of trees. More precise information regarding the loss thus occasioned should be included in the report for the current year.

5. Sufficient attention appears to have been paid to the maintenance and extension of plantations. Works undertaken under this head have been adequately summarized in your Resolution; but the report does not comment on the existing results of sowings and plantings undertaken in past years, and I am to request that this subject may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Conservator. The introduction and distribution of non-indigenous fruit and forest trees continue to be important items in the work of the Department. It should be reported how far the imported species continue to maintain themselves as years go by. Judging by the results obtained from similar experiments elsewhere, reliable conclusions upon this point cannot be drawn for a considerable number of years after first introduction of the new species.

6. The total outturn from the forests in timber and fuel was 158,710 cubic feet, or 13,685 cubic feet in excess of the previous year. Of this outturn, 6,122 cubic feet were timber, 2,522 cubic feet of which were extracted by departmental agency.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1891-92 . . .	20,609	30,497	9,888
1890-91 . . .	15,723	29,450	13,727
Difference in 1891-92 .	+4,886	+1,047	−3,839
Average for the five years ending 1890-91 .	12,686	19,799	7,113

7. Considering the conditions of the province, the financial results of the year, as marginally noted, were satisfactory. The revenue was the highest hitherto obtained, and there is a prospect of considerable expansion in the future, when the exhaustion of the open forests compel the people to resort to the reserved areas.

8. The most important step taken in regard to the year's administration was the assembly of the Forest Conference at Quetta in December 1891, to consider and report on questions connected with the supply of fuel and fodder in Baluchistan. The view of the Conference that it is expedient to maintain the local Forest Department, and to extend the scope of its action, has been already endorsed by the Government of India. Other Resolutions adopted by the Conference are still under the consideration of His Excellency in Council, whose orders on them will be communicated to you in due course.

APPENDIX IX.

NOTE.

ON A TOUR THROUGH THE ZHOB DISTRICT IN THE WINTER OF 1892.

I reached the Chari Mehturzai on 18th October, and on 19th went up a long valley eastwards, leading to the high ridges which shoot off from "Surghwand" mountain. The upper part of this valley up to the foot of the main hill is exceedingly well wooded with KHANJAK, mixed in many places with ash. The former are said to be jealously guarded by the inhabitants, and as long as there is no demand for fuel, the trees are sufficiently protected. Leaving the valley a few juniper are seen on the hill sides and tops, but they are not worth specially preserving. The map is rather misleading and also incomplete; the valley immediately on the north of "Surghwand", and running in a westerly direction has fair juniper and ought to be preserved. The forest there has been much hacked by traders, who export bullies to the Pishin illaquas. A good view of the surrounding country as far as Hindubargh on the north and the Khatoka hill on the east was obtained, there is no forest worth noticing.

2. On the 20th I went up the Kand hill, 10,941 feet; there is hardly any vegetation on it, a few khanjak along the south flank just above the plain, and some scattered and very stunted juniper higher up, and on the top a grand view is obtained from the summit, looking over the hills at the head of the Barshore valley, Haji Khan Killa, and all the Toba hills and plateau to Killi Abdulla; two long spurs appeared in the distance to have good forest on them, they must be explored from the Pishin side.

3. Descending the Kand hill into the Kamchughai valley the slopes are bare, as the formation is a schist which is constantly slipping. On the opposite or left bank there is a belt of khanjak beginning just above the mouth of the ravine, and following the bend of the hill into the main valley extends nearly to Hindubagh.

4. There is also some khanjak in the Matdaghan valley opposite Hindubagh to the south.

5. On 21st I marched to Hindubagh, and learning there from the Tahsildar that Major MacIvor wished me to go round by Babu China, I returned on 23rd to Kamchughai; the last few miles of the ravine were very bad. During the next three days the camp struggled up the ravine to the top of the Kotal, which is very incorrectly placed on the map, and then descended on a scarcely better path, finally coming out on 26th into the fine open "Rod" valley at Zharghez, a few miles above Babu China. I was told at Hindubagh that the road was practicable for camels; but in many places I had to make the road, and in others the camels were got over only by the help of numerous coolies. There is no forest of any sort on the way; the valley on each side of the Kotal is well cultivated, and has fine willows and apricots: at Kan there are some bits that remind one of an English stream. On the plateau at the top of the Kamchughai valley there is a little stunted juniper of no value.

6. On the 27th I went up the Sakir hill, 10,125 feet; at the foot of the various ravines there is some khanjak and ash, and on the slopes a very few juniper. The formation of the range of which Sakir peak is the highest point, is a very dry, barren sand stone; the top of the hill is a mere ridge cut into a series of peaks with precipitous sides on the south and very steep slopes of bare rock on the north, consequently very difficult of access. From the top one gets a magnificent view for miles over the broken country towards Ghazni.

7. On 28th I marched down the Babu China valley to Maidan Kots, there is some good khanjak in a ravine south of the former place; but the best piece of forest, and one which will be worth reserving lies on the right bank of the main stream, and extends for about 6 miles above the point where the valley takes a short turn to the west; the trees grow over the whole slope facing the valley.

8. Just above Maidan Kots, which is merely a flat place on the right bank of the stream without any cultivation, is a very strongly sulphurous spring. It is remarkable that from Babu China to the end of the valley there is no cultivation, though there is both water and land. It is said that the latter belongs to Kazha and the former to Babu China, hence the difficulty; but the Kazha channel is not taken off till quite the extreme end of the valley,

where nearly all the water has disappeared into the stoney bed, while the whole way down to within about a mile of the Kazha channel head there is a fine stream.

9. Emerging out from this tributary into the Zhob valley, one finds a wide salt plain covered with Holaxylon and other salt-loving plants, and near the river tamarisk bushes. There is no forest growth in the valley worth mentioning, between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman, with the exception of some mixed khanjak and tamarisk in the Voltoi ravine, south-west of Killa Saifulla, and some khanjak at a considerable distance among the hills opposite Gwal on the left bank of the Toi tributary. The first olive trees is met with in the ravine below the new rest-house at Tang Hyderzai. On the plain near Fort Sandeman a few zizyphus are met with, but much grazed and hacked.

10. The forest zone seems to begin at Fort Sandeman. On the left bank of the Zhob river is the Surghar hill, so named on the map; the name I was given was Sangeghar, the western side of which is well wooded with olive; and in the ravines khanjak, a very marked peak on the slope, is the limit of the better forest. The whole of this area, including the southern face, should be reserved. There is also a sprinkling of trees further north, and on the eastern face of the hill, but not in sufficient number to form a forest.

11. On the north-west of the Siri Toi or Sharan stream is the great Speraghar or Ghustoi range, rising to 8,900 feet. The deep ravines on the eastern face are all well wooded with olive and khanjak and higher up ash to some extent replacing the olive; but as the soil is the result of dry sand stone, the trees are all small and stunted, though growing more closely together than is usual in Baluchistan. On the northerly aspects towards the top of the range pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) occurs in patches, increasing in numbers till at the summit the whole range for miles is covered with pines, which extend down the western slope in dense, black-looking patches following the spurs and moister depressions. The pine is of a better type near the southern end of the range, particularly on two spurs close to the extremity.

12. There is a fine block of khanjak, olive, and ash at the southern end of the range overlooking the Ambora Tangi. The eastern face only is wooded, all the western face seems bare. There is very little advance growth in the pine forest; but this can hardly be expected, as the seed is all gathered for consumption, and sale by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. As this range is more than 25 miles from Fort Sandeman, and as much from Mir Ali Khel, which is the nearest point to the north where the Zhob Valley Railway would pass, there is no immediate fear of any cutting taking place; but all the forest on this hill is worth reserving for future use, and to this end some attempt should be made to secure natural reproduction by seed. If the gathering of the seed by the inhabitants cannot be completely stopped, it would be advisable to divide the pine forest area into two portions, in one of which seed might be collected, and in the other allowed to fall or be sown. In case of various villages claiming a right to gather the seed, each over a certain area could be sub-divided as above.

13. From Speraghar I returned to Fort Sandeman and went to Shinghar. The hills on the right of the road are more or less covered with olive, with khanjak in the ravines.

14. From Abdul Haq's village at the foot of the main Shinghar hill, a path leads up a wide ravine with fine olive, khanjak, and ash. These are much larger than those on the Speraghar hill. The ash is terribly hacked for fodder. On the hills round about there is a sprinkling of olive, in some places growing closely together; where the open ravine ends, and the real ascent begins, there is a particularly fine patch of ash. These three species gradually cease, as one rises, till about 6,500 feet they have disappeared. From this to about 7,500 feet there is no forest vegetation. The ground is covered with ephedra and berberis almos exclusively. At about 7,500 feet on the north aspects the pine begins, the other exposures being chiefly bare, or having some scattered bushes of the above-named kinds with a little cotoneaster and spiroca; a few small wild almonds were also noticed. Ascending higher, the pine becomes more common, and grows in patches on other aspects as well as north, but still appears to grow there best. From about 8,000 feet the pine takes possession of the hill altogether, and stretches away northward along the range for some three or four miles. It also descends on both east and west down the flanks of the hill. The best piece is that from the highest peak northwards.

15. The tree rarely grows straight; it seems to have a desire to bend: even young plants are curved, very few trees have a single straight leader; the largest tree noticed was about 60 feet high and 14 feet in girth. Most of the forest is composed of trees 30 to 40 feet high. Many trees are dead The cause in some cases being fire, in other the severe conditions, of life, considerable heat in summer, great cold in winter, high winds at all times, and a scanty rainfall. The soil of Shinghar is, however, more fertile than that of Speraghar, having more clay in the sand stone of which the hill is formed. Again Speraghar is an isolated high hill,

while Shinghar benefits from the moisture attracted by the neighbouring Kaisar-Takhat, Suleman range.

16. The pine will doubtless yield a sufficiently good timber for any houses which may here after be built at Shinghar. They are preserved to some extent by the Pathans for their edible seeds, and the people say they have divided up among themselves the whole forest, each man or family having a portion allotted.

17. The villages are all much lower down than the pines, and have abundant olive and pistacio trees for building purposes, so that there seems no prospect in the immediate future of extensive fellings of pine: no special protection is required, but fire should be carefully guarded against; and if the forest is to be kept up, a certain portion of the seed must be allowed to sow itself. The same measures might then be introduced as suggested for Speraghar, *viz.*, to divide up the entire forest into blocks to be worked in rotation; the seeds of each block being gathered in alternate years only. There is a remarkable absence of young trees and seed even more than in Speraghar.

18. From the top of the range a fine view of the Takht and Kaisar hills is obtained. There is dense forest, said to be *Pinus excelsa* and *Pinus gerardiana*, mixed with a little juniper, on the shoulders and spurs facing northwards, and on the less precipitous ground between the two ridges due west of the Takht gop; also along the hill some way south of the Takht. This must be valuable forest which will yield building timber, both for local purposes and export when the country is opened out.

19. The Haripal country from Abdul Haq's village down to the Saliaza stream, a distance of some 16 miles by about 2 wide, is all well wooded with olive, khanjak occurring in the ravines, and the other pistacio, *Cabulica musica*, "buzhgi," occasionally mixed in; two very good blocks of olive jungle are called "Narkhezai" and "Malkhozai," forming a strip about one mile by 5 or 6 long, lying almost due north and south and starting about 5 miles below Abdul Haq's village. In the latter of these I found some men burning charcoal for the commissariat at Fort Sandeman. Their mode of manufacture was very simple, consisting in setting fire to a number of standing green olive trees and letting them burn till consumed; a more wasteful process could hardly be imagined. I instructed the men to burn dry wood in future in pits, and told them they would be punished if they burnt more green trees; and I also brought the matter to the notice of the Political Agent.

20. South of the Saliaza stream lies the isolated hill known as Babarghar, a block about 8 miles long by 2 broad, with a stream running down the centre, thus forming a sort of amphitheatre. On the slopes facing inwards there is very little forest growth, except near the lower end on the right bank, where there is some fair olive. On the north face there is a good patch of forest, called Kazhe Tsang, about 4 miles by 2 miles, which from its position close to Apozai is valuable, and should be reserved.

21. From Saliaza Sar the eastern slopes of the hill, which separates the Haripal's from Kapip, are well clothed with olive throughout a length of some 12 miles, and on the southern side of the Saliaza Sar the Babar valley has also a great deal of the same species which moreover is abundant on the broken hills at the head of that stream.

22. On my return journey I went by "Kashmir" through the Musakhel country to Mekhtar. A little to the east of "Kashmir" is a good block of olive forest, and the western slopes of the range, which forms the watershed between the drainage which flows towards Fort Sandeman and that through the Vihowa Gorge to the Punjab, are clothed with olive as far south as Gash.

23. Near the top of the hill a good deal of box was found. This is the only place in Baluchistan where this plant is known to exist, though farther north it is recorded by Dr. Aitchison in the Kurm valley the plant here is only a bush and not as large as that found in the hills above Rawalpindi.

24. The central portion of this dividing range is formed of indurated, clay, mostly of a white colour, which forms a conspicuous feature. The olive almost disappears, and at "Atalkots," about 5 miles on the eastern side of the Kotal, is replaced by "palus," the phulai of the Northern Punjab, *Acacia Modesta*, which continues to be the predominating species from this place down to the Anambar river. A little below Atalkots the ravine opens out, and the broad bed is covered with fine acacia, while on the hills around there are scattered trees. As a general description it may be stated that throughout this acacia district it grows chiefly in stony ravines and depressions, in many places marking out the country into a series of strips, narrow belts of jungle between broader plains of grass land with a few zizyphus trees. A good piece of forest, consisting chiefly of acacia with a good deal of zizyphus and *Tecoma undulata*, "rohrai," the lahura of the Punjab and fine grass, chiefly saba and "chimbar," occurs about

half way between Toi Sar and Musa khel Bazar, stretching from a small hillock in the centre of the valley up to the daman of the hill, on area of some 3,000 acres, which would be worth reserving except that it is so far from any market or export line: all up the valley there is both olive and acacia, while on the hill to the east there are strips of olive, alternated with bare slopes of sheet rock.

25. From Musakhel to Mekhtar the path leads through almost uninhabited country with some grass lands, long strips lying between low ridges with olive and acacia sprinkled about in the hills. From "Atalkots" to Mekhtar the water is very salt; on the main hill west of Toi Sar it is particularly nauseous, being bitter as well as salt.

26. From Mekhtar along the valley down to the Anambar river, the description above given of the acacia country applies. There are several broad flats along the valley which would be worth reserving. One where the ravine from "Wat" falls into the stream, another both north and west of Arzi and Daman villages, while there is a large area on the south of the Main Gadhar range, stretching down to the Anambar river on the south-west and bounded by an outlying ridge on the south-east, which bears good forest and will probably soon be useful for producing firewood for the Loralai commissariat and bazar.

27. Following the course of the Anambar river there is no forest of any sort till its junction with the Narechi stream. From this point for about 10 miles up the latter there is a strip of forest from quarter to one mile broad along the banks. ***Populus Euphratica***, "bhan," of the Punjab, locally "spina," is confined to the banks and grows to a good size: mixed with it and on one or both sides is tamarisk: this forest is resorted to in the winter by hundreds of Hazaras, Ghilzais, and others whose tents are pitched in groups, sometimes as many as five hundred (500) together. Men, women, and children hack the trees for fodder for their herds of camels and donkeys, and gather firewood for their own purposes. Thus the forest presents a very deplorable condition.

28. At present the produce is not saleable except a few large trees for beams for buildings in neighbouring villages. It is therefore a question, whether it would be worth while to select any portion; for reservation would entail exclusion of browsers, if it is to be of any effect at all. At the same time the small term fee levied is insufficient compensation for the great damage done by these herds of camels and donkeys; and the wood used by these squatters is taken without any payment at all.

29. I would suggest that a portion of the forest, say one-fourth at the lower end, should be taken up as a reserve, and that in the rest cutting of trees and lopping branches should be totally prohibited, and that a small wood tax be levied per tent on the squatters, local inhabitants being entitled to free firewood.

30. This forest is the only one of its kind known in Baluchistan, and so presents a special case.

31. From Chotiali I went *viâ* Duki to Loralai, there is no jungle of any sort on the way. From Loralai I went up to Kohar Tangi where there is olive and khanjak for a distance of some 5 miles up from the mouth, chiefly in the wide bed of the stream and on the hlil on the left bank; the slopes on the right bank are nearly bare, a few trees exist in the ravines.

32. This forest has been preserved from Loralai wood-cutters, hitherto by order of Major MacIvor, but just before my visit a contractor named Akram, with the connivance of a malik named Bagh, cut down about 150 trees, all khanjak, for supply to the Commissariat Agent, Loralai. The cutting was stopped, and the matter reported to the Political Agent.

33. If scattered trees, which form one of these jungles, are once cut down, no reproduction can take place without strict exclusion of browsers; the matter therefore is one for serious consideration. The trees grow at considerable distance apart, so that a large area has to be taken up to protect a small number of trees. Near Loralai all the jungle has been cut, and the Kohar Tangi will now be called on to yield the supply of firewood. It seems to me that the inconvenience to those who have hitherto used this area for their flocks and herds must be faced and the forest reserved, otherwise in a few years the trees will have been destroyed beyond possibility of reproduction.

34. From Kohar Tangi I returned to Quetta by Sanjawi and Harnai. There is a good deal of scattered olive on the northerly slopes of the Tor Ghar and Pau hills, which may eventually be utilised; but at present the general protection already afforded by the prohibition of cutting is sufficient.

35. In making proposals with regard to the management of the Zhob District, two points have to be prominently brought forward:—

1st—That there is no revenue at present, and even the imposition of a royalty fee would bring no very large sum, as it would practically be levied only on the

wood required at Fort Sandeman. To reserve forests under the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, and place them under this Department would entail an expenditure of about ₹150 per annum for every 5,000 acres roughly calculated as the cost of protective establishment.

2nd—That every tree cut down will fail to coppice, and die out, unless camels and goats are prevented from browsing on the young shoots; the truth of this is abundantly proved by the bare state of hills about Quetta and along the Harnai route.

36. The advent of the Railway would, of course, change the present state of affairs, as regards demand on the forests and consequent revenue from them, but till some demand arise, I would suggest that the care of the forests should be left with the Political Agent and his subordinates with such help as the forest officer can from time to time give.

37. In the immediate future, it is necessary to restrict the cutting of wood for Fort Sandeman, so that definite areas should be cut over, and then strictly closed to browsers. The hills nearest the station have been almost denuded, it would be best to restrict the cutting for this year at all events within the area already attached. In the autumn I should like to go again over the ground and lay down boundaries, and go more fully into the question than I was able to do in my first visit.

38. To define the area within which I propose to restrict cutting for 1893, only one line is required, as on the south and west there is no forest for some considerable distance. Starting from the south-west corner of the Babarghar hill, the line would for about four miles follow the watershed, then keeping the same north by east direction would pass along a series of peaks on the western flank of the range and cross the Saliaza valley above Hasanzai to Takai village, thence, after continuing the same course for about 16 miles north by east along the prominent outer ridge, the line would turn at right angles west by north along the tops of the small hills down to Brunj, thence crossing the river it would mark off the south east corner of the Sangegarh hill.

39. There is, of course, not very much wood in this area, but there are remains of former forest, which would probably suffice for the hot weather consumption; if more be needed, it should be taken from the south and south-west of the Babarghar hill. All cutting on the north of that hill to north and east of the line from Takoi, and in the Haripal country, should be strictly forbidden.

40. For future felling the system should be to mark out the various tracts into blocks, and as each block is cut out, to close it absolutely against browsers, and, if possible, to other cattle also.

41. As soon as the Railway work commences, the best areas, which should be marked out in advance, ought to be protected by the appointment of regular forest guards, against whose pay there would be some set off in the revenue which would result from the increased demand for fuel.

42. I further propose that the royalty sanctioned in the rest of Baluchistan should now be levied in the Zhob District: with the proceeds of this royalty, the Political Agent would be able to appoint a forester on ₹20 or ₹25 with a small fixed travelling allowance and a couple of guards on ₹10 each, whose duty it would be to see in a general way that the rules be not transgressed, bringing to notice for punishment any specially grave offences, such as that mentioned above, of burning green trees for charcoal, and more particularly to explore all the forest tracts, so as to be able to give detailed information for the benefit of the Forest Officer when selecting reserves hereafter, and special attention should be given to the working of the rule prohibiting the lopping of trees.

43. In extending No. 774-F., of 13th August 1890, to the Zhob District, the following should be added to the list of reserved trees:—

Botanical Name.	*English.*	*Vernacular.*
Pinus gerardiana.	Edible. Pine.	Chilghozha.
Acacia modesta.	Accacia.	Phalies.
Ziziphus.	None.	...
Tecoma undulata.	None.	Rohrai.
Populus euphratica.	Poplar.	Spina.

44. As regard grass there is an abundant supply on Babarghar on the hills to the north of the Saliaza Sar, on Sangeghar, and elsewhere; nevertheless fodder is scarce and expensive in Fort Sandeman; the grass on the hills will, of course, increase greatly whenever the forests are

closed to grazing, but I think it will be well worth while to form a grass reserve near the station; the ground to the south and south-west is watered by ravines coming from the Babarghar range, and almost any piece of land there would repay the trifling expense of closing. I would take the nearest piece available, say, 4 square miles or 2,500 acres adjoining the little isolated hill on the west of Fort Sandeman; many of the ravines already bear bushes, which, if preserved, would afford protection to the grass, and eventually yield small fuel. A line of dry stone pillars would be sufficient to mark the boundary; perhaps a ditch would have to be dug near the station to keep out cattle, but the area is so convenient for inspection that trespass would be easily put down. For the first year the better kinds of grass should not be cut till after the seed had fallen; the coarse grasses would bring in some return, if sold as bedding, in the more level places litter from the Cavalry and Levy sowars lines might be spread out, and money will always be well laid out in small bunds to retain water. In two or three years the grass reserve would repay all the outlay on it and bring in a good revenue.

45. A tracing is attached, showing the line proposed, and in a general way the position of the forests near Fort Sandeman; this tracing has been compiled from several incomplete preliminary survey sheets which do not all correspond with each other, and as, though rough, it represents a good deal of labour, I should like it returned to me for future reference.

46. I am greatly indebted to Major MacIvor for having informed me of the localities most worth visiting, and for help of every kind throughout my tour.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,

Deputy Conservator of Forest in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X.

Annual Report by the Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, for the year 1892.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dispensaries.—The following is a list of the Civil, Railway, and Public Works Dispensaries in Baluchistan:—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.
1	Quetta Civil Dispensary.
2	Pishin ditto.
3	Gulistan ditto.
4	New Chaman Civil Dispensary.
5	Shahrigh (Hurnai) Civil Dispensary.
6	Loralai ditto.
7	Thal Chotiali ditto.
8	Kalat ditto.
9	Fort Sandeman ditto.
10	Las Beyla ditto.
11	Hindubagh ditto.
12	Killa Saifulla ditto.
13	Bar Khan ditto.
14	Musakhel ditto.
15	Sibi, Civil and Railway, Dispensary.
16	Bostan Railway Dispensary.
17	Shahrigh ditto.
18	Colliery Works Dispensary, Khost.
19	North-Western Railway Engineering Works Dispensary, Mud Gorge.
20	Civil Works Dispensary, Fort Sandeman.
21	Petroleum Works Dispensary, Khattan.
22	Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway Dispensaries.

Of the above-named dispensaries, that of Khattan was permanently closed on the 5th April, when the petroleum works at that station were stopped.

A temporary dispensary (not shown above) in connection with the Hirok Railway Dispensary was opened at Mach.

Sanction was received for the establishment of civil dispensaries at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Musakhel, and Barkhan, from the 1st April 1892, and also for the appointment of a travelling Hospital Assistant for the North-Western Railway for the section of the line, between Bostan and Chaman, from 1st January 1892. But Hospital Assistants had not been procured to take charge of any of these institutions at the end of the year, although every effort was made to obtain men from the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Imperial Service, the Medical Schools, and private sources.

From the 21st May till 21st June an additional Hospital Assistant was employed at the Railway Dispensary, Mud Gorge.

The civil dispensary, Shahrigh, was removed to Hurnai in the month of March 1892.

The civil surgeoncy of Quetta was taken over from me by Surgeon-Captain Edwards on the 16th April 1892.

Attendance of patients at the dispensaries in Baluchistan.—The aggregate number of patients treated at the dispensaries in Baluchistan was 1,22,758 as against 1,12,809 in 1891, the increase for the year under report being chiefly attributable to the large number of workmen employed on the Bolan Railway construction works, but also due, I am glad to say, to a fairly general increase of patients at the other dispensaries.

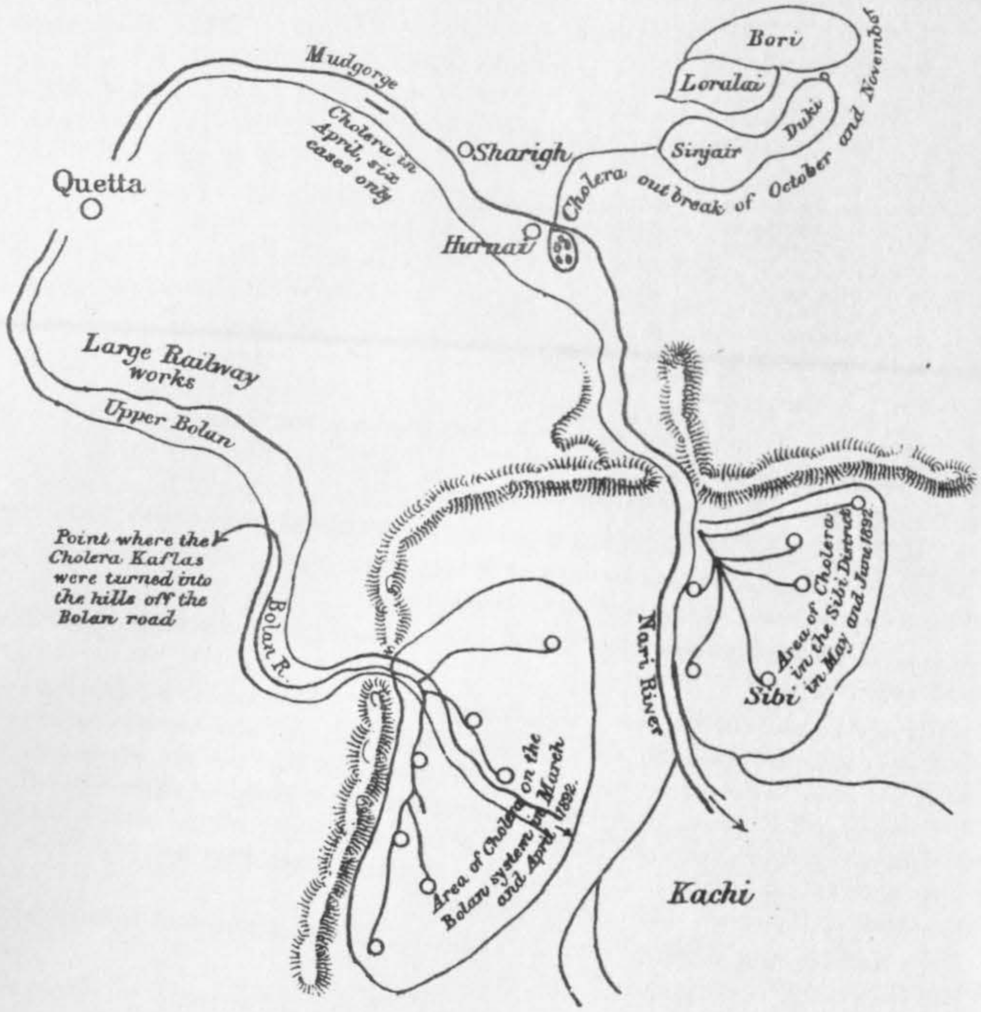
General health.—The general health of the districts during the year 1892 was good.

Fevers.—Malarial and other forms of fever were certainly less prevalent, and examples of the contagious (eruptive, non-eruptive, and respiratory) varieties of fever, which have not yet been satisfactorily classified, were very few.

Scurvy.—Scurvy, as usual, was common and accounted for, and complicated many cases admitted under other affections.

Rough Sketch showing the Distribution of the Cholera Outbreaks on the Bolan and Nari Rivers respectively in 1892.

Agency Surgeon Baluchistan, Quetta, 13th May 1893.



Reg. No 700 F. O.—Nov. 93—165

Zinco, S.I.O. Calcutta

Cholera.—There were two separate outbreaks of cholera in Northern Baluchistan in the course of the year 1892. The first began in the month of March in a few native villages* below the lower entrance of the Bolan Pass. The disease appeared suddenly and without warning in these villages, and soon spread to all the villages dependent on, and supplied by, the Bolan river water. A large number of the inhabitants of these villages are nomad Brahuis, who migrate to the higher altitudes in the spring season, and they carried the disease with them up the Bolan Pass along the river. These travellers were turned off the military road, and were prohibited from proceeding by the regular road further up the Pass, and were obliged to find their way to their homes by a circuitous route through the hills. Before they had reached their homes they had got rid of the disease, and consequently they did not infect the localities in which they afterwards settled. The result would, I believe, have been different if they had been allowed to proceed direct to their homes by the usual road through the Upper Bolan Pass. In this case they would have reached their respective destinations more quickly, and, in all probability, they would have carried the disease along with them to their new homes, and there would have been an outbreak of cholera in the Mastung, Quetta, Pishin, and Kanak valleys which might easily have spread elsewhere. At this period of the outbreak the disease was, practically speaking, confined to the Bolan river system of water-supply. But a little later on it spread to the Nari river system, and first showed itself in one of the villages on the Nari system nearest to an infected village on the Bolan system. From this focus the disease was carried to other villages in the Sibi District, and the mortality was considerable. The disease also spread to most of the large towns in the Kachi.

* See rough sketch attached.

On the 25th April, six cases occurred at Mud Gorge.

The second outbreak of cholera began in the villages in the Bori valley in the month of October, where it undoubtedly was introduced by a Kafla of infected Nasirs. Many villages in the Bori valley suffered, especially those which are dependent on surface streams for their water supply. From Bori the disease was carried by the same agency to the Duki and Sinjani villages, and later on by way of the military road, and still by the same agency, to a group of villages in the Hurnai valley and to Spintangi. This outbreak followed in the wake of the same Nasir Kafla which was eventually stopped until the disease disappeared.

There are some very interesting features in this outbreak which deserve notice—

(*a*) The outbreak passed from Bori to Duki and Sinjani, without touching Loralai, which lies right between these two districts.

(*b*) The outbreak at Hurnai was confined to a group of villages fed by the same stream. All the villages on this stream suffered, and it was on this stream that the Nasirs had encamped, and where they lost two of their number from cholera.

(*c*) It will be observed that although cholera was prevalent in the neighbourhood, neither the Loralai cantonment nor the bazar, nor the Hurnai bazar, Fort, or Railway staff, nor the villages in the Hurnai valley dependent either on springs or pure mountain streams for their water-supply, suffered even to the extent of one case of cholera.

(*d*) It will further be observed that the outbreak did not advance along the line of Railway either upwards or downwards from Hurnai, and that the large works at Khost, Mud Gorge, and elsewhere on the line of Railway not many miles distant from the scene of the outbreak, escaped altogether. These results I attribute entirely to the nature of the water-supplies at the places mentioned. These water-supplies (springs, covered iron tanks, and underground karezes) are securely protected from infection and consequently they are safe. Had these communities been dependent upon exposed surface streams, I have no doubt the disease would have spread.

A few cases of cholera were reported in May among the Barghawal Sheranis and at Gul Kach in the Zhob District.

The history of these two outbreaks of cholera closely resembles that of others already recorded in former years. The disease generally first appears among the people living on the Bolan or Nari systems of water-supply, which consist of exposed surface irrigation streams easily susceptible of pollution and infection, or it suddenly breaks out among workmen who are dependent on open exposed streams for their water-supply. The disease is then carried from one exposed water-supply to another. And as these supplies are often limited in number and far apart, and as the travellers generally march long distance to their homes, infection is quickly and widely spread in all directions. In my opinion all open exposed streams, especially those on the line of frequented roads or Kafla tracks, are never safe as they are always exposed

to pollution and infection from many sources. The only extensive and sudden outbreaks of cholera we have had in the last fifteen years in Baluchistan have occurred in villages or collections of men congregated along open streams. While, on the other hand, towns, villages, and other communities supplied with water taken direct from springs, artesian wells, or deep karezes, which are not susceptible of pollution or infection, have never developed cholera to any great extent.

Selection of camps.—These facts lead me easily to the conclusion that if we are to secure not only our civil but our military communities from cholera, we must provide them with a pure water supply, and strictly forbid the use of all river and other surface supplies, for, as I have already said, they are never safe, especially within a cholera-stricken area. I know that this principle has not hitherto been generally observed in the selection of camping grounds, and that sites on open rivers and streams have been selected for convenience sake. Such selection ought not, in my opinion, to be made any longer, and instead of this, ordinary camps ought, when practicable, rather to be chosen on dry open ground away from river beds and surface streams, and with the object of securing reliable water-supply from deep karezes, springs, or artesian wells.

Arrangements might easily be made on many of our large public works and military roads for a reliable water-supply. For instance, the abundant springs in the Bolan Pass near the military road have not been utilized, and the rest camps below Mach have been located near the open streams which have already been the occasion of some of our worst outbreaks of cholera.

Cholera camps.—With regard to cholera camps, not only for the ordinary civilian workmen, but also for bodies of troops, I am of opinion that frequent changes of camp are not only unnecessary, but are often injurious, the men probably drinking impure infected water on the march or, on the other hand, infecting the water-supply of the country as they proceed from camp to camp. The placing of cholera camps on the water-supply of the country would, under any circumstances, be a very wrong measure for very obvious reasons. All these camps should therefore be located on high, open, dry, and clean and, if available, uncultivated ground, at a considerable distance away from the nearest water, so that individuals should not touch the public supply either to infect it, or to be infected by it. The camp should be supplied with water from a source known to be pure and free from infection, by Railway service, carts, or other means. In this way a pure water-supply would be provided, the risk of using infected water would be avoided, the public generally would be protected from infection from the camps, and the necessity for, and the ill-consequences attendant on the worry and fatigue of frequent changes of camp would be avoided. If a reliable water-supply was not procurable, then the men might have boiled water served out to them, which, if not pleasant to drink, would at any rate meet the chief object in view, and the inconvenience would only be temporary. The chief features in the precautionary measures taken in Baluchistan to prevent the spread of cholera among the civil communities were the provision of a good and safe water-supply and the regulation of the traffic as seemed most suitable and necessary.

Vaccination and small-pox.—There was no small-pox in Baluchistan during the year 1892.

Two vaccinators were employed in the Quetta-Pishin and Thal Chotiali districts throughout the year, and 2,184 vaccine operations were performed by them.

An additional vaccinator was entertained for the Zhob District in December 1892.

Meteorology of the year 1892.

Name of Month.	Average minimum.	Average maximum.	Total rainfall.	Direction of wind.
January	31·6	59·7	0·75	C
February	33·5	57·1	0·88	C
March	39·5	74·7	0·78	C
April	44·2	80·5	0·07	C
May	51·7	85·3	...	W. N. W.
June	57·8	86·3	0·74	W. N. W.
July	64·8	93·4	..	C
August	60·5	87·1	1·32	C
September	43·3	82·9	...	C
October	38·9	76·5	...	C
November	30·9	49·6	0·06	W. N. W.
December	31·4	51·1	3·36	W. N. W.

QUETTA,
The 13th May 1893.

(Sd.) J. C. FULLERTON, I.M.S., *Surgeon-Major,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XI.

Reprot on the working of the Engineering Department of the Nort Western Railway (Frontier Section) for the Half-year ending 30th June 1892.

No. $\frac{766}{M.G.R.}$, dated Quetta, the 20th September 1892.

From—The Superintendent, Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta,

To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 30th June 1892.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section have been maintained during the half-year ending 30th June 1892, in good working condition and repair.

3. The mean mileage maintained by Revenue was:—

Description.	1st half-year of 1892.	1st half-year of 1891.
Double line	...	...
Single line	260·077	303·179
Sidings	67·042	69·550
Total .	327·119	372·729
Total cost per mile including sidings was .	2,170·40	1,895·53

The difference of 45·610 less mean mileage maintained is explained below:—

ADDITIONS—

	Miles.
1. Line taken over from Chaman Extension	69·750
2. Accident siding, Sibi	0·030
3. Extension of Sanari slip siding	0·040
4. Nasak catch siding	0·052
Total .	69·872

DEDUCTIONS—

	Miles.
1. Bolan line transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaff-Bolan Ry. .	—115·298
2. Regrading line Sibi to Nasak	—0·064
3. Difference in measurement of sidings in Quetta Division . .	—0·120
	—115·482
Net deduction .	—45·610

4. The total Revenue expenditure for the past half-year has been R7,09,978, and was more than the similar charges for the corresponding half-year of 1891 by a sum of R3,458. This sum is distributed over the sub-heads of account as follows:—

Heads.	Sub-heads.	1st half-year of 1892.	1st half-year of 1891.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Reduction.
		R	R	R	R
I.—General Superintendence.	(1) Engineer's salaries .	41,342	43,956	...	—2,614
	(2) Allowance of do. .	7,849	8,894	...	—1,045
	(3) Subordinate Supdce. .	21,158	22,677	...	—1,519
	(4) Allowance of do. .	3,831	3,811	20	...
	(5) Overtime allowances .	...	...	...	...
	(6) Office expenses . .	21,225	21,065	160	...

Heads.	Sub-heads.	1st half-year of 1892.	1st half-year of 1891.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Reduction.
		R	R	R	R
II.—Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way.	(1) Wages	1,20,730	1,41,873	...	—21,143
	(2) Materials	32,505	19,861	12,644	...
III.—Repairs of Bridges, etc.	(1) Bridges and Tunnels	84,569	59,965	24,604	...
	(2) Miscellaneous	2,49,440	1,50,525	98,915	...
IIIa.—Conservancy of Rivers	......	29,517	96,200	...	—66,683
IV.—Repairs of stations and buildings.	(1) Repairs of stations and buildings.	28,447	7,743	20,704	...
	(2) Repairs of staff quarters	29,214	51,369	...	—22,155
VI.—New Minor Works	......	3,989	340	3,649	...
VII.—Unclassified Expenditure.	(1) Plantations	3,278	2,682	596	...
	(2) Tools and plant	4,609	25,720	...	—21,111
	(3) Loss on stores	...	23	...	—23
	(4) Carriage of Revenue stores.	28,275	49,816	...	—21,541
	Total	7,09,978	7,06,520	1,61,292	—1,57,834

5. The following are brief explanations of the causes of the differences:—

A. I. General Superintendence. Decrease due to transfer of Bolan District, etc.

A. II. Maintenance of permanent-way.

(1) Decrease due to reduction in gangs and to the transfer of Bolan District.

(2) Increase due to temporary debits of materials in use at Mudgorge which will be re-adjusted hereafter and also to more renewals in Shahrig District.

A. III. (1) & (2) Increase almost wholly due to the heavy expenditure on the re-alignment near Mudgorge.

A. III. (a) Decrease due to there having been comparative immunity from floods in 1891-92, and consequently less expenditure on special Revenue flood works on Shahrig District.

A. IV. (1) Increase due to re-modelling of Shahrig and Mudgorge station buildings and to special repairs in Quetta District.

A. IV. (2) Decrease due to less repairs done as compared with the corresponding half-year, during which heavy renewals of roofs of quarters at Shahrig were executed.

A. VI. Increase due to more new minor works having been executed on the Shahrig District.

A. VII. Decrease due to less special Revenue flood works being executed on Shahrig District.

6. Particulars of the relaying of a portion of the road, *viz.*, at mile 172 with 75lb material during the half-year as given below, was executed in order to obtain a stock of Denham Olphert's material as a reserve:—

Particulars.	No. of miles removed.	Description of rails removed.	Description of sleepers removed.	Remarks.
Shahrig District.				
75lb. F. F. steel rails	One mile	One mile 75lb D. H. rails.	One mile D. and O. sleepers.	The mile of 75lb D. H. rails and D. and O. sleepers removed from mile 172 has been kept in reserve for future renewals.

7. The expenditure on special works during the half-year amounted to R4,22,681, the principal of these are for flood works on Shahrig and Quetta Districts and for the re-alignment near Mudgorge.

8. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year after allowing for credits on account of permanent-way and other materials returned to stores, was R2,90,371, and was incurred principally on the following:—

Open Line Works.

Shahrig District.

	R
Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak	34,277
Corrugated roofing for Shahrig staff-quarters	19,359
Drainage scheme, Shahrig	3,134
Flood works, Shahrig District	39,245
Sloping cutting, mile 500	3,825
Siding for accident trains, Sibi	1,325
Re-alignment, mile 217	2,358
Improving watering arrangement, Kochali	1,495
Altering tanks, Shahrig District	1,601

Quetta District.

	R
Alteration to skew bridge, Thames Nullah	6,540
Drainage scheme, Quetta	10,355
Altering Fuller's Camp station	2,543
10′ arch at mile $\frac{253}{89}$	6,125
Repairs to staff-quarters at Quetta	32,069
Additions and alterations to Bostan-Gulistan Section permanent-way	53,523
Additional protection works, Shahrig to Kach Kotal	29,954
Improvement to 6×10′ bridge, mile $\frac{233}{17}$	6,475

Shalabagh District.

Military sidings and platform, Chaman	6,099
Flood works (Quetta District)	47,412
Raising line between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan	10,531

9. Works completed and in progress :—

(*a*)—WORKS COMPLETED.

Shahrig District.

1. Collection Rip-rap.
2. Building in one pier Tanduri bridge.
3. Tanduri watering arrangements.
4. Kochali well.
5. Regrading mile 186 to 190.
6. Enlarging tanks at Spintangi, Sanari, and Nasak.
7. Repairs to bund No. 213.
8. Algudda bridge extension by three more spans and bunds.
9. Corrugated roofs to staff-quarters, Shahrig.
10. Station building, Shahrig.
11. Clerk's quarters. do.
12. Drainage, scheme do.
13. Re-alignment, mile 217.
14. Bridge 3 of 10 and 4 of 10 in 216th mile.
15. Re-alignment 219—220.

Quetta District.

16. Drainage scheme, Quetta.
17. Altering skew bridge over Thames Nullah.
18. Corrugated iron roofing to stations and offices and staff-quarters at Quetta and repairs to latter and on the line.
19. Remodelling Kachh station building.

Shalabagh District.

20. Bridges at miles 290—292.
21. Brakesmen's quarters, Gulistan.
22. Signals, Shalabag.
23. Three new minor bridges, Gulistan and Kil'h Abdulla.
24. Military sidings, Chaman.
25. Piping 4″ and 6,″ do.
26. Re-erecting Kil'h Abdulla goods shed at Chaman.
27. Goods shed enclosure, Chaman.

(*b*)—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Shahrig District.

Cutting back cliff, mile 464 (145).
Sloping cutting, mile 500 (181).

Quetta District.

Remodelling Mudgorge station building.
Mudgorge tunnel shoot.
Re-alignment near Mudgorge.
Corrugated iron roof to Mangi station.
Extending Dirgi pipe line.
Additions and alterations to block No. 41, Quetta.
Store Depôt at Quetta.

Shalabagh District.

Block houses small tunnels.
Do. Khojak main tunnel.
Trial boring, Gulistan—Pipes being pulled up.
Raising line between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan.
Open line survey between Kil'h Abdulla and Chaman.
Khojak main tunnel.
Equipment of running shed, Chaman.

10. LINES UNDER SURVEY.

A survey for what is termed the Base Hospital siding at Quetta (being an extension of the Commissariat branch of the Military sidings past the Hospitals, and continuing up to the present Infantry barracks) was taken in hand at the request of the Military Department, and an estimate amounting to about R58,000 prepared; the General Officer Commanding the District, however, considered that the good to be obtained was not commensurate with so large an expenditure, so the matter was dropped.

The survey of a portion of the open line, *viz.*, Kil'h Abdulla to Chaman, was undertaken under sanction conveyed in Manager's No. 921 W.W. of 30th April 1892, with a view to preparing (as had been previously done for the Sind-Pishin State Railway) a complete set of plans and sections of the line as it actually exists. The work has not yet been completed.

11. LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

1. Line between Kil'h Abdulla and Chaman on 1st January 1892.
2. New bridges, mile $\frac{216}{11}$, $\frac{216}{18}$ on 15th January 1892.
3. Approaches to Thames Nullah bridge (near Quetta) main line on 25th January 1892.
4. Re-alignment, mile 186—187 on 9th February 1892.
5. Diversion round Algudda on 16th February 1892.
6. Re-alignment, mile 291 on 7th March 1892.
7. Do. mile 219—20 on 21st March 1892
8. Additional span to Algudda, mile 524 on 6th May 1892.
9. Re-alignment, mile $\frac{217}{14}$, $(\frac{538}{12})$ on 28th May 1892.

12. MINERAL RESOURCES.

At Khost 4,344 tons of screened coal and 3,180 tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year, and was distributed as under:—

		Screened coal.	Small coal.
Locomotive Department, North Western Railway	tons.	4,190	128½
Engineering do. do. do. do.	„	144	104½
Mushkaff Bolan Railway	„	...	2,879
Used in Colliery	„	2	2
Coke manufacture	„	6½	66
Private sales	„	1½	...
TOTAL	„	4,344	3,180

ACCIDENTS.

Shahrig District.

13. *On 27th January 1892.*—A villager while trying to save one of his cows that attempted to cross the line at mile 485/8, as No. 9 Up Goods was approaching, was dragged on to the line. The cow was knocked off the line by the cow-catcher, but the man was run over and cut to pieces.

On 31st March 1892.—A labourer whilst riding on a material trolly, which got derailed at mile 464, was thrown forward and the wheels passed over his left leg severing it from the body. The man has since succumbed to the injuries.

On 12th April 1892.—The wheels of tender of engine 380 H. L. of No. 1 Up Mail were derailed alternately at mile 503 owing to a slight unevenness in the line. The rails were slewed and 9 Up Goods engine utilized in dragging the derailed tender on to the line.

Quetta District.

On 7th March 1892.—At mile 553 between Mangi and Mudgorge the leading wheels of rear engine No. 379 got derailed through some unknown cause. The line was blocked for over 6 hours, and the excessive detention to trains was due to faulty appliances carried on the engine to facilitate the re-railing of engines, etc.

Shalabagh District.

On 27th January 1892.—At mile 26 (Chaman Extension mileage) the leading wheels of leading engine of 28 Down Goods got derailed through sinkage of the outer rail on a new piece of line, which resulted in a detention of 1½ hours.

14. DAMAGES BY FLOODS AND RAIN.

Shahrig District.

On 27th April 1892.—At mile 464 between Tanduri and Nari about 20,000 c. ft. of rock and clay fell from the hill side blocking the line for 4 hours and 15 minutes.

On 10th June 1892.—At mile $\frac{464}{8}$ between Nari and Tanduri a heavy boulder fell on to the line blocking the road, and causing a detention of 2 hours to 2 Down Mail.

On 19th June 1892.—Wing and retaining wall and earth-work of approach to bridge No. 297, mile $\frac{523}{16}$ was washed away by a 6′ flood ; line was blocked for 3 hours.

Quetta District.

On 22nd February 1892.—Between Quetta and Beleli, mile 26/22 near slaughter yard brickfield, a karez subsided which caused the line to sink 5 feet, and 3 Up Mail was detained for about an hour, while the repairs were being executed, before it could be passed over.

On 9th June 1892.—At mile 546½ near Tunnel No. 12 between Mangi and Dirgi, owing to heavy rain, a large boulder measuring 5′ × 5′ and 6′ fell on to the line in precisely the same spot where a 20-feet girder was carried away by a boulder in January 1891 ; line was cleared in about 4 hours from time of accident.

On 19th June 1892.—At mile $\frac{546}{8}$ near Tunnel No. 12 between Mangi and Dirgi, owing to heavy rain, a large piece of rock fell on to the line blocking it for 5 hours and 25 minutes.

Shalabagh District.

On 1st March 1892.—At mile 290 between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan, owing to heavy rain, the diversion was breached in two places. Through communication was restored on the 3rd day by linking in the main line and passing the train over the new bridge.

15. REPAIRS TO LARGE BRIDGES.

Tanduri bridge	Drop wall was built round Pier No. 4.
Algudda bridge, mile 523½ . . .	Extended by 3 spans 20 feet.
Kachh cracked bridge 241¼ . . .	Completed.

16. GENERAL REMARKS.

This half-year has been remarkably free from incident. Very little rain fell till the middle of June, and consequently few of the heavy works done within the last two years have been tested by floods.

Fears were at one time entertained of an epidemic of cholera, numerous cases having occurred beyond Sibi, and the most careful precautions were taken to prevent such an outbreak amongst the large number of labourers collected at Mudgorge. These were entirely successful, and great credit is due to Mr. Harman, the Executive Engineer in charge, and to Mr. Adam his assistant, for their care in this matter.

C. W. HODSON, M. INST., C.E.,

Superintendent, Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta.

APPENDIX XII.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report on the working of the Engineering Department of the North Western Railway (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1892.

No. $\frac{176}{\text{M. G. R.}}$, dated Quetta, the 22nd March 1893.

From—The Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, Frontier Section, Quetta,

To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1892.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section have been maintained during the half-year ending 31st December 1892, in good working condition and repair.

3. The mean mileage maintained by revenue was :—

DESCRIPTION.	2nd half year of 1892.	2nd half year of 1891.
Double line	36·820	......
Single line	186·437	269·689
Sidings	65·351	64·606
TOTAL	325·428	334·295
Total cost per mile including sidings was Rs.	1,514·55	2,346·15

4. The difference of 8·867 less mean mileage maintained is explained below:—

ADDITIONS—

	Miles.
1. Line taken over from Chaman Extension	69·750
2. Accident siding, Sibi	0·030
3. Extension of Sanari slip siding	0·040
4. Nasak catch siding	0·052
5. Siding for Khost weigh-bridge	0·114
	69·986

DEDUCTIONS—

1. Mean mileage of Bolan District transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, M.-B. Railway line, in November 1891	—76·867
2. Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak	—0·060
3. Difference in sidings remeasured, Quetta District	—0·120
4. Sidings for Frontier reserve material, Chaman, transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, M.-B. Railway	—1·680
5. Alterations in Chaman yard	—0·12
	—78·853
Net decrease miles	—8·867

5. The total Revenue Expenditure during this half-year has been R4,92,878, and is less than that for the corresponding half-year of 1891 by R2,91,427.

6. The sum is distributed over the different sub-heads of account as follows :—

Particulars.	Half-year ending 31st December 1892.	Half-year ending 31st December 1891.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	R	R	R	R
I.—General Superintendence—				
(1) Engineers' salaries	38,693	49,188	......	—10,495
(2) Allowance of Engineers, including travelling	7,547	8,516	......	—969
(3) Subordinate Superintendents	19,727	20,637	......	—910
(4) Allowance of do. including travelling.	3,186	3,736	......	—550
(5) Overtime allowances	......	......	......	......
(6) Office expenses	22,017	20,695	1,322	......
II.—Maintenance and Renewals of Permanent-way—				
(1) Wages	1,16,540	1,28,395	......	—11,855
(2) Materials	4,248	21,387	......	—17,139
III.—Repairs of Bridges, etc.—Wages and Materials.				
(1) Bridges and tunnels	51,787	98,253	......	—46,466
(2) Miscellaneous, including earth-work, roads, fencing, etc.	1,71,356	2,44,034	......	—72,678
III (a).—Conservancy of Rivers.	14,994	72,883	......	—57,889
IV.—Repairs of Stations and Buildings—Wages and Materials.				
(1) Repairs of buildings of every description excepting staff-quarters	7,267	25,953	......	—18,686
(2) Repairs of staff-quarters	13,623	32,775	......	—19,152
VI.—New Minor Works.	2,001	5,206	......	—3,205
VII.—Unclassified Expenditure—				
(1) Plantations	2,873	3,042	......	—169
(2) Tools and plant	992	12,132	......	—11,140
(3) Loss on stores	......	47	......	—47
(4) Carriage of Revenue stores	16,027	37,426	......	—21,399
Total	4,92,878	7,84,305	1,322	—2,92,749

7. The following is a brief explanation of the cause of the differences :—

A. I. (1) & (2). Due to the transfer of Mr. Ramsay to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

" (3) & (4). Due to the transfer of the Bolan District to Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

" (6). Increase due to the promotion of Mr. Hollis, Chief Clerk, W. W.'s office and of certain District office establishment.

A. II. (1). Decrease due to the reduction in gangs.

II. (2). Due to the credits for old materials obtained from re-alignment near Mudgorge and to less renewals.

A. III. (1) & (2). Decrease due to the completion of special flood works, etc., on the Shahrig District, and to the transfer of Bolan District to Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

A. III. (a). Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

A. IV. (1) & (2). Decrease due to less repairs done, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1891, during which heavy renewals of roofs of quarters at Shahrig and Quetta were executed.

A. VI. Few new minor works sanctioned during the half-year.

A. VII. (2). Decrease due to the completion of special flood works, Shahrig District.

(4). Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Revenue Expenditure.

8. The expenditure on special unforeseen works, not provided for in the Working Rolls, amounted to R2,11,354. The more important of these are enumerated below :—

	R
Flood works, Shahrig District	31,761
Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak	2,559
Sloping cutting, mile 500	8,000
Side drains, Nasak to Kach Kotal	4,928
Re-alignment near Mudgorge	1,35,905
Ditto in Chapper Rift	9,940
Enlarging bridge in Khanai catch siding	1,856
Flood works, Quetta District	4,118
Kachh cracked bridge	2,194
Converting Pioneer's Mess-house at Shalabagh into native clerk's quarters	1,3[illegible]

Capital Expenditure.

9. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year was R55,627 exclusive of credits for materials. The following statement exhibits the expenditure incurred during the half-year under review on the most important works —

(1) Military Defences, etc.

	R
Troop platform and sidings, Chaman	13,200

(2) Open Line works.

	R
Water-supply, Sibi	1,428
Sloping cutting, mile 500	4,020
Weigh-bridge, Khost	2,620
Gravity water-supply, Dalujal	2,177
Flood works, Shahrig District	8,031
Dirgi water scheme	2,539
Mudgorge tunnel shoot	7,022
Permanent-way gang huts, Kachh	1,728
Sinking an artesian boring „	2,370
Enlarging the bridge in Khanai catch siding	1,624
Drainage scheme, Quetta	3,156
Additions and alterations to staff-quarters, Quetta	4,341
Sub-Inspector's quarters, Quetta	1,353
Store Depôt at Quetta	19,346
Flood works, Quetta District	4,156
Permanent-way, Khojak tunnel	4,446
Under-pinning, ditto	2,463

Special Renewals.

10. No special renewals made during the half-year under review.

Works completed and in progress.

11. The following is a list of the more important works in progress, and completed at the end of the half-year :—

Works in progress.

Capital.

Water-supply, Sibi.
Sloping cutting, mile 500.
Repairs to Kuchali bridge.
Flood works, Shahrig District, 1892-93.
Weigh-bridge, Khost.
Under-pinning, Khojak tunnel.
Military sidings, Chaman.

Revenue.

Re-alignment near Mudgorge.

Works completed.

Capital.

Dirgi water-supply scheme.
Mudgorge tunnel shoot.
Building new set of permanent-way, gang huts, Kachh.
Sinking an artesian boring at Kachh.
Enlarging bridge, Khanai catch siding.
Store Depôt, Quetta.
Sub-Permanent-way Inspector's quarters, Quetta.
Land boundary pillars, Quetta District.
Flood works, Quetta District.
Open line survey between Kil'h Abdulla and Chaman.
Main tunnel, Khojak.
Erecting home signal, Shalabagh.
Block houses, Khojak tunnel.

Revenue.

Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak.
Side drains, Nasak to Kach Kotal.
Re-alignment in Chapper Rift.
Flood works, Quetta District.
Kach cracked bridge.
Converting Pioneer's Mess house at Shalabagh into Clerk's quarters.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

12. At Khost 4,154 tons of screened coal and 1,605 tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year. The above outturn was distributed as under :—

To whom sent.	Screened coal.			Small coal.		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.
Loco. Department, N. W. Railway	4,000	10	0	11	0	0
Engineering ditto	153	5	0	35	10	0
Mushkaf-Bolan Railway	...			1,204	10	0
Coke manufacture	0	10	0	231	10	0
Private sales	0	10	0	122	10	0
TOTAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0

LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

13. Part of new re-alignment at Mudgorge, chains 65 to 95, opened on 2nd July 1892.

Temporary line round Puddle Hollow eased from 250 to 400 feet radius on 28th September 1892.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.

14. The following is a summary of the more important accidents exclusive of flood damages which are shown in paragraph 16 below :—

On 13th August 1892.—At mile 521·7 on Bridge Syada No. 3, while the train was running, the Guard opened the door to signal to the driver, and in doing so he became dizzy and fell on the bridge and was seriously injured.

On 27th August 1892.—A Pathan walking along the line was crossing bridge No. 274 at mile 518¼ when he slipped and injured his foot and died from the effects of the fall. The bridge is a low one, and he ought not to have attempted to cross it.

On 31st August 1892.—At mile 471·5 light trolly of Overseer Jit Singh was run over by No. 1 Up Mail and damaged, no one was injured.

On 9th September 1892.—At mile 521·3 two wheels of 10-ton wagon No. 2494 attached to 4 Up Goods derailed, and thereby caused detention to the train.

On 20th October 1892.—A man named Bhudoo, sweeper, injured in Sibi station yard, being knocked over by engine of No. 1 Up Mail.

On 27th October 1892.—Bogie wagon No. 11913 attached to ballast train engine No. 379 derailed in Shahrig traffic yard dead siding : 2 rails 23 feet, one right hand buffer end rail and 22 bolts broken.

On 23rd November 1892.—A man trespassing was overtaken on bridge No. 297 at mile 523·18 and knocked off by cow-catcher of engine of 1 Up Mail ; he died immediately after being made over to Assistant Surgeon, Shahrig, for treatment. The bridge is a low one (10 spans of 20 feet girder), and he had no business to attempt to cross it.

DAMAGES BY FLOODS AND RAIN.

15. The rain-fall in the lower part of the Shahrig District during June, July and August was altogether exceptional, and much damage resulted both to way and to works.

16. Innumerable petty washouts, and falls of rocks and débris in cuttings occurred, and an abstract of the principal incidents will be found in the printed report on the subject

(Manager's No. 1081 D.G.R. of 5th October 1892, to Director-General of Railways), but in most cases these were cleared by the energy of the maintenance staff without notable interference with the traffic. In spite of all efforts, however, the through communication was blocked on several occasions, of which the following are the principal:—

13th July.—A large slip occurred at mile 464 (formerly known as mile 145). The line here runs on a bench about 100 feet wide, with the river on one side and nearly vertical cliffs on the other. The débris which fell covered the track for about 40 yards to an average depth of 10 feet. After two days' work sufficient spoil had been removed to enable a diversion to be laid round the rest, and traffic was resumed.

31st July.—A heavy slip occurred at mile 487, about 2 miles south of Dalujal station. Part of the west side of the cutting fell in, and covered the track for 100 yards to a depth of 8 feet or more. Owing to the confined position the line could not be cleared till 5th August, but passenger trains were allowed to pass on the 3rd August.

6th August.—A further slip occurred at the same place, and the line was again blocked till the 9th for the mails and the 10th for goods traffic.

13th August.—Bund No. 40 near Gundakinduff was breached, and the railway bank below it washed out in two places at miles 475·7 and at 475·15. Traffic was blocked all day till the damage could be repaired after the flood had subsided.

17. Besides these, several protection works suffered, *e.g.*, the training spurs at the Ambo, Algudda, Nasak and Hurnai bridges, and bunds No. 83 and 86 between Spintangi and Sanari. The training works at 2 × 100 feet bridge at mile 499, however, stood well. The Hurnai station yard was flooded repeatedly. The summer rainfall in the Quetta District was slight, and little damage resulted till December, when numerous falls of rock, etc., occurred. Of these, the only one causing serious detention was that of 31st December, when a large mass of rock overhanging the mouth of Karej Tunnel No. 8 below the Chapper Rift fell in, and the line was blocked till midday on 2nd January.

18. A summary of the rain-fall at a few of the principal stations is given below:—

	Monthly Rain-fall during second half of 1892.						Total for half-year.
	July 1892.	August 1892.	September 1892.	October 1892.	November 1892.	December 1892.	
Sibi	2·92	1·82	...	...	...	0·34	5·08
Tanduri	7·19	3·28	...	...	...	0·58	11·05
Kuchali	2·90	3·58	...	0·06	...	0·64	7·18
Spintangi	3·63	5·95	...	...	...	0·10	9·68
Harnai	3·07	7·79	0·37	0·59	...	1·45	13·27
Shahrig	2·74	5·00	...	0·60	...	2·91	11·25
Dirgi	0·10	0·20	...	...	0·20	0·90	2·00
Mudgorge	0·38	0·52	...	...	...	3·10	4·00
Fuller's Camp	...	0·42	...	...	0·30	3·83	4·55
Bostan	...	1·25	...	...	0·60	5·64	7·49
Quetta	...	1·32	...	...	0·06	3·36	4·74
Gulistan	...	...	...	...	0·10	5·07	5·17
Shalabagh	...	...	...	...	0·40	3·48	3·88
Chaman	0·15	...	...	...	...	3·15	3·20
Average up to Shahrig	3·51	4·64	0·37	0·38	0·10	0·91	9·32
Do. above do.	0·33	0·87	0·47	0·58	0·42	3·86	4·92
Average of whole line	2·39	2·53	0·42	0·44	0·39	2·81	6·48

Repairs to Large Bridges.

19. The fifth and last pier of the Kach cracked bridge having been completed, the girder was lowered on to it on August 2nd, and the staging taken down and put aside till again required.

20. At the Kuchali bridge the original cement bed stones having commenced to disintegrate badly, were cut out and replaced by stone ones, and at the same time the sliding bearing plates were removed and replaced by rockers. The opportunity was also taken to improve the grading of the bridge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

21. The principal incidents during the half-year are the exceptional rain in the neighbourhood of Dalujal and Tanduri during the hot weather, and two great slips at the Mudgorge re-alignment on 3rd August and 10th November at the end of an exceptionally dry season. The first slip though heavy did not interfere with traffic, as the line was still laid at a considerable distance from the slope of the cutting. But the second slip was much more extensive, and was accompanied by an upheaval of the formation and a simultaneous subsidence of the bench made of the spoil of the cutting and by a further movement of the old slipped material towards the river. In consequence of this slip the Government of India have appointed a Committee of Engineers to examine and report on the whole question.

22. An earthquake occurred in the neighbourhood of the Khojak on the morning of 20th December and damaged most of the buildings at Shalabagh and Sanzal. The most interesting feature was, however, a distortion of both up and down tracts at mile 643·6 between Sanzal and old Chaman Fort, which shortened the line by about 2′ 6″ springing the rails out sideways. This appears to have been caused by a dislocation of the earth's crust evidenced by a crack running nearly north and south and crossing the railway at an acute angle. This crack extends for miles in both directions, and is practically coincident with the line of springs which issue from the slope of the Khowaja-Amran range.

23. All the staff worked well. In particular I desire to record that it is mainly due to the great energy and resource displayed by Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, Shahrig District, and the maintenance staff under him, that so little interruption to traffic occurred during the exceptional rains of this half-year. The services of Mr. Logue, Permanent-way Inspector, during this trying time were especially worthy of note. A very little hesitation in dealing with emergencies as they arose might often have converted petty washouts into serious blocks or even into accidents.

C. W. HODSON, M. INST. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section, Quetta.

APPENDIX XIII.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 30th June 1892.

1. The out-put for the half-year was :—

	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	4,343	17	2
Small coal	3,180	7	2
TOTAL	7,524	5	0

2. Source of supply :—

LOCALITY.	Screened. Tons	cwt.	qr.	Small. Tons	cwt.	qr.	TOTAL. Tons	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crop	952	15	0	844	15	0	1,797	10	0
Adit No. 1	407	10	0	339	10	0	747	0	0
" 2	229	5	0	245	10	0	474	15	0
" 3	658	17	2	471	7	2	1,130	5	0
" 4	453	15	0	356	0	0	809	15	0
Takrai	671	0	0	610	0	0	1,281	0	0
Ghuzh	160	0	0	89	10	0	249	10	0
Killa Hakim Khan	770	10	0	212	15	0	983	5	0
Killa Ali Khan	40	5	0	11	0	0	51	5	0
TOTAL	4,343	17	2	3,180	7	2	7,524	5	0

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

MONTHS.	Screened. Tons	cwt.	qr.	Small. Tons	cwt.	qr.	TOTAL. Tons	cwt.	qr.
January 1892	585	2	2	220	2	2	805	5	0
February "	755	10	0	1,477	0	0	2,232	10	0
March "	777	5	0	821	5	0	1,598	10	0
April "	722	5	0	625	15	0	1,348	0	0
May "	727	0	0	20	0	0	747	0	0
June "	776	15	0	16	5	0	793	0	0
TOTAL	4,343	17	2	3,180	7	2	7,524	5	0

4. The coal was disposed of in the following manner :—

Consigned to	Screened.	Small.	Total.
	Tons cwt. qr.	Tons cwt. qr.	Tons cwt. qr.
Loco. Department, N. W. Railway	4,190 5 0	128 10 0	4,318 15 0
Engineering ditto	113 0 0	...	113 0 0
Mushkaf-Bolan Railway	...	2,879 0 0	2,879 0 0
Khojak Division	30 15 0	104 15 0	135 10 0
Used at the Colliery	1 17 2	1 17 2	3 15 0
Coke manufacture at Khost	6 10 0	66 5 0	72 15 0
Private consumers	1 10 0	...	1 10 0
Total	4,343 17 2	3,180 7 2	7,524 5 0

5. The despatches from the commencement have been as under :—

Half-year ending.	Screened.	Small.	Total.
	Tons cwt. qr.	Tons cwt. qr.	Tons cwt. qr.
To end of December 1889	9,462 0 0	1,178 0 0	10,640 0 0
June 1890	5,002 0 0	3,093 0 0	8,095 0 0
December 1890	4,808 0 0	2,638 0 0	7,446 0 0
June 1891	3,628 0 0	2,106 0 0	5,734 0 0
December 1891	3,971 0 0	663 0 0	4,634 0 0
June 1892	4,344 0 0	3,180 0 0	7,524 0 0
Total	31,215 0 0	12,858 0 0	44,073 0 0

6. The out-put from the commencement is as follows :—

Half-year ending.	Main Mine.	Khost out-crop.	Other out-crops.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To end of December 1889	434	6,712	3,674	10,820
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December 1890	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
December 1891	535	1,735	2,364	4,634
June 1892	3,162	1,797	2,565	7,524
Total	10,341	13,295	20,917	44,553

	R	a.	p.
7. The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888 to end of June 1892 amounts to	5,05,579	1	7
Value realized on sale of coal and coke being	5,71,290	2	1*
Profit on working account comes to	65,711	0	6

* Note—The item of R5,71,290-2-1 includes R27,460-10-0, being value of coal realized up to 30th September 1888 and credited direct to block account.

8. The dead work done during the half-year is as follows :—

Diversion in No. 4 adit . . . . 59 feet.
Tunnel at Killa Ali Khan . . . . 37 „

9. The following is a summary of accidents from commencement up to date :—

Class.	Prior to 1890.	1890.		1891.		1892.	Total.
		1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	
Fatal	5	...	2	...	...	...	7
Serious	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
Slight	6	3	...	1	...	...	10
Total .	12	4	3	2	...	...	21

10. Staff :—

Engineer-in-charge . . . . Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.
Mining Manager . . . . Mr. E. L Hope, at R400 per month.
Mining Subordinate . . . Mr. W. F. Viegas, at R150 per month.
Hospital Assistant . . . at R40+25 special allowance per month.

11. *Out-put.*—This exceeds the last half-year's out-put by 2,890 tons large and small mixed, the screened coal out-put alone exceeding last half-year's screened coal out-put by 373 tons. The excess has been mostly in the small coal, a large quantity of which was lying in stock at the beginning of the half-year. This was sent chiefly to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, but the supply being more than their demand, some 800 tons got this half-year are still lying in the yard.

The total despatches have averaged 1,254 tons per month.

12. The largest out-put has been obtained from the district worked by No. 1 and 3 adits, the next largest source of supply being the Khost out-crops.

13. *State of workings.*—In No. 1 adit at the beginning of the year five places were put up to get the pillars lying between these workings and the surface. Of these, one soon got into the old out-crop workings, while the other four are going on. Two of these have given a good supply of coal, but all four are in a bad state, the coal having already been riddled with old places probably driven from the surface, and may shortly cease altogether to give coal.

No. 2 adit workings consist merely of a main-way and return air road and exist chiefly as an air road to No. 4 adit. Some coal may be got from above these workings later on.

No. 3 adit workings will probably be the source of the largest out-put from one district for some time.

Three long wall faces have been opened here, and are working well, though one is giving some trouble owing to a bad roof.

The dips from the end of this adit have been started. The main dip has gone 38 feet and the back dip 40 feet.

There is a good run of water in these, and the pump is kept going continually. The coolies object greatly to working in the water, and progress is consequently slow.

No. 4 adit workings are being opened out east and west, but cannot do very much yet on account of slackness of ventilation. The coal in these working should work very well on the long wall system on account of the thickness of the dirt parting, and it is hoped soon to have a couple of faces open.

The preliminary air roads, however, are hard to drive on account of this thick dirt.

The workings at Ghuzh consist of one main road and an air road. The coal here is disappointing, being at present very thin and crumbly. It may improve further on.

The Takrai workings are in thin and dirty coal on both sides. This is probably due to the proximity of two nullahs. The coal should be better when these are passed.

Killa Hakim Khan has been working during the half-year, and has helped to keep up the supply.

The coal has now become very thin on both sides of the tunnel, and the amount coming from here is but small.

Sanction was accorded in Manager's No. 1164 W.W. of 1st June 1892 for driving an adit at Killa Ali Khan, and this has been started. If the coal is the same thickness down

below as in the out-crop workings, this mine should give a good supply when opened out a bit, several smaller seams will most likely be struck by this in the course of driving, but it is doubtful whether they will be workable.

Looking at the whole series of workings, the only districts in which the coal can be called at all good at present are these worked by adits Nos. 1 and 3 and the Khost out-crops. This being so the out-put may be considered fairly satisfactory.

14. *Sanitation.*—The surroundings of the cooly lines have been kept fairly clean by the sweeper staff, and the health of miners has been good.

The 48 new units sanctioned in Manager's No. 2200 W.W. of 29th October 1891 have been beneficial in reducing the number of coolies living in each unit, and giving those for whom there was not room previously better shelter than the shanties they had been living in.

15. *Ventilation.*—The fan at No. 1 adit continues to work satisfactorily, and the ventilation in this adit and in No. 3 is all that can be desired. Adits Nos. 2 and 4 are not so well off in this respect. Up to May 1892 these workings were dependent on natural ventilation for their air, and as the weather got warmer this failed altogether in the middle of the day. Sanction was accorded in Manager's No. 793 W.W. of 19th April 1892 for a furnace chimney to be built at No. 2 adit, and this has made a great improvement in the workings, though the air current is of necessity feeble and has not much effect beyond the last holings into the air roads.

Progress has been somewhat hindered in these workings on this account, and even now the air road for the east main-way will have to be ventilated by a hand fan till it joins the main air road.

The other workings are all dependent on natural ventilation, and with the exception of one side at Takrai are doing fairly well, the amount of work to be ventilated being small.

16. *Coking experiments.*—Three experimental ovens were built at the beginning of the year, and experiments were started in February. It was found necessary to alter the ovens considerably till the proper type could be arrived at; coking is now proceeding regularly though on a small scale in one of these altered ovens.

The out-put of coke to end of June and for the half-year under report was 17 tons 2 cwts. A separate report has been made on the experiments. The coke has been well reported upon by the Loco. Department as suitable for workshop use, but it does not appear fitted for locomotives.

17. *Buildings.*—Forty-eight coolie units have been erected during the half-year, namely, 8 at Takrai, 16 at Ghuzh, and 24 at Khost. These have proved a great boon.

18. The accompanying diagram shows the out-put of coal, and the expenditure on block and working accounts for each half-year up to date.

QUETTA; C. W. HODSON, M. INST., C.E.,

The 3rd September 1892. *Supdt., Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta.*

APPENDIX XIV.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 31st December 1892.

1. The out-put for the half-year was :—

	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	4,154	15	0
Small coal	1,605	0	0
TOTAL	5,759	15	0

2. Source of supply :—

LOCALITY.	Screened.			Small.			TOTAL.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crops	485	5	0	145	0	0	630	5	0
Adit No. 1	384	10	0	80	10	0	465	0	0
" 2	231	5	0	115	0	0	346	5	0
" 3	1,008	15	0	456	10	0	1,465	5	0
" 4	801	0	0	355	5	0	1,156	5	0
Takrai	390	0	0	194	10	0	584	10	0
Ghuzh	328	5	0	195	5	0	523	10	0
Killa Hakim Khan	444	15	0	......			444	15	0
Killa Ali Khan	65	0	0	63	0	0	128	0	0
Shahrig	16	0	0	......			16	0	0
TOTAL	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0	5,759	15	0

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

MONTHS.	Screened.			Small.			TOTAL.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
July 1892	692	5	0	22	10	0	714	15	0
August "	693	5	0	30	10	0	723	15	0
September "	564	10	0	42	10	0	607	0	0
October "	800	5	0	58	0	0	858	5	0
November "	665	0	0	1,018	15	0	1,683	15	0
December "	739	10	0	432	15	0	1,172	5	0
TOTAL	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0	5,759	15	0

4. The coal was disposed of as follows:—

Consigned to	Screened. Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Small. Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Total. Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Loco. Department, North Western Railway	4,000	10	0	11	0	0	4,011	10	0
Engineering, ditto ditto	153	5	0	35	10	0	188	15	0
Mushkaff-Bolan Railway	......			1,204	10	0	1,204	10	0
Coke manufacture at Khost	0	10	0	231	10	0	232	0	0
Private consumers	0	10	0	122	10	0	123	0	0
Total	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0	5,759	15	0

5. The despatches from commencement have been:—

Half-year ending.	Screened. Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Small. Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Total. Tons.	cwt.	qr.
To end of December 1889	9,462	0	0	1,178	0	0	10,640	0	0
June 1890	5,002	0	0	3,093	0	0	8,095	0	0
December 1890	4,808	0	0	2,638	0	0	7,446	0	0
June 1891	3,628	0	0	2,106	0	0	5,734	0	0
December 1891	3,971	0	0	663	0	0	4,634	0	0
June 1892	4,344	0	0	3,180	0	0	7,524	0	0
December 1892	4,155	0	0	1,605	0	0	5,760	0	0
Total	35,370	0	0	14,463	0	0	49,833	0	0

6. The out-put from the commencement is as follows:—

Half-year ending.	Main Mine. Tons.	Khost out-crops. Tons.	Other workings. Tons.	Total. Tons.
To end of December 1889	434	6,712	3,674	10,820
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December 1890	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
December 1891	535	1,735	2,364	4,634
June 1892	3,162	1,797	2,565	7,524
December 1892	3,433	630	1,697	5,760
Total	13,774	13,925	22,614	50,313

7. The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888 to end of December 1892, amounts to . . . . . R 5,73,405 a. 11 p. 9

Value realized on sale of coal and coke being 6,47,924 7 1*

Profit on working account comes to . . 74,518 11 4

8. The dead work during the half-year was:—

Tunnel at Killa Ali Khan . . 234 feet.

* Note.—The item of R6,47,924-7-1 includes R27,460-10-0, being value of coal realized up to 30th September 1888, and credited direct to block account.

9. The following is a summary of accidents from commencement to date:—

Class.	Prior to 1890.	1890. 1st half-year.	1890. 2nd half-year.	1891. 1st half-year.	1891. 2nd half-year.	1892. 1st half year.	1892. 2nd half-year.	Total.
Fatal . . .	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	8
Serious . . .	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
Slight . . .	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	10
Total .	12	4	3	2	...	...	1	22

10. Staff:—

Engineer-in-charge . Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 1st July 1892 to 27th August 1892.

Ditto . Mr. A. J. Chew, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from afternoon 27th August 1892 to 28th November 1892.

Ditto . Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 29th November 1892 to 31st December 1892.

Mining Manager . Mr. E. L. Hope, at R400 per month.

Mining Subordinate . Mr. W. F. Viegas, at R150 per month.

Hospital Assistant . at R40 + 25 special allowance per month.

11. *Out-put.*—This is less than that for the preceding half-year by some 1,764 tons. The deficiency is chiefly in small coal, the despatches of which this half-year are very little more than half those of the preceding period owing to the demand having temporarily fallen off. A large amount of small coal is lying in stock in the coal yard. The chief despatches of small coal have as before been to the Mushkaff-Bolan Railway; more than 200 tons have been made into coke; some has also been despatched to private consumers.

The total despatches average 960 tons per month.

12. No. 3 adit workings have given the largest out-put for the half-year closely followed by No. 4. The rest has been pretty evenly distributed between the out-crop and smaller workings.

13. *State of workings.*—The workings above No. 1 adit, which are mentioned in the last half-yearly report as having been put up to get the coal left between this adit, and the surface have come to an end, there being less coal here than was expected. This adit is now only being used as the main return air-way for No. 3.

The workings in No. 3 adit have been kept fully going during the half-year and have kept in fairly good condition, the furthest in faces, however, are very wet and give some trouble by falls.

The main-way here makes but slow progress owing partly to its length and partly to the amount of coal coming along it and also to the dip work.

No. 2 adit supplies a little coal, but as mentioned in the last half-year's report exists at present chiefly as an air-way to No. 4.

The workings in No. 4 adit have made very good progress this half-year. Those on the west side of the tunnel have given the greater supply of coal. These workings, however, are in thin coal, and have not much of a breadth to work at owing to their proximity to the surface and the old workings.

The workings on the east side have been somewhat hampered for want of air; now, however, an air-road is through, and work is being opened out. The coal this side is good, but the dirt parting is very thick.

The Khost out-crops are practically finished. Little remains to be got from here, but the pillars left by the old workings.

The workings at Ghuzh consist simply of a main-way with its accompanying air-way. Little can be got from here till working back is commenced. This will not now be long delayed, as there is a fault close by beyond which there is no coal. The coal here has been thin for the greater part of the time, but is now of a good thickness and quality.

Takrai workings which last half-year gave the second best out-put have not done much this half-year, the coal has been thin, crumbly, and practically unworkable, but the main-ways have been pushed on in the hope of reaching better coal. On the east side good coal has been

reached, but a heavy fall in the main-way has somewhat hindered the work. The west main-way is still in poor coal, which shows little or no signs of improvement.

The workings at Killa Hakim Khan have come to an end, all the coal worth having above water level having been extracted. Various proof holes were driven east and west of these workings, but the coal was found to be thin crushed and unworkable.

The tunnel at Killa-Ali-Khan struck the coal in October. The seam is not so thick in the low-level as in the out-crops, but appears to be thickening on the east side. The middle portion of the seam is very friable and makes little but slack.

The state of workings generally may be considered satisfactory; and with the exception of a piece in the main-way of No. 3 adit, which wants re-timbering, the roads are standing well.

The stoppage of the Killa-Hakim-Khan mine and the greatly diminished out-put from the Khost out-crops are the chief causes of the smaller out-put of screened coal. The new workings at Killa-Ali-Khan should, if the coal keeps good, be a set off against this for the next half-year.

14. *Dips.*—The exploration dips being driven to the deep of No. 3 adit have as yet not shown very encouraging results. Down to 70 feet the coal was very good, below that and to a depth of 130 feet the average thickness of the seam has been only about 8 inches, the coal occasionally thinning down to 4 inches; at 160 feet (the present depth) the coal is 10 inches in thickness. At first there was a considerable quantity of water to be pumped, then for some-time the main dip was practically dry, though a pump had to be kept going in the air-road. At 160 feet a strong feeder of water was tapped, and this continues to run. At present it is more than a hand-pump can deal with owing to the depth, and if these dips are to go on a steam-pump should be procured. It is questionable, however, if it is worth while to go on with them owing to the poor coal, and the feeder of water which seems to indicate the proximity of a fault. It is possible that the thinning of the coal may be only local, this will be proved by the dips at Takrai which were started in November. These as far as they have gone (53 feet) are in good coal and are practically dry.

15. *Sanitation and health of workmen.*—The sanitary condition of the miners' huts and their environs has been good. Fever was prevalent during the month of September and hindered work somewhat, but the fatal cases were few.

16. *Ventilation.*—The fan has worked fairly well during the half-year, but is not giving the quantity of air that it ought to give, alterations to the exhaust are being made.

The furnace at Nos. 2 and 4 adits have done good work. The current is naturally feeble during the hot months, but in the cold weather the supply of air is ample.

The other workings are dependent on natural ventilation, but as they are of small extent, the supply of air has been generally sufficient.

17. *Coke manufacture.*—Coking has been carried on during the half-year in the ovens built for experimental purposes. The amount of coke despatched during the time was 127 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs.

During the first quarter work was more or less intermittent, and the percentage of coke produced was not what it should have been, but during the last part of the half-year two ovens were in constant work. The amount of small coal used during this quarter was 136 tons. The coke produced was 90 tons, 16 cwts., 1 qr., showing a yield of about 66 per cent. Sanction has been given for the erection of six new ovens of a more permanent type, and these should be ready to begin work in January 1893.

18. The accompanying diagram shows the out-put of coal, and the expenditure on block and working accounts for each half-year up to date.

QUETTA;
The 9th March 1893.

C. W. HODSON, M. INST., C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section.

APPENDIX XV.

No. 1613, dated Karachi, the 18th May 1893.

From—L. G. WORTH, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward a brief report upon the operations of the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93. It will be most convenient if the report take the form of notes upon the following appendices, namely:—

A.—Statement showing the number of head, sub and branch offices.

B.—List of postal lines in operation.

C.—Combined postal and telegraph offices and statistics thereof.

D.—Money order statistics.

E.—Savings Bank statistics.

F.—Enumeration of articles received for delivery in Baluchistan.

G.—Post Office buildings.

APPENDIX A.

2. During the year under report six new post offices were opened and five were closed. The total number of all classes of offices existing on the 31st March 1893 was 40 as against 39 in the previous year. Progress in Baluchistan cannot be measured by the number of offices opened, as a thriving office may suddenly be closed with the removal of a large gang of railway employés working on some temporary and special undertaking.

APPENDIX B.

3. Mails were conveyed over lines of an aggregate length of 913¼ miles. The aggregate length of open line last year being 908 miles. The following figures account for the increase of 5¼ miles:—

	Miles.
New lines opened	99¾
Errors in distance rectified	1¼
	101
Deduct—	
Lines closed and distance corrected	95¾
Net increase	5¼

APPENDIX C.

4. At the commencement of the year eleven "combined" offices performed postal and telegraphic work. One working at Shelabagh ceased to perform telegraphic functions when, owing to the completion of the Khojak tunnel, the demand for local messages ceased. The number of messages dealt with has decreased from 38,080 to 27,158, and the revenue from R22,311-9-0 to R15,750-2-0. The completion of the Khojak Tunnel accounts for a decrease of 4,005 messages and of R1,635 revenue, and the Commissariat Department has resorted less to the telegraph system for the payment of money orders. Doubtless also gradual settling down of affairs in Baluchistan accounts in some measure for a decrease of telegrams.

APPENDIX D.

5. This statement shows a decrease in money order work, for which I am not able to account satisfactorily. Cholera and sickness had somewhat to do with a falling off in postal transactions, but fluctuations in the large labour staff in railway works and the substitution of

Baluchi and Pathan for Bombay regiments have more to do with the decrease under note. The Baluchi and the Pathan dispose of earnings privately, whereas the Bombay man remits his through the post office to his family.

	Issues.	Payment.
	R	R
1891-92	31,53,982	6,35,208
1892-93	26,78,346	5,88,672

The income from money order commission during the year has correspondingly fallen from R37,717 to R33,073, showing a decrease of R4,644-0-0.

APPENDIX E.

6. Statistics of Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals as detailed below show a decrease in this branch. The remarks in the preceding paragraph regarding the decrease in money order transactions more or less hold good in this case also.

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
	R	R
1891-92	4,80,688	3,39,118
1892-93	4,36,105	3,21,383
DECREASE	44,583	17,735

APPENDIX F.

7. The statement shows a slight decrease in the number of articles delivered by the Post Office during the year. The interruption of business by the heavy snowfall in February 1893 would more than account for the slight decrease, seeing that the estimates of correspondence were based partly on statistics, which in ordinary course fell to be taken during the second week of February 1893, just the time when the snow most impeded the transmission of correspondence.

	No.
1891-92	1,973,190
1892-93	1,972,825
DECREASE	365

The average number of articles delivered daily through the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year is 5,405 as shown below:—

Daily delivery.

	Number of articles.
Quatta head office	2,582
Sibi head office	547
Sub and branch offices	2,276
TOTAL	5,405

This shows increased delivery at Quetta with a corresponding decrease in delivery in the districts.

8. Appendix G shows that there were at the close of the year under report 11 Post Offices located in buildings borne on the books of Public Works Department. The new Post Office at Quetta was completed during the year, and it has proved a great convenience; cramped quarters for a post office lead to confusion and bad work; the local staff were heartily glad to get back into a suitable building.

9. One highway robbery of mails occurred between Loralai and Fort Sandemen, when a sowar named Wahab was attacked treacherously at Haidarzai on the 16th April 1892, deprived of his mail, horse and sword, and left bound. The sowar managed to free himself and to give the alarm. The thieves were followed up by five police sowars, who overtook them in the Black Mountain, and obtained possession of their arms and horses and the mails. The sowars fired upon the thieves, but failed to follow them up and secure them, though the pursuers were five against two, pleading that they were worn with fasting, and that the robbers were better armed with rifles. The mails were recovered intact.

10. Five cavalry sowars belonging to the 5th Bombay Caval.., carrying the levy post from Miralikhel to Gulkuch, were attacked on 1st August 1892, at 7 A.M., by a band of

Waziri thieves. Three sowars and one horse were shot. The remaining two sowars escape unhurt. No trace of the thieves (about 20 in number) has yet been discovered as far as I am aware. The sowars were not conveying Post Office mails at the time of the attack.

11. The latter part of the winter was marked by unusually heavy snowfall in February 1893, which caused blocks on the railway line and hindered the mail service for various periods on many of the mail lines in Baluchistan. On the Hirok-Quetta line the mails of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th February 1893 all reached Quetta on 10th February 1893, and those of 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st on 21st February 1893. On the Quetta-Kalat line the alternate day mails due at Quetta on the 14th, 16th, and 18th arrived on 22nd February 1893, and those of 23rd, 25th and 27th reached Quetta together on the 1st March 1893. The Hindubagh-Khanai line was practically closed by snow for over a fortnight, as only one mail made its way through between the 4th and 21st February 1893. The greatest delay on the Harnai-Loralai line detained the letter mail 48 hours and the parcel mail (by camel) for 144 hours.

A.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1892.				Opened during 1892-93.				Closed during 1892-93.				Existing on 31st March 1893.				Decrease and increase.			
Total.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.
																	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.
2	14	23	39	...	...	6	6	...	2	3	5	2	12	26	40	...	2	3	1

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

B.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail cart, horses, camels and runners during the official year 1892-93, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Lines existing on 31st March 1892. From	To	Length in miles.	Lines existing on 31st March 1893. From	To	Length in miles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Railway	Sibi	Chaman	202	Sibi	Chaman	202	...	...	
	Bostan junction	Quetta	21	Bostan junction	Quetta	21	...	...	
	Hirokh	Do.	32	Hirokh	Do.	32	...	...	
			255			255			
Mail cart	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	...	...	
Horses or camels	Quetta	Kalat	94	Quetta	Kalat	94½	½	...	Correct distance subsequently ascertained.
	Harnai	Loralai	55	Harnai	Loralai	55¼	¼	...	Ditto.
	Sibi	Rindli	16	Sibi	Rindli	16½	½	...	Ditto.
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	...	
	Do.	Duki	22½	Do.	Duki	20¼	...	2¼	Ditto.
	Duki	Gambaz	27½	Duki	Gambaz	27½	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	...	...	
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Babur Kuch	Khattan	42½					42½	Line closed.
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Hingri	33	Mekhtar	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	...	...	
	Barkhan	Rukhni	30	Barkhan	Rukhni	30	...	...	
	Sibi	Much	50					50	Line closed.
				Gwal Haiderzai	Hindubagh	73¾	73¾	...	New line.
			645			625¼	75	94¾	
Runners	Hirokh	Much	8	Hirokh	Much	7	...	1	Correct distance since ascertained.
				Sibi	Panir	26	26	...	New line.
			8			33	26	1	
		GRAND TOTAL	908		GRAND TOTAL	918¼	101	95¾	

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

C.

Statistics of combined offices in Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Names of combined offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic. Number of messages sent. Inland.	Number of messages sent. Foreign.	Number of messages received. Inland.	Number of messages received. Foreign.	Number of messages in transit. Inland.	Number of messages in transit. Foreign.	Total. Inland.	Total. Foreign.	Revenue. Inland. R a.	Revenue. Foreign. R a.	Remarks.
Chaman	1st January 1890	1,811	2	1,774	1	3	...	3,588	3	1,745 3	24 7	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	5,080	...	4,485	...	39	...	9,604	...	6,355 3	...	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	485	...	468	...	...	...	953	...	356 0	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	3,130	6	3,289	3	96	...	6,515	9	3,423 1	118 15	
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	198	...	231	...	147	...	576	...	147 15	...	
Mir Ali Khel	Ditto	537	...	562	...	...	...	1,099	...	528 7	...	
Murgha	1st October 1890	505	...	460	...	...	...	965	...	434 10	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,298	10	1,321	5	13	...	2,632	15	1,535 2	59 3	
Shahrig	8th May 1886	559	...	735	...	...	...	1,294	...	534 9	...	
Shelabagh	15th June 1888	75	...	72	...	...	...	147	...	44 9	...	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	366	...	392	...	...	...	758	...	442 14	...	
		14,044	18	13,789	9	298	...	28,131	27	15,547 9	202 9	

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

D.

Comparative statement showing the Money order work performed by Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Period.	Quetta and its sub-offices. Issued. No.	Issued. Amount. R a.	Issued. Commission. R a.	Paid. No.	Paid. Amount. R a. p.	Sibi and its sub-offices. Issued. No.	Issued. Amount. R a. p.	Issued. Commission. R a.	Paid. No.	Paid. Amount. R a. p.	Total. Issued. No.	Issued. Amount. R a. p.	Issued. Commission. R a.	Paid. No.	Paid. Amount. R a. p.
1891-92	65,214	18,63,735 9	22,611 4	7,858	3,91,197 9 0	36,398	12,90,247 5 0	15,106 2	4,604	2,44,011 1 0	101,612	31,53,982 14 0	37,717 6	12,462	6,35,208 10 0
1892-93	62,038	15,80,153 6	19,315 4	8,869	4,26,892 0 11	34,654	10,98,193 7 8	13,758 6	5,454	1,61,780 9 10	96,692	26,78,346 13 8	33,073 10	14,323	5,88,672 10 9

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

E.

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4		5		6
Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Remarks.
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
				R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	2,118	1,652	7,181	3,46,691 15 6	3,757	2,55,765 14 6	
Sibi	842	560	2,544	1,33,996 11 6	1,382	83,352 14 6	
	2,960	2,212	9,725	4,80,688 11 0	5,139	3,39,118 13 0	

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1892-93.

				R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	1,575	976	7,374	2,98,229 8 6	3,975	2,40,744 0 10	
Sibi	504	167	2,614	1,37,875 13 5	1,334	80,639 2 1	
	2,079	1,143	9,988	4,36,105 5 11	5,309	3,21,383 2 11	

KARACHI;
The 8th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

F.

Statement showing number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and seven days in February 1891-92, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same periods in 1892-93.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1891 and February 1892.	Enumeration returns of August 1892 and February 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Quetta head office	32,752	36,144	3,392	...	
Sibi head office	7,290	7,658	368	...	
Sub and branch offices	35,650	31,861	...	3,789	
	75,692	75,663	3,760	3,789	

KARACHI;
The 8th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

G.

Statement of postal buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on 31st March 1893.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of office.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
Baluchistan	Quetta	26,600 0 0	163 0 0	2nd October 1892.	
	Sibi	4,587 0 0	38 0 0	13th April 1880.	
	Much	1,092 0 0	9 0 0	21st November 1885.	
	Shahrig	973 0 0	8 0 0	1st October 1884.	
	Rindli	700 0 0	6 0 0	1st October 1885.	
	Harnai	707 0 0	6 0 0	1st March 1888.	
	Loralai	4,362 0 0	36 0 0	5th May 1888.	
	Sinjawi	1,764 0 0	15 0 0	16th April 1888.	
	Shelabagh	850 0 0	8 0 0	12th April 1890.	
	Ziarat	697 0 0	6 0 0	September 1890.	
	Fort Sandeman	3,544 0 0	31 5 4	9th January 1891.	

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan during the year 1892-93.

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandize. Outward.	General Merchandize. Inward.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Mds.	
1	Cotton, raw	50	1,616	
2	Cotton, twist and yarn, European	17	714	
3	Ditto ditto, Indian	85	677	
4	Cotton piece-goods, European	329	20,367	
5	Ditto, Indian	911	54,718	
6	Drugs and chemicals other than opium	34,803	4,782	
7	Indigo	114	869	
8	Madder or manjit	54	51	
9	Turmeric	13	1,350	
10	Other kinds of dyes	625	11,821	
11	Wheat	63,232	75,643	
12	Rice	4,758	60,483	
13	Jawar and bajra	108,210	24,075	
14	Gram	2,071	84,821	
15	Indigo flower and koti seeds	...	3	
16	Other grain	44,576	57,391	
17	Hides of cattle	810	2,419	
18	Skins of sheep, etc.	4,573	261	
19	Horns	3	10	
20	Jute, including gunny bags and cloth	6,187	15,731	
21	Lac	21	93	
22	Leather, manufactured	597	3,434	
23	Beer	1,217	10,626	
24	Wines, spirits, etc.	1,587	5,869	
25	Iron	5,348	43,521	
26	Other metal	811	2,823	
27	Kerosine oil	628	12,214	
28	Castor and other oil	205	7,267	
29	Rape and mustard seeds	18,589	14	
30	Til or jingili	18,172	658	
31	Cotton seeds	29	633	
32	Other oil-seeds	11,058	169	
33	Opium	...	...	
34	Paper and paste board	193	1,106	
35	Ghee	5,355	12,028	
36	Dried fruits and nuts	78,946	21,036	
37	Flour (atta)	17,247	46,242	
38	Other provisions	12,472	31,703	
39	Salt	1,690	4,804	
40	Saltpetre	...	900	
41	Silk, raw	...	1	
42	Silk piece-goods	5	36	
43	Spices	3,650	2,815	
44	Sugar, drained	1,379	41,345	
45	Sugar, undrained	2,443	45,193	
46	Stone and lime	5,801	49,778	
47	Kunkur and bricks	35,371	54,289	
48	Tea	56	1,771	
49	Timber	4,150	99,109	
50	Firewood	16,054	33,513	
51	Tobacco	7,633	8,980	
52	Umbrella	...	2	
53	Wool, raw	116,423	1,696	
54	Wool, piece-goods	1,037	3,796	
55	Shawls	...	...	
56	Manures and bones	10,235	10,383	
57	Fodder, compressed fodder, grass and forage	62,318	64,352	
58	Miscellaneous, unmanufactured	1,519	1,607	
59	Lucifer matches	103	1,640	
60	Miscellaneous, manufactured	32,356	174,221	
61	Railway material, Frontier lines	34,778	343,087	
62	Ditto, other railways	2,409	...	
63	Military stores	65,410	251,007	
64	Coal for the public	71,246	84,446	
	Total	919,962	1,896,009	

APPENDIX XVII.

No. 4690.

Rules for the regulation of the Regimental Bazaar at New Chaman.

1. The bazar at New Chaman is a civil bazaar, and is under the civil officers.

2. Shops outside the civil bazaar are not allowed without special permission.

3. Such special permission may be given by the Officer Commanding, in consultation with the Political Agent, and will be limited to the number of shops actually required in the fort or lines.

4. All such shops will be subject to the Officer Commanding for purposes of general regulation, but will be subject to all ordinary bazaar taxation, and as regards this taxation will be under the civil officers.

5. For the purposes of general regulation the bunniahs of such shops and the servants of these bunniahs, or any persons who are permitted to reside in these shops, will be considered as camp-followers, and will be subject to the rules and regulations relating to camp-followers.

By order,

QUETTA ;
The 5th August 1892.

(Sd.) P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

APPENDIX XVIII.

No. 4691.

Rules for the regulation of the Regimental Bazaar in the Zhob District.

1. The bazar at Fort Sandeman and all bazaars at military outposts in the Zhob District are civil bazaars, and are under the civil officers.

2. Shops outside the civil bazaar are not allowed without special permission.

3. Such special permission may be given by the Officer Commanding, in consultation with the Political Agent, and will be limited to the number of shops actually required in the fort or lines.

4. All such shops will be subject to the Officer Commanding for purposes of general regulation, but will be subject to all ordinary bazaar taxation, and as regards this taxation will be under the civil officers.

5. For the purposes of general regulation the bunniahs of such shops and the servants of these bunniahs, or any persons who are permitted to reside in these shops, will be considered as camp-followers, and will be subject to the rules and regulations relating to camp followers.

By order,

QUETTA;
The 5th August 1892.

(Sd.) P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

APPENDIX XIX.

Agreement come to at Quetta, on ______________________________ 1892, between ______________________________ ______________________________ and the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

1. Whereas I the undersigned ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________ camel contractor, have of my own accord and free will, taken from the British Government a contract for the supply of camel carriage in Baluchistan for the period of two years, *viz.* from the ______________ 1892, to the ______________ 1894, I ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________ agree as follows:—

That I will undertake to maintain camel depôts in order to supply any number of camels required for the use of the British Government at the following stations, which shall be considered to be head-quarter stations within the meaning of this contract:—

The above list of stations shall be subject to alteration or extension from time to time by order of the Local Government, should circumstances arise to render this practicable or desirable.

I further agree to abide by the following conditions :—

During the period for which this contract is in force, except in the case of a war or a military expedition, I shall be entitled to receive payment for the hire of camels at the following rates :—

(*a*) For ordinary tours of British officers and for other miscellaneous requirements :—

	If required ten days or more.	For less than ten days.	For one day only.
(1) For three or more camels .	8½ annas a day per camel.	10½ annas a day per camel.	12½ annas a day per camel.
(2) For two camels only . .	10½ annas a day per camel.	12½ annas a day per camel.	14½ annas a day per camel.
(3) For one camel only . .	12½ annas a day per camel.	14½ annas a day per camel.	16½ annas a day per camel.

If taken by the month, the rate will be R16 per mensem, per camel.

(*b*) For Commissariat, Public Works, Railway, Telegraph and other Departments, in the case of the despatch of stores :—

(1) For articles such as grain, atta, rice, sugar, spices, ghi, etc., which can be packed up in gunny bags or kuppas.	2¼ pies per maund per mile.	Ordinary marches will be considered to be 12 miles a day.
(2) For articles such as wood and iron beams, telegraph poles, telegraph wire, pipes, etc.	3¼ pies per maund per mile.	10 miles a day.
(3) Cement in casks	4½ pies	8 miles a day.
(4) For articles such as large iron beams and girders, pipes over 10 feet in length, etc.	The rates laid down in Schedule I attached, which are the rates now given by the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works.	8 miles a day.

(*c*) For troops :—

(1) For three or more camels . . .	If required for ten days or more, 10½ annas a camel per day.	If required for less than ten days, 12½ annas a camel per day.

2. The rates given above include the supply by me of loading ropes for every camel provided under this contract.

If a camel is provided by me without ropes, I shall incur a penalty of 8 annas for each such camel, to be deducted from the hire; and if the deficient ropes are supplied by the hirer the cost of the ropes supplied may also be deducted from the hire.

3. When camels are taken by the month or day, the average load on each camel supplied must not exceed 5 maunds ; and a march of 15 miles will ordinarily be considered to be a day's march for a camel so loaded, the general rule being that a day's hire must be paid for every authorized stage on military or other roads. A list* of authorized stages on the principal roads in Baluchistan is attached to this contract (Schedule II).

* This is the list supplied by Colonel Tomkin, subsequently amended (*vide* Appendix XX).

When maundage rates are paid, camels should ordinarily travel at the pace given opposite each maundage rate, in paragraph 1 (*b*).

4. Should necessity arise for the British Government to raise the rate of camel hire within the period of this contract, I should have the prior right to provide camels under the new rate if able to do so.

5. The same rates will be payable for days on which an officer halts, as are paid for days on which marches are made, and payment will commence from the day on which the indenting officer receives the camels applied for. When no march is made or when the camels are not otherwise employed by the hirer, if the camels are paid up or dismissed in writing before 12 noon, that day will not count for hire. But if the camels are detained after 12 noon, the day's hire must be paid.

6. I will always provide a sufficient number of camels at the places named in paragraph 1 of this contract as head-quarter stations, and I will supply any number required for the use of Government in my respective district, provided previous notice is given to me as follows :—

For any number not exceeding			10 camels	2 days' notice.	
Ditto	from	11 to	25	,,	3 ditto.
Ditto	do.	26 to	50	,,	4 ditto.
Ditto	do.	51 to	100	,,	5 ditto.
Ditto	do.	101 to	500	,,	12 ditto.
Ditto	do.	501 to	1,000	,,	15 ditto.
Ditto	do.	1,001 to	2,000	,,	30 ditto.

To meet urgent military requirements, I further agree to maintain a reserve of—

provided that I be permitted to hire out these camels within one stage of the station at which they are placed, and provided also that I be paid a grazing fee of—

(*a*) R4 per camel per mensem during the four months—

(*b*) R2 per camel per mensem during the remaining eight months of the year. The Chief Commissariat Officer will have the right of mustering these reserved camels at twenty-four hours' notice whenever he thinks necessary. When so mustered, each camel will be paid for at the rate of 8 annas per diem so long as they may be detained by the Military authorities.

7. If camels are required at any place other than a head-quarter station, I will send them to the place in question from the nearest head-quarter station, provided that, in addition to the notice required by paragraph 6, sufficient additional notice is also given to enable the camels to be sent from the head-quarter station to the place where they are required. Payment will be made for the unladen camels fro the head-quarter station to the place at which they are required at half the rate of hire given in paragraph 1.

8. When camels are hired under this contract, half the hire shall be paid in advance, and the other half on the camels reaching their distination, or on their being discharged, or at the close of the month for which they are hired, as the case may be. The half hire in advance should be given when the camels are ordered, whenever the number of camels required exceeds 50. When the number of camels required is less than 50, the advance may be given when the camels are produced.

9. The Government will advance me R5,000, on reliable security, to enable me to carry out this contract. I will undertake to refund the advance at the close of this contract, when payments to me are finally adjusted.

10. I hold myself responsible to satisfy the camel-men engaged by me, and to pay them in full such rates of hire as may from time to time be amicably settled between me and them. As the rate of camel hire varies in winter and summer, I undertake to report to Political Agents concerned the rate of hire fixed by me with the camel-men at different times of the year.

I will continue, as heretofore, to pay jemadari fees to the leading camel-men to help me in furnishing camels. If any camel-owner complains to a Political Agent against me, that officer shall enquire into the matter, and I will abide by his decision.

11. A qualified agent, approved by the Political officer concerned, will be appointed by me at each of the head-quarter stations for which I am responsible as follows :—

Should any of these agents be changed, I will inform the Political Agent concerned. Applications for camels should be made to the agent so appointed, and he will be responsible for keeping a proper account of all camel-hire received by him, and of its distribution among the camel-owners, and he will produce these accounts when required to do so by the Political Agent of the district. When rates per maund per mile are paid, the hire should always be paid to one of our agents. In other cases, when agents cannot conveniently be paid, the camel-hire may be paid to the camel-owners. When camel-owners are not paid, they should, when dismissed, be given a written paper stating what is due to them. When half hire is paid in advance to an agent, the agent is responsible for the advance of private expenses to camel-owners or sarwans. When camels are supplied at a head-quarter station, the agent must himself hand over the camels to the hirer, or depute a qualified man to do so.

12. When camels are hired by the month or the day, one sarwan will ordinarily be supplied for four camels; when camels are required for the use of troops, I agree to supply one sarwan for every three camels.

13. I agree to supply private individuals, traders, and others, not Government servants with camels at the rates mentioned in this contract. If such traders and others can procure camels for themselves at rates lower than these contract rates they are at liberty to do so, provided they pay me, as heretofore, 4 annas per camel as jemadari. The traders and others requiring camels must give my agent in writing the notice prescribed by paragraph 6 of this contract. If I fail to supply camels within the period prescribed, the applicants may make their own arrangements, and I will in that case make no claim for jemadari fees.

14. I agree not to seize any camels belonging to a kafila-bashi, or to any camel-owner, but if any one wilfully, or in order to cause injury, prevents camel-owners from bringing camels to me, the Political officers concerned will assist me as far as practicable, and endeavour to prevent improper interference in the performance of my contract.

15. Although Government has full power to make any other arrangements for the supply of camel carriage on the termination of this contract, still, if I carry out the terms of this contract to the satisfaction of the Agent to the Governor-General, I trust that I shall be given the preference when new arrangements are made.

16. If I fail to carry out the terms of this agreement, the Agent to the Governor-General shall have full power to cancel it, and to give the contract to some other persons; and I shall be liable to such penalty as Government may be pleased to impose. The following special penalties are fixed for failure to perform certain provisions of this contract:—

(a) If camels are not provided within the period prescribed by paragraph 6, I shall be liable to a fine of—

Annas 8	per day for each camel deficient			From 1 to 10.
Annas 4	do.	do.	do.	From 11 to 50.
Annas 2	do.	do.	do.	Above 50.

(b) In the event of camels running away, I will refund the half hire paid in advance, and will produce the camel-owners, if possible, before the Political Agent of the district. I undertake to report all such cases at once to the Political Agent concerned.

(c) When a maund per mile rate is given, if goods do not arrive at their destination within the proper period, calculated according to the marches given opposite the maundage rates in paragraph 1, for every day's delay a fine may be levied at the rate of half an anna per maund per day, if the delay has not been occasioned by causes beyond the control of the camel-owners.

The date of starting will be the date on which the contractor's agent receives the chalan of the goods, provided the advance of hire prescribed in paragraph 8 has been paid, or a special arrangement on the subject agreed upon with the authorised agent of the contractor.

17. All camels supplied for troops will be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissariat Officer.

18. I agree to supply riding camels on the condition that they are either engaged, or paid, for not less than a month, at the rate of R1 per diem. For broken periods over a month R1 per day will be paid. Reasonable notice must be given when riding camels are required.

SCHEDULE I.

Rates to be paid under section (b) (4), paragraph 1 of Contract.

I.—*Four and-a-half pies per maund per mile.*—All packages weighing from 2½ to 3½ maunds each, not included in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), or, if over 10 feet long, of any weight up to 3½ maunds.

II.—*Six pies per maund per mile.*—All packages weighing from 3½ to 4½ maunds each of any length up to 21 feet.

III.—*Seven pies per maund per mile.*—All packages weighing from 4½ to 6 maunds each of any length up to 21 feet.

IV.—Packages over 6 maunds in weight or 21 feet in length only to be carried under special rates to be agreed upon between the Executive Engineer and the contractor.

CONDITIONS.

I.—All stores to be delivered at Loralai and Fort Sandeman within 10 and 20 days respectively from the date on which they are made over for carriage at Harnai.

II.—Contractor to supply his own ropes.

III.—Contractor to be bound always to keep at Fort Sandeman, at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, not less than 15 camels in working condition.

SCHEDULE II.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889.

(*Vide* paragraph 3 of Contract.)

DETAILS.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	REMARKS.
SIBI TO RINDLI.			
Sibi Dâk bungalow to Rindli Dâk bungalow	16½	16½	
RINDLI DÂK BUNGALOW TO QUETTA ZERO.			
Rindli to Kundilani	10	10	Rest-house at Kundilani.
Kundilani to Kirta	3	18	Ditto at Kirta.
Kirta to Bibinani	12½	30½	Ditto at Bibinani.
Bibinani to Mach	14½	45	Dâk bungalow at Mach.
Mach to Dozan	9	54	Rest-house at Dozan.
Dozan to Kotal Railway Station	5	59	
Kotal Railway Station to Darwaza	2½	61½	Rest-house at Darwaza.
Darwaza to Sariab	15½	77	Military rest-house at Sariab.
Sariab to Quetta Zero	8½	85½	Dâk bungalow at Quetta.
Rindli to Quetta	...	85½	Miles.
Darwaza to Mastung	...	20	By the Sarak Baju pass.
QUETTA TO KALAT.			
Quetta to Sariab	8	8	Military rest-house at Sariab.
Sariab to Tiri	19	27	
Tiri to Shirinab	14	41	
Shirinab to Kaneti	15	56	
Kaneti to Zard	8	64	
Zard to Ziarat	28	92	
Ziarat to Kalat	8	100	
Quetta to Kalat	...	100	Miles.
QUETTA TO KALAT *viâ* MASTUNG.			
Quetta to Sariab	8	8	Military rest-house at Sariab.
Sariab to Pirangabad	19	27	
Pirangabad to Mastung	6	33	
Mastung to Guru	17	50	
Guru to Mungchar	20	70	
Mungchar to Kalat	24	94	
Quetta to Kalat	...	94	Miles.
QUETTA TO REGI.			
Quetta to Spanguli (Baleli Rest-house road)	6½	6½	Spanguli to Baleli Rest-house, 2½ miles.
Spanguli to Sher Killa (Baleli mound road)	2½	9	Sher Killa to Baleli mound, 1½ miles.
Sher Killa to Karingao ford	2½	11½	
Karingao ford to Regi Rest-house	½	12	
Quetta to Regi	...	12	Miles.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

DETAILS.	Inter-mediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	REMARKS.
Regi Rest-house to Gazaband Chauki	...	5¼	By mule road on ridge.
Ditto to ditto	...	4¼	Direct.
Ditto to Karingao battery	...	2¼	Gulistan road junction.
Karingao ford to ditto	...	1½	Ditto ditto.
QUETTA TO ARGUTAI.			
Quetta to Paleli Rest-house	7¾	7¾	
Baleli Rest-house to Baleli mound	2¼	10	Sher Killa road junction.
Baleli mound to Karingao battery	1	11	Regi road junction.
Karingao battery to Gazaband Chauki	4¾	15¾	
Gazaband Chauki to the Western mouth	1¼	17	
Western mouth to Dinar Karez	5¼	22¼	Post—water brackish.
Dinar Karez to Segi	9½	32¼	Kakar Lohrah crossing.
Segi to Gulistan Post	10¼	42½	Rest-rooms in Post.
Gulistan to Gundiwindi	10¼	52¾	
Gundiwindi to Top Kotal	3	55¾	
Top Kotal to Spintiza	3½	59¼	Gundiwindi to Spintiza by old road, 4½ miles.
Spintiza to Argutai	10¼	69½	
Quetta to Argutai	...	69½	Miles.
Segi to Kil'h Abdulla Post	...	16	
QUETTA TO CHAMAN.			
Quetta to Baleli Rest-house	7¾	7¾	Quetta to Kuchlak Station by Murghi Pass, 12¼ miles.
Baleli Rest-house to Kuchlak Station	5¾	13½	
Kuchlak Station to Yaru Karez	11¼	24¾	
Yaru-Karez to Saranam Station	7¼	32	
Saranam Station to Saiad Hamid	5¾	37¾	Pishin Lohrah crossing.
Saiad Hamid to Kil'h Abdulla Dâk Bungalow	13¾	51½	Kil'h Abdulla Post at 51.
Kil'h Abdulla Dâk Bungalow to opposite Shelabagh	8½	60	Kil'h Abdulla Dâk Bungalow to summit by old road, 11 miles.
Shelabagh to Khojak Pass summit	3¾	63¾	
Summit to Chaman Post [New road]	7¼	71	By old road, 4¾ miles.
Quetta to Chaman Post	...	71	Miles.
Baleli Rest-house to Murghi Kotal Chauki	...	3	By east route.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	4	By west route.
Said Hamid to Gulistan Post	...	11¼	
Gulistan Post to Kil'h Abdulla Post	...	10	
Spintiza to Kojak Pass	...	39	By crest road.
Yaru Karez to Pishin Tahsil	...	5½	Saranam road junction.
Yaru Karez to Pishin Fort	...	6½	
Yaru Karez to Bostan	...	6½	
Pishin (Quetta Road junction) to Batezai	5½	5½	
Batezai to Saranam	2¼	7¾	
Pishin to Shilas Canal head	...	8	
Pishin to Azad Khan	13	13	Pishin Lohrah crossing.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Azad Khan to Kil'h Abdulla Post	11	24	
Pishin to Bostan	...	10½	
Pishin to Khodadadzai	...	6½	
Pishin to Karballa	...	8	
Pishin to Khushdilkhan Reservoir	...	11	
Pishin to Khushdilkhan Post	...	12	
Khushdilkhan to Barshor Regulator	...	5½	
Khushdilkhan to Karballa	...	12½	
Khushdilkhan to Kil'h Abdullah Post	...	28	
Kuchlak to Gurkhai	...	19	Pishin road junction.
Kuchlak (13½) to junction with connecting link to Bostan	6¼	19¾	From junction to Bostan station (20¾) 1 mile.
Junction to Bostan, to Khanai station	9¾	29½	Khanai bungalow ½ mile, to north junction with Pishin road mileage Sibi 126½.
Khanai station to Gurkhai	3½	33	
Kuchlak to Gurkhai	19½	...	
Quetta to Hanna Gorge.			
Quetta to Hanna Bungalow	6¾	6¾	
Hanna Bungalow to Chasma Tangi	3½	10¼	
Chasma Tangi to Lower Urak Bungalow	2¾	13	
Lower Urak to Gauging dam in Gorge	1¼	14¼	Miles.
Quetta to Kachh and Sinjawi *viâ* the Sarakala Pass and Ziarat.			
Quetta to Gandak	14	14	Rest-house at Gandak.
Gandak to Sarantangi (Zuar Khur junction)	6	20	
Junction to M. W. D. Bungalow	½	20½	
Sarantangi Bungalow to Kachh Rest-house	8¼	28¾	115¾ on Sibi-Kachh road.
Kachh to Kahan	16	44¾	
Kahan to Kawas	5½	50¼	
Kawas to Zandra	2	52¼	
Zandra to Sakobi	5	57¼	
Sakobi to Ziarat	4½	61¾	Rest-house at Ziarat.
Ziarat to Ziarat Chari	6¼	68	
Ziarat Chari to Chauter	9¾	77¾	
Chauter to Wani	4¼	82	
Wani to Raigora	14½	96½	
Raigora to Smalan Road Bungalow	6	102½	
Smalan Road Bungalow to Sinjawi Fort	1½	104	
Quetta to Sinjawi Fort	...	104	Miles.
Quetta to Fuller's Camp Station.			
Quetta to Sarantangi	20	20	Kachh Road junction.
Sarantangi to Zuar Khur	4¼	24¼	
Zuar Khur to Gurkhai-Kachh Road	4¾	29	
Gurkhai Road junction to Fuller's Camp	½	29½	
Quetta to Fuller's Camp Station	...	29½	Miles.
Quetta to Khani Station.			
Quetta to Sarantangi	20	20	Kachh Road Junction.
Sarantangi to Zuar Khur	4¼	24¼	

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Zuar Khur to Fuller's Camp Road	½	24¾	Fuller's Camp Road Junction.
Fuller's Camp Road Junction to Artillery Position	4½	29¼	
Artillery Position to Khanai Railway Station	2¾	32	
Quetta to Khanai Station	..	32	Miles.
From 27½ on the Quetta and Fuller's Camp Road to 122½ on the Kachh Gurkhai Road	...	1	
Phayre's Road from 17 on the Quetta-Kachh Road to 114½ on the Sibi-Kachh Road	...	13	
Khanai Station to Kanozai	...	14	
Sibi to Pishin.			
Sibi Post Office to Nari Railway Station	7¾	7¾	Rest-house at Nari.
Nari to Tanduri Station	8	15¾	
Tanduri Station to Kalat-i-Kil'h	1¾	17½	Rest-house at Kala-i-Kil'h. A short cut from which saves 1½ miles.
Kalat-i-Kil'h to Babar Kachh Station	6½	24	
Baba-Kachh Station to Gandakindaf	2½	26½	Rest-house at Gandakindaf.
Gandakindaf to Kuchali Bungalow	4½	31	" at Kuchali.
Kuchali Bungalow to Dalujal Station	8¼	39¼	
Dalujal Station to Spintangi Bungalow	3	42¼	Rest-house at Spintangi.
Spintangi Bungalow to Spintangi Station	1¾	44	
Spintangi Station to Sunrai	9¼	53¼	
Sunrai to Harnai Dâk Bungalow	6¾	60	Dak bungalow at Harnai.
Harnai to Nasak	7½	67½	
Nasak to Shahrig	8¾	76¼	Military Officers' quarters at Shahrig used as a rest-house.
Shahrig to Khost Station	9½	85¾	
Khost Station to Khost Rest-house	2	87¾	Rest-house at Khost ½ a mile off the road.
Khost Rest-house to Dirgi Station	7¾	95½	
Dirgi Station to Chhapar Bik	7½	103	Chhapar Bik to Mangi Rest-house 3½ miles.
Chhapar Bik to Mud Gorge Station	4¾	107¾	
Mud Gorge Station to Kuchh Rest-house	8	115¾	Rest-house at Kachh.
Kuchh Rest-house to Fuller's Camp Station	7½	123¼	
Fuller's Camp Station to Gurkhai Camp	3½	126¾	
Gurkhai Camp to Pishin Tahsil	16¼	143	Junction with Quetta and Saranam roads.
Sibi to Pishin	...	143	Miles.
Kachh Rest-house to Malazai	...	20	
Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin.			
Dera Ghazi Khan to Rakhni	65	65	
Rakhni to Rakhan	15½	80½	Road bungalow at Rakhan.
Rakhan to Kingri	16½	97	" " at Kingri.
Kingri to Kajuri	9	106	Road hut at Kajuri.
Kajuri to Sera Daka	13	119	Road bungalow at Sera Daka.
Sera Daka to Mekhtar Camp	11	130	" " at 131.
Mekhtar Camp to Tor	14	144	Road hut at Tor.
Tor to Wahar	15	159	Road Bungalow at Wahar.
Wahar to Loralai	20½	179½	Dâk Bungalow at Loralai.
Loralai to Sirjangal	17	196½	Road Bungalow at Sirjangal.
Sirjangal to Chinali	15½	212	" " at Chinali.
Chinali to Chinjan	14	226	Road bungalow at Chinjan.
Chinjan to Spira-Ragha	18	244	" at Spira-Ragha.
Spira-Ragha to Malazai	14½	258½	" at Malazai.
Malazai to Kanozai	10½	269	" at Kanozai.
Kanozai to Nigand	5½	274½	
Nigand to Surkhab Camp	10½	285	
Surkhab Camp to Pishin Fort	7	292	
Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin	...	292	Miles.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

DETAILS.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	REMARKS.
Mekhtar to Murgha	...	22	
Tor to Sehan	13	13	
Sehan to Murgha	18	31	
Wahar to Watgaon	9	9	
Watgaon to Bara Kwal	17	26	
Bara Kwal to Murgha	12	38	
HARNAI TO LORALAI.			
Harnai Dâk Bungalow to Torkhan	11½	11½	Dâk Bungalow at Harnai.
			Road " at Torkhan.
Torkhan to Dilkhuna	4½	16	
Dilkhuna to Ushgara	8½	24½	" " at Dilkhuna.
Ushgara to Razhgai	2¼	26¾	" " at Razhgai.
Razhgai to Smalan	8¼	35	" " at Smalan.
Smalan to Sinjawi Fort	1½	36½	
Sinjawi Fort to Inzarghat	7	43½	
Inzarghat to Kot	7¼	50¾	
Kot to Loralai Dâk Bungalow	4½	55¼	Dâk Bungalow at Loralai.
Harnai to Loralai	...	55¼	Miles.
Loralai Dâk Bungalow to Dera Ghazi Khan Road	...	¾	
Kingri to Kot Muhammad Khan	...	19	
Mangi to Chista	7	7	Rest-house at Mangi.
Chista to Ziarat	14	21	" at Ziarat.
SPINTANGI STATION TO DUKI AND SINJAWI *viâ* THE SAMBAR PASS.			
Spintangi Station to Kuriak	8	8	Chauruki has a better water-supply; it lies ½ a mile to the north of Kandi.
Kuriak to Kandi	11½	19½	
Kandi to Marri Khad	5	24½	
Marri Khad to Sambar Camp	9	33½	Water brackish.
Sambar Camp to Khala Khan	8½	42	
Khala Khan to Dabarkot Mill	4	46	
Dabarkot Mill to Duki Rest-house	9¼	55¼	Rest-house at Duki.
Duki Rest-house to Martebai Kotal	9	64¼	
Martebai Kotal to Bagao Levy Post	4½	68¾	
Baghao Levy Post to Loralai Road	1¼	70	Junction.
Loralai Road Junction to Sinjawi Fort	6½	76½	
Sinjawi Fort to Harnai Loralai Road	½	77	
Duki Road Station to Sinjawi Fort	...	76½	Miles.
Loralai Dâk Bungalow to Baghao	...	12¼	Duki Road Junction.
DUKI TO LORALAI.			
Duki Rest-house to Gargara Pass	9¼	9¼	
Gargara Pass to Raosin Valley	4½	13¾	
Raosin Valley to Loralai Dâk Bungalow	6	20¼	
Duki to Loralai	...	20¼	Miles.
DUKI TO GUMBAZ.			
Duki Rest-house to Manki	11	11	
Manki to Gati bridge	9	20	

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

DETAILS.	Inter-mediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	REMARKS.
Gati bridge to Chotiali	4	24	
Chotiali to Gumbaz	3½	27½	
Duki to Gumbaz	...	27½	Miles.
Dabarkot to Gati bridge	...	12	
Yaru to Semani	...	3	Yaru is at 44 on Sambar road.
Semani to Gati bridge	...	9½	
Semani to Ismail Khan	...	1	
Sambar Camp to Ismail Khan	...	10½	
GANDAKINDAF TO DABARKOT MILL.			
Gandakindaf to Tung	14½	14½	
Tung to Kumari	6¾	21¼	Quat lies off the direct road; it is 7½ miles from Gandakindaf and 9 from Tung. There is a bungalow at Quat.
Kumari to Gamboli	9½	30¾	
Gamboli to Katuri	12¼	43	
Katuri to Pajha	12¾	55¾	
Pajha to Ismail Khan	9½	65¼	
Ismail Khan to Dabarkot	4¾	70	
Gandakindaf to Dabarkot Mill	...	70	Miles.
Gamboli to Sambar Camp	...	21	
Duki to Angurwad	...	29	
Gandakindaf to Sangan	...	26	
BABA KUCH TO KATTAN.			
Baba Kach to Bheji Camp	14	14	
Bheji Camp to Mirdad	7¾	21¾	
Mirdad to Kauradaf	10½	32¼	Road bungalow at Mirdad.
Kauradaf to Kattan bungalows	10	42¼	
Baba Kach to Kattan	...	42¼	
Baba Kach to Sangan	...	24	
SIBI TO KATTAN.			
Sibi Post Office to Mal	13	13	
Mal to Gazi	12	25	
Gazi to Lehri Nala	12	37	
Lehri Nala to Futteh Kumb	10	47	
Futteh Kumb to Kattan	15	62	
Sibi to Kattan	...	62	Miles.
Katan Bungalows to Wazi	...	9¾	
SIBI TO SUI.			
Sibi to Mal	14	14	
Mal to Lehri	24	38	
Lehri to Paleji	18	56	
Paleji to Shahpur	24	80	

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—concluded.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Shahpur to Goranari	28	108	
Goranari to Sanri	18	126	
Sanri to Toj	24	150	
Toj to Sui	24	174	
Sibi to Sui	...	174	Miles.
Shahpur to Khajuri.			
Shahpur to Uch	12	12	
Uch to Pannia	16	28	
Pannia to Bhoi	8	36	
Bhoi to Asreli	10	46	
Asreli to Sui	21	67	
Sui to Hiran	8	75	
Hiran to Mando Khand	17	92	
Mando Khand to Khajuri	5	97	
Shahpur to Khajuri	...	97	Miles.
Sui to Nilag	16	16	
Nilag to Mando Khand	9	25	
Mando Khand to Khajuri	5	30	Miles.
Sui to Goranari	...	25	
Sibi to Thali	...	14	
Mal to Thali	...	16	
Lindsay to Lehri	...	20	
Belput to Paleji	...	24	
Nuttal to Shahpur	...	28	
Jacobabad to Shahpur	...	36	
Jacobabad to Goranari	...	32	
Asreli to Gandoi	...	22	
Hiran to Gandoi	...	17	
Goranari to Gandoi	...	28	

SCHEDULE III.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Loralai to Murgha *viâ* Marra Tangi.			
Loralai to Marra Tangi	25	25	Quarters for travellers in Fort.
Marra Tangi to Zira	18	43	Rest-house at Zira.
Zira to Murgha	15½	58½	
Loralai to Murgha	...	58½	
Murgha to Mekhtar village	...	20	Rest-house at Mekhtar 1½ miles away from village.

Details.	Inter-mediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Murgha-Gomal Road.			
Murgha to Zarrazai	11	11	
Zarrazai to Lakaband	10½	21½	Rest-house at Lakaband.
Lakaband to Baber	16½	38	" at Baber.
Baber to Fort Sandeman	16	54	
Fort Sandeman to Brunj	13¼	67¼	" at Brunj.
Brunj to Safi	10¼	77½	" at Safi.
Safi to Mir Ali Khel	11½	89	
Mir Ali Khel to Mogul Kot	14½	103½	" at Mogul Kot.
Mogul Kot to Kuchmina	7	110½	
Kuchmina to Khajuri Kuch	13¾	124	
Murgha to Khajuri Kuch	...	124	

APPENDIX XX.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 8044, dated Quetta, the 22nd December 1892.

The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the accompanying 16 Route Lists, marked Appendices I to XVI respectively, shall be attached to the new camel contract which came into force on the 1st October 1892, in substitution of the present Schedules II and III, which are hereby cancelled.

2. The last clause of article 3 of the contract will now read as follows:—

"Lists showing the authorized stages on the principal roads in Baluchistan are attached to this cantract (marked Appendices I to XVI)."

3. The remark in the margin of article 3 referred to is hereby cancelled.

By order,

(Sd.) W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

APPENDIX I.

Quetta to Ziarat.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	...	...	
Gandak	14	14	
Kach	16	30	
Wam	10½	40½	
Zandra	10½	51	
Gwashki	12	63	Ziarat sanitarium on hills above.

APPENDIX II.

Quetta to Sibi viâ *the Bolan.*

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	...	...	
Sariab	8	8	
Kolepore	18½	26½	
Mach	14½	41	
Bibinani	14½	55½	
Kirta	12½	68	
Khundilani	8	76	
Rindli	10	86	
Mushkaf	6½	92½	
Sibi	11¼	103¾	

APPENDIX III.

Quetta to Sibi viâ *Harnai.*

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	...	...	
Gandak	14	14	
Kach	16	30	

Quetta to Sibi viâ *Harnai*—continued.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Chappa Bekh	10	40	
Dargi	7	47	
Khost	8½	55½	
Shahrig	10½	66	
Nasak	9	75	
Harnai	8	83	
Spintangi	17	100	
Gandakindaff	16	116	
Kelat-i-Killa	9	125	
Narigorge	10	135	
Sibi	7	142	

APPENDIX IV.

Harnai to Loralai.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Harnai	...	...	
Tarshor	14	14	
Ashgara	10½	24½	
Sinjawi Camp	15	39½	
Inzar Ghat	6	45½	} One march for troops.
Loralai	11½	57	} One march for troops.

APPENDIX V.

Quetta to Loralai viâ *Kach and Gwashki.*

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Quetta	...	...	
Gandak	14	14	
Kach	16	30	
Wam	10½	40½	
Zandra	10½	51	
Gwashki	12	63	
Chauter	13½	76½	
Wani	6¼	82¾	
Sinjawi	19¼	102	
Loralai	17½	119½	

APPENDIX VI.

Gandakindaff to Gumbaz.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Gandakindaff	...	...	
Tong Chaoki	14½	14½	
Gamboli	16⅜	30⅞	
Katori	12¼	43⅛	
Pujja	12⅝	55¾	
Gati or Sherkhan	16½	72¾	
Gumbaz	13	85¼	

APPENDIX VII.

Gumbaz to Loralai.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Gumbaz	...	...	
Manki	14	14	
Duki	10	24	
Baghao	12	36	
Loralai	10	46	

APPENDIX VIII.

Gumbaz to Haji Kot.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Gumbaz	...	...	
Paniali	10	10	
Shpelai	13	23	
Baladaka	9	32	
Haji Kot	23	55	

APPENDIX IX.

Loralai to Mir Haji Kot.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Loralai	...	...	
Lahor	10	10	
Wahar	10	20	
Sangurai	14	34	
Tirk Kuram	16	50	
Baladaka	16	66	
Mir Haji Kot	23	89	A double stage.

APPENDIX X.

Loralai to Fort Sandeman viâ *Torkheza Pass.*

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Loralai	...	...	
Torkhejiwar Pass	8	8	
Barat Khel	18¼	26¼	
Gwal Haiderzai	11½	37¾	
Gwal Ismailzai	17½	55¼	
Smakhwal	14¼	69½	
Fort Sandeman	19¾	89¼	

APPENDIX XI.

Khanai to Kajuri Kach.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Khanai	...	...	
Khanozai	15	15	

Khanai to Kajuri Kach—continued.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Murgha	16	31	
Hindubagh	13	44	
Shina Khula	10	54	
Khazza post	19	73	
Saifulla Killa	11	84	
Akhtarzai	11	95	
Kulloo Killa	13	108	
Gwal Hyderzai Post	8	116	
Tung Hyderzai	10	126	
Musafirpur Post	15	141	
Mina Viala	7	148	
Badenzai	11	159	
Fort Sandeman	15	174	
Brunj	13¼	187¼	
Safai	10¼	197½	
Mir Ali Khel	11½	209	
Mogal Kot	14¼	223¼	
Kuchmina	7	230	One march for troops.
Kajuri Kuch	13¾	244	

APPENDIX XII.

Pishin to Gulistan.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Pishin	...	...	
Syad Hamid	14	14	*Viâ* Saranao.
Gulistan	11	25	

APPENDIX XIII.

Pishin to Killa Abdulla.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Pishin	...	...	
Badozai	15	15	
Killa Abdulla	11	26	

APPENDIX XIV.

Pishin to Rakhni.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Pishin	...	...	
Bagh China	7	7	
Khanozai	16	23	
Yusuf Kach	10½	33½	
Spira Ragha	15	48½	
Obashtkhai	11	59½	
Chinjan	8	67½	
Dargi	8	75½	
Kats	13	88½	
Ninjan	8	96½	
Loralai	12½	109	
Lahor	10	119	
Wahar	10½	129½	
Tor	15	144½	

Pishin to Rakhni—continued.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Mekhtar	13	157½	
Saradaka	11½	169	
Kingri	22	191	
Rankan	15½	206½	
Rakhni	17½	224	

APPENDIX XV.

Quetta to Kalat.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Quetta	...	...	
Sariab	8	8	
Pirangabad	20	28	
Mastung	6	34	
Guru	16	50	
Mangachar	17	67	
Girani	18	85	
Kalat	7½	92½	

APPENDIX XVI.

Quetta to Nushki.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Total miles.	Remarks.
Quetta	...	...	
Girdi Bagh	16	16	
Kanak	18	34	
Panjpai	13	47	
Sungher Chaman	8	55	
Manu Chakul	8¼	63¼	
Kaisar Nalla	14¾	78	
Nushki	13	91	

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